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Why Was Gettysburg?

Some Fourth of July Reflections From a Visit to the Battlefield

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

STOP for a moment, look back across the years, and count the places where some decision or act of yours altered the course of your whole life from then on. How often all of us speculate on where we would be or what we would be doing if some big or little circumstance had not occurred just when it did. Someone has

said that the biggest word in the language is the little word "if".

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide."

Just a short time ago I stood with Curry Weatherby on the battlefield of Gettysburg and thought about the crossroads of



E. R. Eastman

life that come to every person and every nation. On the road we take and the decision we make or that fate or luck makes for us depend our future success and happiness. For three bloody days the nation through its young men struggled back and forth across the summer fields of Gettysburg while the fate of America and of the world hung in the balance. If the Union army failed at Gettysburg, just sixty-four years ago these early July days, the war would have ended and there would be at least two, and probably three or four, countries where the United States now is. Europe would control all of North and South America, and no doubt some great military despot like Germany now would be ruling the world. So momentous are such decisions as Gettysburg that the fate of every person is affected and it is very possible that had the Union lost, you and I as individuals might not even be here. No wonder then that Gettysburg is rated as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

How did it happen that this little village and the surrounding countryside was the scene of one of the world's greatest dramas? The battle was the result of

Lee's determination to strike a decisive blow on Yankee soil. He chose a good time to do it for events were at a low ebb for the North in those discouraging days of 1863. We had lost battle after battle. Lincoln had resorted to the draft to get men. The draft was resisted. Men called Lincoln a tyrant and the country seethed with disloyalty and with the demand that the war should cease. It is said that England had promised the South that if it would win one decisive battle on Northern soil, England would interfere and bring the war to an end.

Lee started up the Shenandoah Valley into Pennsylvania threatening Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington from the North. That was one of the most remarkable forced marches in history. In a few day's time, Lee led his ragged, barefoot army upwards of two hundred miles from Richmond, his base of supplies, through the Shenandoah Valley, across Maryland, and well into Pennsylvania. So ragged were the men and so worn was their foot gear that they robbed the Union dead of clothes and shoes after the first day's battle.

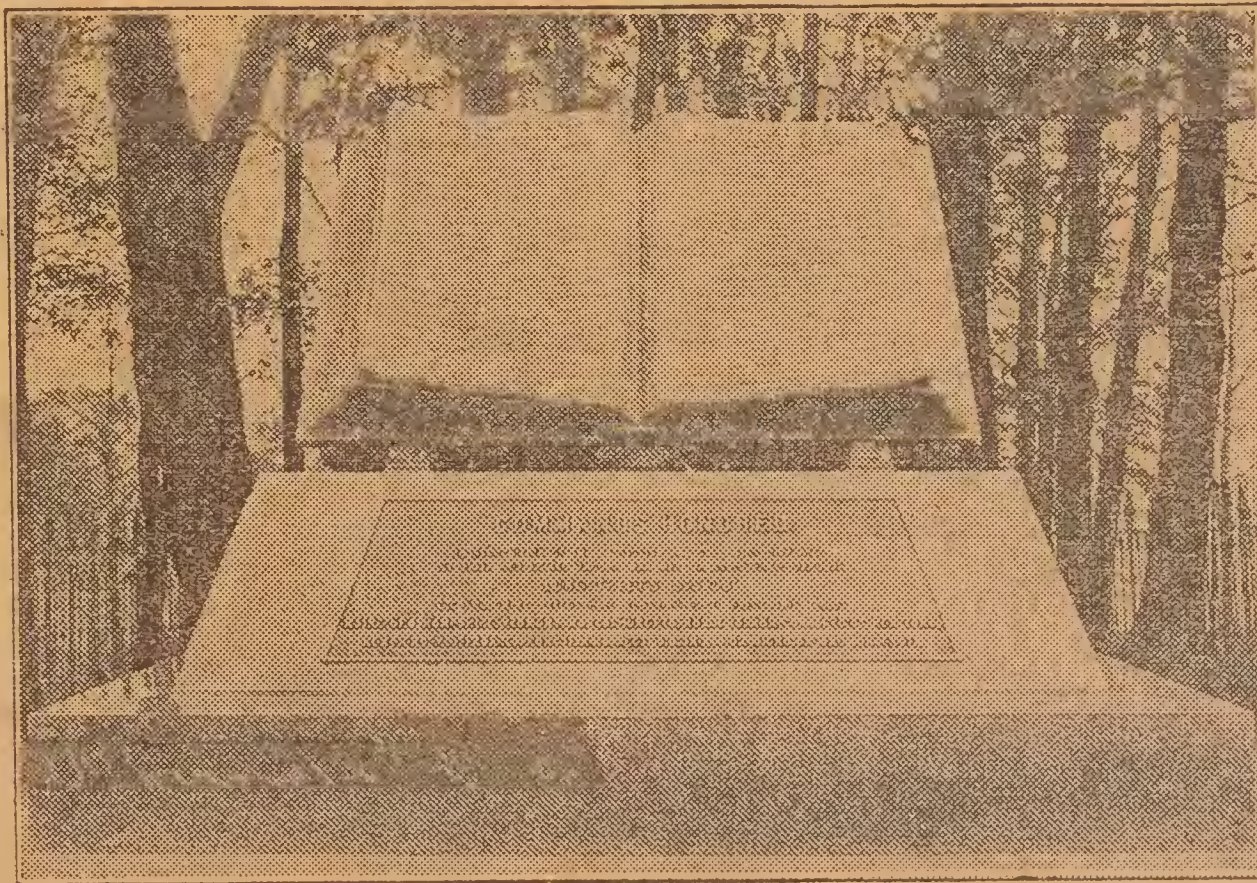
Curry and I hired a guide in the small village and with him drove out into the fields to the West and North of the town where the first day's fight took place. Millions of dollars have been spent by the Federal government and by the different states to erect some of the most beautiful monuments in the world on the field of Gettysburg. But to me nothing was quite so impressive as the old farm fields themselves still being farmed and lying quietly under the gentle June sun. Not even battle and death can disturb for any long time the eternal serenity of nature.

Imagine yourself going about your haying and other farm tasks of early July. See the heat waves simmering in the fields. Hear the lazy chirp of summer insects. Overhead maybe a crow lazily flaps toward a distant clump of trees. Picture your own nearby village of maybe four or five hundred inhabitants drowsing in the heat of a July day. Then suddenly the thunder cloud of war appears on the western horizon and all is changed. The ragged hordes of Lee's army come to turn the quiet countryside into a veritable Hell. The quiet is gone. Panic and pandemonium reigns. Women, old men and children desert their homes and flee with what meager

possessions they can hastily get together, leaving the little village and surrounding countryside as a stage for a nation's tremendous drama.

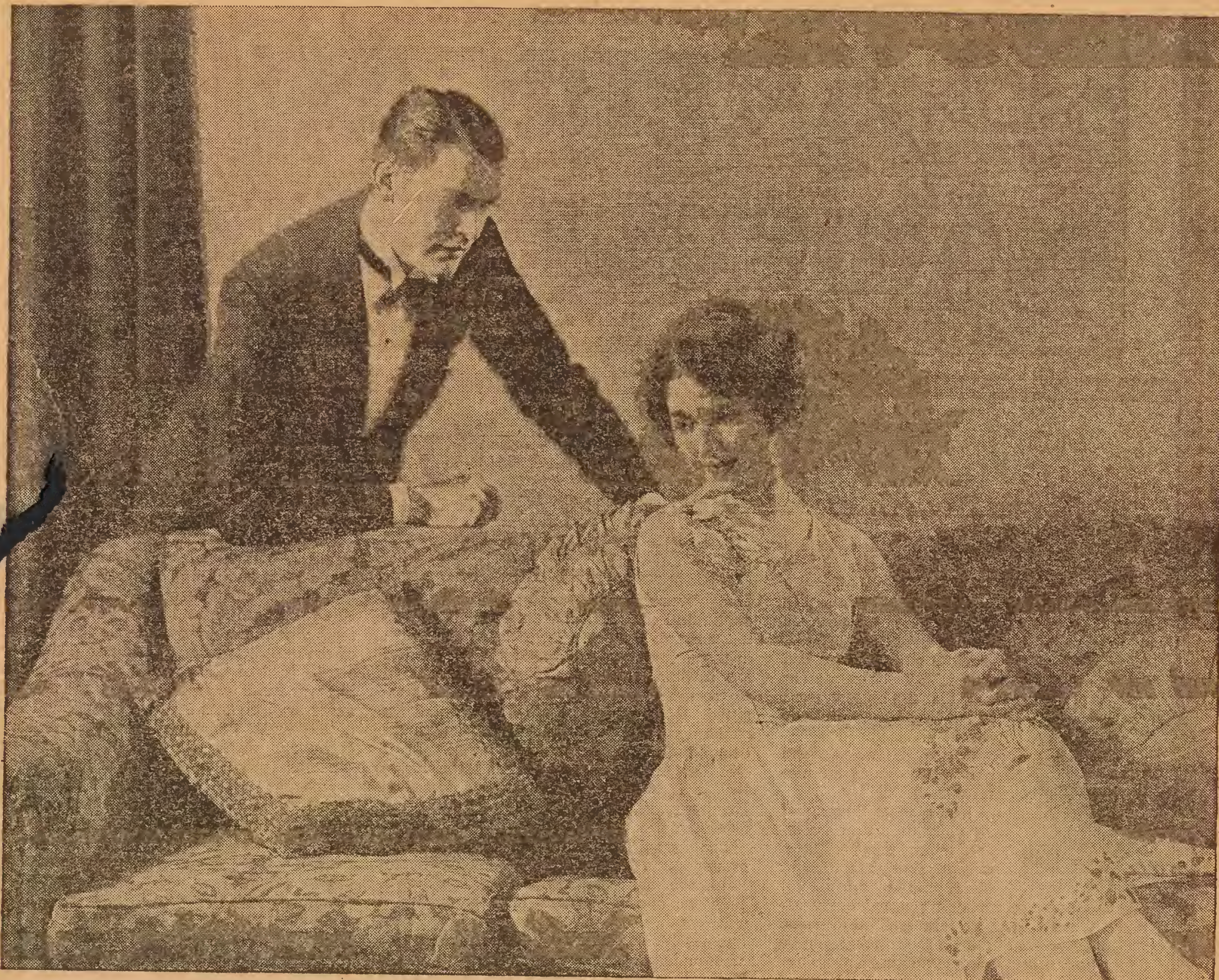
Strange to say, the order of the battle of Gettysburg was reversed from the other Civil War battles for the Union army fought on the defensive and from the South while Lee took the offensive and advanced from the North and West. During the first day's fight not all of either army had arrived. That part of Meade's army which had come from the South took possession of the village and marched through it, advancing into the fields to the West and North to meet the on-coming Rebel army.

(Continued on page 6)



Monument which stands for the high water mark of Gettysburg and the Civil War where the last of Pickett's charge and Lee's hopes went down in defeat. It was erected in memory of those commands which repulsed the Southern assault.

DANDRUFF IS INEXCUSABLE—



And now it is avoidable

PUT it up to yourself: could you honestly be attracted for any length of time to a person who had a case of loose dandruff?

This all too common condition is humiliating to the victim, and disgusting to everyone. The pity of it is that often many suffer needlessly.

Now loose dandruff is one of the easiest diseases to combat. If you have the slightest evidence of it, go after it immediately with Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

Here's how you do it: Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength and massage thoroughly. Listerine softens dandruff, while massaging loosens it, and permits the tell-tale white flakes to be washed away.

Keep the treatment up for several days. Do it systematically. Except in the most stubborn cases, marked improvement is apparent almost at once.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**SPREADING
LIKE WILDFIRE**
So goes the good news about Listerine Tooth Paste—the dentifrice that gets teeth whiter in quicker time than ever before. The price—25c for the large tube.

LISTERINE

—and dandruff simply do not get along together

Tells League of Nations About Our Farming

Dr. Taylor of California Speaks on Agricultural Conditions at Geneva

THE population of the United States is growing, but at a continuously declining rate. Against the expanding food requirements of the country, due to growth of population, stands a gradually declining per capita requirement of food. Man labor is being continuously replaced by machines. Occupations entailing exposure are becoming restricted and attended with greater protection to workers. The conditions of housing are being continuously improved. These all give a more sedentary complexion to the occupations of the population and represent a saving in body-heat requirements, finding expression in a diminished demand for foodstuffs. The food supply has become the least discussed item in the budget of the American family, at least with reference to the proportion of the income to be devoted to this rubric.

The population of the country, tending toward more sedentary occupation, in possession of ample income gravitates toward diversification of the diet. This means relatively increased consumption of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and sugar and relatively decreased consumption of cereals and fats. It has also resulted in preference for flesh from leaner and younger animals.

The tendency to diversification of the diet has resulted in rapid development of the agriculture of fruits and vegetables. These specialties involve peculiar marketing problems which have resulted in the widespread development of effective producers' cooperative associations. In contrast with these, producers of agricultural staples have,

for the most part, not yet organized effective producers' cooperative associations.

The substitution of work animals with machines continues and has found a striking expression in the reduction of horses and mules during recent years. This represents a heavy reduction in demand for animal feeding stuffs, particularly oats and maize. To this must be added a further reduction in demand for barley, due to the cessation of brewing, as a result of prohibition. Thus, diminished demand for fodder cereals is added to diminished demand for bread-grains.

Even allowing for the reduced purchasing power of Europe, the fact remains that increased production in the United States and still more in Canada and other surplus producing countries of the world, has outstripped effective demand. Relative over-production has for farmers quite the same meaning as absolute over-production.

Bearing in mind these general difficulties in the background of the agricultural problem of the United States, we come to the specific disabilities. These may be grouped under five headings:

(1) Increase in Taxes.

The tax burden resting on the American farmer is heavier than before the war. This is largely due to local (as distinguished from national) taxes, largely for improvements such as public buildings, roads and education. Our taxes express our high standard of living and there is little probability of substantial early reduction in state and local taxes.

(2) Service charges on farm indebtedness.

The value of farm property in the nation doubled from 1900 to 1919 and practically doubled again from 1910 to 1920, largely due to rise in price of land. This was associated with heavy expansion in farm mortgages over this period. The service charges representing interest payments on mortgages stand on the average today much higher than before the war.

(3) Cost of Labor.

Farm labor is substantially dearer than before the war. Of the limited number of immigrants now being admitted few are attracted to farms.

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A Sensible Statement of Farm Conditions

AT the recent International Economic Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Alonzo Taylor of California, was one of the representatives of agriculture on the American delegation. The statement that he read so well expressed the present situation in American agriculture that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., thought it would be interesting and worth while reading for all of our farmer readers. We take pleasure therefore in passing the most important and most interesting parts of Dr. Taylor's statement on to you.—The Editors.

Prior to the war the export of farm products was declining and American agriculture was approaching a domestic basis. Had the war not intervened, American agriculture would have continued this adjustment toward the domestic basis. The war aroused a re-expansion of agricultural development which would have been adjudged otherwise as uneconomic. It is correct to state, despite the lapse of Russian exports and the lowered position of agriculture in Europe, that the post-war agriculture of the United States has been over-extended, resulting in over-production relative to effective demand in world markets.

A One Hundred Acre Garden

Henry Brothers of Erie County, New York, Fertilize Heavily and Cultivate Intensively

THE night before I visited the farm of Clarence and Walter Henry, near Hamburg, Erie County, New York, they were up at three o'clock in the morning covering some early tomato plants to protect them from frost. This will give some idea of the hard work, long hours and attention to details necessary to make a success of a hundred acre market garden farm. In spite of the fact that rainy weather had held back the work, I was made welcome by the boys but did my talking with them as they worked in order that I might not interfere too much and later had an enjoyable visit with their father, Mr. William Henry who sold the farm to his two boys about a year ago, but who still lives across the road from the old homestead. As he was wheel hoeing an early crop when I arrived, I concluded that he is still greatly interested in the work of the farm.



Mr. William Henry (center) and his two sons, Walter (left) and Clarence (right). The two boys purchased the farm from their father last year.

Mr. Henry bought the farm thirty-nine years ago. "We started in practically barehanded", said Mr. Henry, "The farm was badly run down, there were no buildings worthy of the name and to add to our troubles times were unusually hard. We drew milk to the cheese factory for 70 cents a hundred. We gradually started in growing garden truck but the market was not so good then and if I had taken in a three to five ton load such as we draw now, it would have taken me a week to sell it. It seemed that we needed equipment all the time and the buildings had to be fixed. We only had two horses for a while, then bought the third horse which helped with the work a lot.

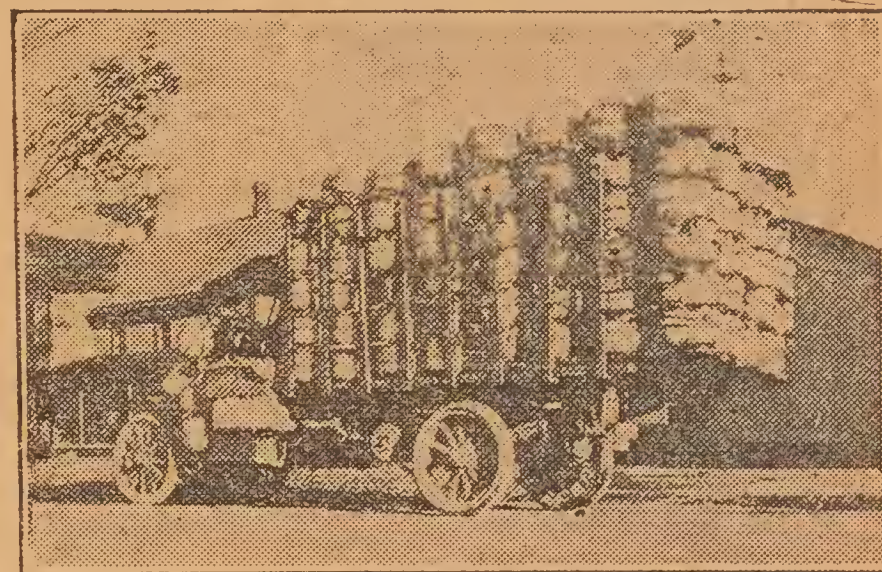
"Half the farm was wet and one fall we put in nine miles of tile drain. It took eleven weeks with a power ditcher to do the work. Folks were skeptical about this venture but we never made an investment that paid better.

"Mr. James Van Schoonoven of Fredonia did the surveying for the tile and he certainly did a good job. He has maps of the entire system and can tell the depth of any tile in the system."

Frank, the oldest boy is now a chemist in Rochester, Walter is married and has four children. He has direct charge of the farm work, gives the orders to the men and does the hiring. Clarence lives with his father and does the marketing.

"Dad sent me to Buffalo with my first load twenty years ago", Clarence said, "and I have had the job ever since. We start about the middle of May and from then to November we take in one or two loads every day."

Clarence went to the State College at Cornell for two winter short courses and Walter went one year.



Ready to start to the Wholesale Market in Buffalo with a load of spinach. The usual weight of the loads taken vary from three to five tons.

In some sections of the East a one hundred acre farm is considered small but a list of the crops grown by Henry Brothers will give some idea of the size of the business. About twenty-five acres are in sweet corn and from twenty to twenty-five acres in green peas. Three and a half acres of early cabbage are grown; a half acre of cauliflower; one acre of early lettuce and the same of summer lettuce. Spring spinach occupies two acres and fall spinach the same area. Three acres of early and three acres of late potatoes are grown; one of early and two of late tomatoes; one acre of eggplant; two acres of peppers; four acres of muskmelons; a half acre of celery cabbage, twenty acres of hay and from four to six acres of wheat. Much of the land is double cropped. The farm also has two acres of apples which are considered a profitable side line.

"The big thing," said Clarence, "is to get the crops on the market early. The early crops get

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

*The muffled drums' sad rolls has beat
 The soldiers' last tattoo,
 No more on Life's parade shall meet
 That brave and fallen few.*

—Verse taken from monument inscription at Gettysburg National Cemetery. See feature article.

* * *

IT has certainly been a worried spring for farmers. The crops are in, with the exception of buckwheat, but most of them are not growing well and a lot of corn rotted before coming up so that the stand is spotty. However, the tale of any season is never told until the harvest so we may hope that the cold backward spring may be somewhat offset by a growing summer.

* * *

THE average production of all the cows in the cowtesting associations in the United States in 1925 was 7,000 pounds of milk while the average production of all cows was only 4,500 pounds. The figures showed also that the gain in economy in production was 40 cents per hundred pounds of milk in favor of the higher producing cow. The successful dairyman is not necessarily the one who produces a large quantity of milk. He is the one who produces the largest quantity with the least number of cows and thereby keeps his costs of production down.

* * *

"SAY," yelled the farmer who owned the pond, "don't you see that sign 'No Fishing Here'?"

"I sure do," said the disgusted fisherman. "The fellow that painted that sign knew what he was talking about."

* * *

WE have been interested in the last few months in watching business men on trains to see how many of them read the advertisements in their newspapers. Practically all of them do. We have tried to guess the man's business by the kind of advertisements he reads and have found that these men read those that pertain to their business even more carefully than they do the news columns. They know that modern advertisements in a reputable paper or magazine are packed full of facts that every man well informed in his business should know.

So it is with the farmer and his wife. They also have come to know that the well written and interesting advertisements in their favorite farm paper are one of the chief sources of information on the progress being made in farm and home affairs.

* * *

GRAIN growers will be interested in some recent information put out by the manufacturers of binder twine. They state that 8-pound bale is usually preferable to the 5-pound size. All

twine should be especially treated with an insect repellent. Each bale should contain a tag guaranteeing the length per pound. The bale covering should be marked with a trade mark and the bales should bear marks of identification. The best twine is always the cheapest in the long run because it is less likely to have breaks, snarls and uneven spots. Better service is obtained by buying twine early.

* * *

WHAT is the matter with our suggestion that milk should be paid for twice a month? Why should not the farmers have the use of this money to pay their bills instead of having to ask the feed dealer and others for credit? If you think we are right, write us and say so.

A Real Success

THE other day we were on our way to attend a picnic in Dutchess County, and stopped at a little place called Pleasant Valley to inquire where the farmer lived on whose farm the picnic was to be held. "Take the first right," said our informer, "and the second left turn and Mr. Plankenhorn, the man you want, lives the second house on the left hand side." And then he added: "Plankenhorn is a mighty fine fellow, one of the best in this whole section."

The more we thought about this freely given commendation, the better we liked it. It is a pretty good indication of the real qualifications of a man when the neighbors go out of their way to speak well of him. After visiting Mr. Plankenhorn and the farm, we thought we saw why he is held in such high esteem. The farm and the buildings had every appearance of being well kept. In the barn was a large dairy of as fine purebred Holsteins as you will meet in a day's travel. But best of all, there were five children, three of whom were boys, all at home and all interested partners in the farm enterprise. We had a visit with one of the boys, a lad of twelve or thirteen.

"Do you like to work on a farm?" we asked the boy.

"Yes, sir," said he, his face lighting up, "I like to take care of cows."

Then he disappeared around the corner of the barn and in a moment came back leading a beautiful Holstein heifer which he exhibited to the crowd as really his.

Here is our idea of a truly successful farm and a successful father and mother—every child at home, everyone interested, contented and happy, and neighbors who miss no opportunity to express their approval. Even though the financial returns are not so great, what larger real success is there than this?

The Way to Increase Milk Production

THERE is just one real way to get winter milk and that is to pay for it. We believe that farmers in this milk shed should try to meet the demands of the market, but we do not think they can or will unless the market and the dealers pay the farmers the cost of production plus a living profit. It is all right to hold meetings to urge dairymen to increase production but farmers will need no urging if they can be assured of right prices.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health of New York City, told a group of farmers and dealers this spring that milk prices this fall and winter should be raised. Let there be no failure on the part of those who buy milk to see that this suggestion of Dr. Harris is carried out.

Don't Pay Too Much For Grade Cows

THE Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell says that this is the time to raise dairy cattle. "If previous experiences are repeated, the peak of prices for both dairy cows and beef cattle may be expected to occur about 1931, with a very precipitous decline thereafter. *** The market for heifers will doubtless be very good until about 1931. The best time for

raising calves is already past. Any farmer who plans to expand this portion of his business should do so at once if he is to obtain a profit. Altogether too many calves will be raised later.

"The cycles for both dairy cows and beef cattle have a long flat bottom and a short peak. The period of waiting is long and tedious. The period of high prices is relatively short and feverish. Multitudes of farmers lose their savings by plunging in cattle before prices fall."

We would like to add to this statement our opinion that prices for average grade cattle are altogether too high right now. We have heard of many instances where farmers paid from \$125 to \$150 for grade cows. Unless these cows have been in cowtesting associations so that the purchaser knows that he is getting a cow of at least seven to ten thousand pounds production, they are certainly not worth these prices. At present prices of milk or at those prices which are likely to prevail in the future, it takes a mighty good producer to be worth over \$100, and we advise dairymen not to lose their heads in the present scramble in the purchase of grade stock at these too high prices.

Holstein Breeders See Good Times Ahead

THERE are many signs that the purebred Holstein industry is looking up, after several years of discouragement. At practically all the sales in recent months prices have averaged better than they have in years. Both the national and the state associations are showing renewed life and are receiving more support from the breeders. The New York State association is particularly fortunate in re-organizing under the leadership of such men as Charles H. Baldwin of Albany as President and W. D. Robens of Poland as Secretary. Mr. Baldwin is one of the best organizers and hardest workers in the state. His heart and soul are with the Holstein industry; the same may be said of Mr. Robens who is also a practical and successful breeder of many years' standing.

If Holstein men change their pessimistic psychology and talk their business up instead of down, if they put their business on a sound businesslike basis, cutting out the speculation in cattle and emphasizing the great production and breeding qualities of their breed, and lastly, if they get behind their national organization and their re-organized state association in New York, there is no reason why the industry cannot look ahead to a successful and profitable future.

Eastman's Chestnut

POOR John came home from work and found that his wife had accepted an invitation for them to attend a very formal ball. He had been getting rather portly of late and when he came to climb into his evening clothes he found that it was a problem of squeezing a forty-two waist into a thirty-eight pair of trousers. Entering the ball room with many misgivings, he accepted his wife's bantering invitation to dance with her an old time quadrille.

"Salute partners," yelled the master of ceremonies.

John made a sweeping bow toward his smiling wife. Horrors! He felt the trousers rip from stem to stern. Frantically he grabbed his wife and whispered in her ear.

"Luckily, I prepared for such an emergency," she informed him, "by bringing along a needle and thread. Step into the ladies' dressing room and I'll repair them for you."

Slipping slyly into the ladies' dressing room, which was unoccupied at the moment, the trousers were removed in order to facilitate the repairing. Suddenly the voices of women were heard approaching the anteroom. Equal to any emergency, the wife grabbed her dishabille husband, pushed him through the rear exit, slammed shut the door and locked it.

Immediately there came a terrific tattoo of knocks on the other side of the door.

"Let me in—let me in, I tell you, you darn fool," yelled John, "YOU'VE PUSHED ME OUT IN THE BALLROOM!"

With the Publisher in Spain

SPAIN is an agricultural country and I will give you some of my impressions of its farming that I picked up here and there. Outside of Barcelona, Madrid and Seville and possibly one or two other smaller cities, Spain is entirely rural. Business as pursued in the United States is unknown in Spain. Offices and office hours are few and far between. A great deal of business is still done in the cafes over the lunch table or a cup of coffee in the afternoon.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Barcelona is the only really enterprising business city. With so little attention given to business, you can see what an important part agriculture plays in the life of the country.

One cannot describe Spanish agriculture as a whole, any more than you can describe farm practice in America. The farmers of Northern and Southern Spain are just as different as the farmers of New York when compared to those in Georgia. Throughout Southern and Central Spain, they have a deficiency in rainfall, and dry farming methods are followed. A common practice pursued by many is a four year rotation of wheat, barley, beans and one year fallow. The wheat is drilled in rows far enough apart to permit cultivating between the rows. It was a common sight in April to see a group of men working in a gang, hoeing out weeds in a field of wheat.

THE best cash crop they have for sale is olive oil. The rate of foreign exchange has been very favorable to Spain for the last few years and consequently they have received huge sums for their olive oil. The farmer who has had an olive orchard has done well.

The oranges sold to us were so poor that I asked what the trouble was. I learned that they had a severe frost which had injured most of the crop. For this reason the Department of Agriculture had put an embargo against the exporting of any oranges out of Spain. They felt by this method they would not injure their export market for another year. I thought this was one of the most interesting lessons that I could bring home with me. What supervision, if any, is given to our exporting of apples to Europe to see that only the best fruit is sent abroad? Would the Baldwin apple be in such bad repute in Europe today if only our best packed and graded fruit had been sent abroad during the last five years?

Farming conditions are just reversed in Spain when compared to those at home. Their land is very high priced, while their labor is very cheap. While at home, as every one knows, land is cheap and labor high. They pay day laborers on the farms from 60c to 70c a day and the laborer has to feed himself. The price they receive for their crops is moderate, while the price for bread is entirely out of proportion to the price of wheat.

There practically are only two classes, the wealthy absentee landowner who usually lives in Madrid, and the very poor peasant. The small independent successful American farmer has no counterpart in Spain.

WHILE in Madrid, I visited the agricultural school which has a very modern set of buildings and fair laboratory equipment. I was interested in learning that a conference had been called for the first time of rural school teachers to take up the question of teaching the children agriculture. At the present time, no agriculture is taught in the rural schools. The director of the school told me that the problem of instructing the rural school teachers the fundamentals of agriculture would be an enormous task, but that he hoped to make a start this summer.

Junior Extension Work is entirely unknown. The government in Madrid discourages any movement which might lead to the decentralization of governmental functions. I was informed that both large and small land owners are very

hungry for technical agricultural information and advice. Very few farm tractors are used in Spain. The United States sold a lot of poor tractors to Spain about ten years ago and the farmers are just beginning to forget about them, and are willing to reconsider the modern tractor such as we use today. Gasoline sells around 50c a gallon, which in itself, is discouraging when one burns 15 to 20 gallons a day in a tractor.

The director of the agricultural school took me out to his farm and also the governmental experiment station. At the station they were running a series of tests to find out when was the best time of year to plant wheat. They had plots in which they had planted wheat at two weeks' intervals beginning with late summer and running right through the winter. They found that the best time to plant winter wheat was the middle of October. They were also experimenting with silk worms, to see whether they would be practical in the latitude and altitude in the vicinity of Madrid.

The farm I visited was extremely well run and in the pink of condition. There were two things which were novel to me. One, the owner had a dove-cote. Here they kept from 3,000 to 6,000 pairs of pigeons. These pigeons were sold alive to gun-clubs where they released these live pigeons to be shot at by Spanish "sportsmen". The other source of revenue which I was informed was extremely profitable, was the milk from a flock of 300 sheep. This sheep's milk was sold and delivered in a nearby village and brought several times the price of regular cow's milk.

ON inquiring about the source of supply of milk for the city of Madrid, I was told that there were several large dairies within the city limits. On making further inquiries, I was taken to the one which had the reputation of being the best. Imagine my surprise on driving up to a modern six-story fire-proof apartment house. On the ground floor was a store, selling milk pro-

ducts. I entered this store and told them I would like to see the dairy. At first they were suspicious, but when I told them that I come from the United States and owned a dairy myself, their faces broke into smiles and they took me into a court-yard. Here I found fifty cows and a bull housed in modern stables. The herd was composed of Holstein and Swiss Cows. Unless a cow gave 20 quarts a day, she was disposed of.

I asked what form of exercise these cows received, and they told me that every day they took them out for a two or three hour promenade down one of the side streets of Madrid. The only time these cows ever saw a field of grass was for two or three months a year before they freshened.

I HAVE often heard various methods suggested for solving the milk question here at home, and this dairy in Madrid, literally, brought the milk to the back door of the consumer. It was owned and run by a woman who also owned the six-story apartment house in which the dairy was located. She received about 16c a quart for this milk and evidently was doing a profitable business. Before leaving she said, "If Senor cared to buy this dairy and apartment house, I would be very glad to sell it to him". However, I informed her that I had troubles enough at home without trying to add a Spanish dairy. Then the herdsman wanted to know whether he could not come to America with me. All Spaniards look and hope for "a lucky day", and he felt sure that this was his day. I asked him how long he had been working for the proprietress, and he told me ten years. I advised him that he had better stay with her.

I have tried to give you a few of the impressions which I picked up during the month that I was in Spain because I found conditions so different from what they are at home. However, we can learn a great deal from the Spaniards in that their attitude towards life is one of contentment and peace with the world.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Our Western New York Letter

By M. C. BURRITT

TWO or three weeks may bring about striking changes in weather conditions. From too much moisture to work land, we have now come to a mid-June too dry for the proper growth of crops which has been checked. On the whole June has been a dry cool month. The days have been beautiful though cool. Rain has many times threatened but never come in this locality. The result is that corn and potatoes are standing still and the growth of meadows and spring grain has almost stopped. Of course, it is not a serious drought but merely a surface dryness. It is a year when early plowing and good cultivation counted, for such fields show good moisture underneath. Early sown oats and barley are in the best of condition.



M. C. BURRITT.

CLOVER and alfalfa are about ready to cut, in fact a very few farmers have already begun haying. When we get enough hay down



The party who asked a direction from the folks on the village store steps.—Judge.

the rain will probably start again. It looks now as if the hay crop which started off with so much promise early in the season would be short and yield only moderate. In many cases the soil in meadows, wheat fields and other areas not plowed this spring seem to be puddled or run together in a hard thick surface crust, as a result of the wet fall when the ground was so completely saturated with moisture and this condition has stunted growth.

Another effect of the over-supply of moisture last fall has been the severe injury to fruit trees. Trees went into the winter frozen into a water saturated soil with little or no snow covering. This was also the case in the fall of 1925. Peaches were first and most disastrously affected. Whole orchards have been killed outright. I know one good grower who lost about 200 trees out of 900 in the winter of 1926, filled them in in the spring and in the winter of 1927 lost 500 more. Some orchards and especially those located on none too well drained land have been practically wiped out. Hereabouts apple trees were not so much affected the first year, but this spring the large number of dead and dying trees, young and old, usually in the "wet spots" of the orchard, is conspicuous. I believe that this freezing injury is as high as two or three per cent and that it will affect future yields of fruit to that extent.

THOSE who have neglected to do thorough spraying may now have cause to regret it. The general outlook all over the country is for the smallest fruit crop in several years, and hence probably a better price for good merchantable fruit. Scab is developing seriously in unsprayed orchards and promises to be a real factor again this year. Pear psylla is also bad and will undoubtedly be a factor in the final yield of pears.

(Continued on page 14)

B A B Y CHICKS

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULT.

We ship C. O. D.

S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	50	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Bk. Minorcas	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00	\$72.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Imp. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Light Mixed, 50, \$3.75; 100, \$7; 500, \$33; 1000, \$62. Waite Pekin Ducklings 20c each.	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$35.00	\$52.00	\$85.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
White Wyandots, Red, Black Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	10.00	18.00	72.00	108.00	150.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	95.00
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	8.00	15.00	50.00	75.00	110.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	4.50	8.00	32.00	48.00	75.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. **GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58, BUCYRUS, OHIO**

QUALITY BABY CHICKS Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black\$10 per 100.

Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas14 per 100

Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandots16 per 100

Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs8 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns\$8.00

S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds10.00

Broilers or Mixed Chicks7.00

S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. Box No. 161

Chicks JUNE PRICES

S. C. W. Leghorns	25	50	100
S. C. B. Rocks	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.	2.25	4.00	7.00

Chicks Mixed Chicks7c

S. C. W. Leghorns7c

Barred Rocks9c

R. I. Reds10c

Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
Reds & Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range 100% Delivery. Circular.	2.25	4.00	7.00

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.

PULLETS: REDUCED PRICES

S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, & Anconas. Even sized, healthy, and well developed.

8 wks., 80c; 10 wks., 90c; 12 wks., \$1.00

We ship by Express or C. O. D.

BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 A

BABY CHICKS

S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Rocks	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Reduction on large amount. 100% live delivery. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.	2.00	3.50	6.00

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY
R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

LABOBK JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

ONE MILLION-AMERICAN-INSPECTED QUALITY. Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows, 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$35.00	\$52.00
Bk. Minorcas & Langshans, R. I. Whites	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00
Wh. & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00
Col. & Col. Wyandottes, White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	72.00	108.00
Lt. Brahmas, Andalusians, R. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, \$8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International R. C. A. Bank Reference.	8.00	15.00	50.00	75.00

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5, GAMBIER, O.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

SEND NO MONEY. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS 1927
SPECIAL SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION

June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds on free range

25	50	100	500	1000	
S. C. White Leghorn	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$8	\$37.50	\$70
Young and Barron strains	3.25	5.00	9	42.50	80
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12	60.00	100
Thompson's Reds	4.50	8	37.50	70	100
Owen's Reds	4.00	7	32.50	60	100
Broilers Heavy Breed	4.00	7	32.50	60	100
Broilers Light Breed	4.00	7	32.50	60	100

Order direct, prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. I., Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$37.00	\$50.00
S. C. Barred P. Rocks	9.00	12.00	\$45.00	\$60.00
Heavy Mxd, \$8.00; Lt. Mxd 6.00 per 100	11.00	14.00	\$55.00	\$70.00

Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

June and July Prices

50	100	1000	
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$9.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, \$11.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$12.50 per 100; Heavy Broilers, \$9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, \$7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 7c. Barred Rocks 9c. Light mixed 6c. Heavy 8c. 100% Delivery, postpaid.

L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineaes, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.**

Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 26 years. Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest business in the world in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.

Why Was Gettysburg?

(Continued from page 1)

The first day the Federals were outnumbered and outfought and after suffering heavy losses they gave back foot by foot until they were driven into the village. In the fight a young Union officer had a leg smashed by a cannonball. He crawled to a nearby farm house in use as a hospital, and in the absence of a surgeon amputated his own leg. Later another wounded boy near him kept calling for water. The young officer gave him the water from his own canteen, smiled at the boy, and died with the smile on his face. Of such were those who made America.

In the village of Gettysburg there were pointed out to me some of the old buildings and a high board fence, still preserved, riddled by bullets in the fight during the evening of that July day sixty-four years ago now. On one of the streets I saw a little monument erected to the memory of Jenny Wade. This girl had refused to leave her home because her sister was ill in bed with a new-born babe and could not be moved. So Jenny went about her accustomed tasks caring for her sister and doing the household work. As she stood at a table baking bread a bullet pierced the wall of the house and killed her.

Reinforcements Arrive for Second Day

Finally the merciful dark came and the fighting for the first day ceased, leaving the Confederates in possession of Gettysburg where nearly every house was being used for a hospital. With daylight on July 2nd the battle began again, but by this time General Meade had been able to bring up all of his troops and intrench them in a defensive position along Cemetery Ridge. Lee, too, had brought up reinforcements and laid out his line about three-fourths of a mile across a little valley on another height of ground called Seminary Ridge.

I stood in the old Gettysburg Cemetery from which Cemetery Ridge is named, and looked down the little slope and across the broad valley to the other ridge on which Lee and his "Johnnies" were intrenched and in imagination I tried to picture some of the dramatic scenes of the great fight. I saw the wheat fields where on that July day a little patch of grain was just beginning to turn to golden yellow, where the fighting was so intense on July 2, 1863, that the grain was trampled into the soil and well watered with the blood of dead and dying men. I saw the peach orchard where the Federal line advanced too far, was defeated and driven back to the main line.

Little Round Top Held By North

I stood on Little Round Top, a mountainous and rocky knoll rising up from Cemetery Ridge and remembered the story of General Warren who during the fight on the second day reached the top of this knoll and saw that it was the key note to the whole battle. Riding and jumping his horse down across the rocks and the almost perpendicular hill, he succeeded in bringing re-enforcements to Little Round Top just in time to hold it for the Federals after a desperate struggle. So steep is this Round Top that it was impossible to bring the cannon up with horses, so the big guns were taken apart and carried up by the men and re-assembled at the top. When the guns were ready on Little Round Top they could not be fired, for a time because Confederate sharpshooters located in a bunch of rocks called the Devil's Den between the lines picked off the gunners as fast as they were replaced. Finally the cannon opened fire and some of the first shots were directed on the Devil's Den and made it untenable for the sharpshooters.

Again the merciful dark came and the fighting ceased. I stood at Spangler's Spring and thought of that night of July 2nd when soldiers wearing the blue and the gray came unmolested by each other to this spring to get water for themselves and for their wounded.

The second day was more or less disastrous to both sides. In the infantry the Federals were defeated, but not without heavy losses to the Confederates, and General Meade still held intact his lines on Cemetery Ridge.

Came the dawn of the third day—July 3, 1863. Not a man in the forces that lay along both of those ridges but knew what that day was going to mean. One side or the other had to give way. During the morning hours there were several sharp engagements and then at eleven o'clock the fighting stopped. Each side was getting ready for the final grip. Lee determined to make two attacks on Meade's line. He sent General Stuart's cavalry around Cemetery Ridge to turn the Union flank and attack from the rear, but Meade's cavalry met and defeated the Confederate cavalry in a hand to hand sabre fight.

Preparing for the Climax

From eleven to one o'clock each side was engaged in hauling up and placing more cannon on each of the ridges and in making final preparations for the climax of the three day struggle. Because of the nature of the ground, Lee placed in position 150 guns while Meade was only able to get 80 cannon in good positions on Cemetery Ridge. Suddenly at sharp one o'clock two signal guns were fired at one end of Lee's line. Then there burst into flame the most tremendous cannonading that had ever been known in the world's history to that time, and the greatest ever on American soil. For two straight hours these guns roared and crashed at one another at only three-fourths of a mile range. As I stood by one of the many cannons that are now placed in position on both Cemetery and Seminary Ridges, I asked an old guard in blue uniform if by any chance he had taken part in the battle. He said: "No, I was too young, but I was with my mother off on the hills and I heard it."

I said: "What do you remember about it?" He replied: "That awful cannonading and the cheering, shouting and screaming of the men."

While the cannonading was going on, General Warren stood on Little Round Top and with field glasses noticed a movement of infantry behind the clump of woods in Lee's lines. "My God," he said, "they are coming!" He immediately signaled to headquarters: "Lee's going to charge! He's going to charge!"

Meade ordered his artillery to cease firing. He then took out the disabled guns and men and replaced them and ordered the guns loaded with canister and short range shot. When the Union guns stopped firing, Lee thought they had been silenced and said to his men: "Now is the time!" Then there filed out from behind the little clump of woods several long gray lines of men, and with guns up over their right shoulders they started down from Seminary Ridge across the meadow and toward the Union line, marching much as if they were on a mere dress parade. On they came, Pickett's men, 15,000 of perhaps as fine a body of soldiers as the world has ever seen. Their own cannon back of them failed to support them. It developed afterwards that the ammunition was exhausted, one of Lee's few mistakes. The cannon in front of them said nothing. All was quiet. All watched for a few moments the steady march of these men across that open space.

The Confederate Charge

Then suddenly every gun on Cemetery Ridge opened fire at almost point blank range. Great holes and gaps were torn in the Confederate ranks but each was quickly filled again as Pickett's men dressed their ranks and closed up, always coming steadily forward. On they came, again and again filling up the gaps in their ranks, leaving back of them hundreds of gray figures lying still or squirming in agony.

I sat on the stone wall behind which the

boys in blue lay watching Pickett's men coming across that lot and I tried to put myself in the place of a boy who was there on that July day and watched that long gray line come up the gentle slope toward him. He had faced those men or other Southern boys like them before and knew what it meant. Probably, though, he did not think much about it, but just loaded and fired, loaded and fired, and perhaps cursed in an absent-minded way when his gun refused to work.

Every American knows the story. The Confederates finally reached the wall and over it some of them came in hand to hand grips with the Federals in the

"bloody angle" with butts of muskets, bayonets and even stones. The guide, in telling us the story, pointed with a wave of his hand to the slope below the stone wall and said when it was over you could walk from this stone wall several rods down into that old lot without stepping on the ground.

The Beginning of the End

That was the end. The bloody angle, the climax of that gallant charge, is rightly called the high water mark of the battle and the war. Lee had made his great gamble and had failed. To be sure, he brought his tattered army back to old Virginia again and carried on for another year, but Gettysburg marked the beginning of the end.

Sometimes when one thinks of all the suffering and the sacrifices of a great battle like this, he wonders what for, oh Lord, what for? Abraham Lincoln answered that question better than it has ever been answered before or since, and he wrote his answer in the rough on the back of an old envelope as he rode on a train from Washington to Gettysburg just a year after the fight to attend the dedication exercises on the battlefield. I stood in the old house in the village of Gettysburg and saw the table on which Lincoln put the final touches to his little address before going out to the exercises in the cemetery in the afternoon. You know the occasion. There was much speech-making before the President's talk by great men. A platform had been erected in the cemetery just a few feet from where 1500 boys were buried in trenches. I read the names of some of those boys off of the little stones that marked their resting place—good American names that can be duplicated in almost any community, North or South. And about every third stone was marked with that saddest word to be found in any cemetery, "Unknown".

These boys lay within sound of Lincoln's voice, if they could have heard him, and after all the pomp and ceremony and speechmaking, the President arose and in a calm, everyday voice, broken perhaps occasionally by some emotion—for who could have stood at that time and in that place and not be overpowered by his feelings?—answered the question: What is it all for? Why all the suffering of war? Why, oh God, was Gettysburg?

"Because right and principle are greater even than man and because," said Lincoln "it is right that 'the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth'."

The Thirty-Third Week at Farmingdale

DURING the 33rd week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4,270 eggs, or at the rate of 61%. This is a decrease of .7% from last week's production. The pullets have laid a total of 114,183 eggs since November 1, 1926. The present Contest is 4,934 eggs ahead of last year's competition at the end of the 33rd week.

High Pens for the Week

May Hill Poultry Farm, W. L.	58
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, W. L.	56
Howard A. Wells, Barred Rocks	55
R. W. Davis & Sons, Bar. Rocks	55
Houle Farm, R. I. Reds	55
Seaver Farm, White Leghorns	55
Lone Oak Poultry Farm, W. Leghorns	55

High Pens to Date

The highest pens to date in each variety are:

White Leghorns	
W. R. Dewsnap	1550
Dr. L. E. Heasley	1484
Sunnyside Farm	1481
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	1470
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm	1458
Five Point Leghorn Farm	1424

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	1508
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	1439
Fristegarth Farm	1388
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	1368

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	1153
Lewis Farms	1082

White Plymouth Rocks

Springdale Farm	1090
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As in China Down Goes the Price

Two weeks ago we started another CHINESE AUCTION of FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

We started at \$450 with the promise that if he were unsold on July 1, the price would go down \$50. Alright, here we go—

Who Will Bid For FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

A descendant on both sides of his pedigree of the great Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best sons of that most noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

He is Ready for Service

HIS SIRE

FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DE KOL, a grandson of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, with a record of 30.95 pounds butter in 7 days. Through his dam, Winana Segis May 2nd, he is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Hero (37 tested daughters, 2 over 31 pounds), a full brother of the great King Segis Pontiac Count whose daughters have broken world records.

HIS DAM

FISHKILL BIRD COLANTHA INKA, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, whose A. R. daughters are legion, with 18 over 30 pounds. Fishkill Bird Colantha Inka is a grand-daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who was a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, as mentioned above.

It is interesting to note that this young bull we are selling carries Colantha Johanna Lad and King Segis Pontiac blood in both the upper and lower parts of his pedigree. Truly he is qualified to accept the responsibility of heading any man's herd.

\$450 was his starting price
Now it is \$400

WHO WILL BID?

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Owner

HOPEWELL JUNCTION

Dutchess County, N. Y.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE 100 lb. boars and gilts, \$30 each. Large litters. Choice breeding stock. Order now.
RAINBOW STOCK FARM, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

REGISTERED Poland China boars and breeding stock. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Dela.

CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE--

Cleaner and Better Milk

CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.

CLIPPING improves the health of CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE. Also furnished with GROOMING ATTACHMENTS for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List Free on Request

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.

129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

The Dangerous Season

JULY AND AUGUST are the dangerous months for the dairy herd. Hot weather, swarms of flies, dried and shortened pastures all combine to throw cows into a slump. And a slump in milk production now will cut your profits in the Fall.

At this season of the year your herd must have plenty of shade, plenty of water and a good grain ration to provide the necessary nutrients not furnished by midsummer pastures. A simple mixture containing

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

in a moderate quantity, say 25% of the whole, filled out with bran, ground oats and a little oilmeal—and fed morning and night—will bring your herd safely through the dangerous season.

In
EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
and
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.

New York

Chicago

Also Mfrs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

40% Protein Guaranteed



WALDORF FARMS

NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y.

Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

ACCREDITED HERD

Oscar F. Kinney Clifford E. Greene
Owner Supt.

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS

When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.

Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

BLUE BARNS FARM Guernseys 10 heads for sale. Cows, Heifers, Bulls. Ready for service and calves. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.50 each, pure bred Chesters \$7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT Selected Spring Pigs

From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each.

CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs for Sale

CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, also CHESTER & BERKSHIRE; all good blocky, large type stock

7 weeks old\$5.00 each
8 to 10 weeks old\$5.50 each
Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on your approval, no charge for shipping crates.

P. S.—Also a few PURE BRED CHESTERS 7 to 8 weeks old \$7.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.50 each. All good healthy and growing pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503 W.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

The following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$2.95	\$2.80
2 Fluid Cream	2.21	2.05
2 A Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.46	
3 Evap., Cond., Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
4 Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The June League price for Class 1 remains unchanged. Class 2 was reduced 10 cents; class 3, 15 cents.

The Class 1 League price for June, 1926, was \$2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80.

1 YEAR TO PAY

after trial

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Free catalog. Tells about this world famous Separator. Liberal trial offer attractive terms. Prices low as \$24.95. Monthly payments low as \$2.20. Write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 20-T Bainbridge, N.Y., or
Box 20-T 1929 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.



BUSHEL STAVE BASKETS

Once used—hamper, carriers with 6 4-qt. tins and divider. Berry crates, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. Egg Cases—30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



EGGS WANTED

Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices

LEWIS & SANDBANK
Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK; COM. AGENCIES

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES — CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc.
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.
Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
537 Greenwich St., New York

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.**

170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.


BINDER TWINE

In five and eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Write for sample and circular.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, Ohio

NEWTON'S Compound

Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Best for cost. Two cans satisfactory. Refund money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.



PATENTS

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WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and \$1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER A SHADE EASIER

CREAMERY	SALTED	June 21	June 14	June 22, 1926
Higher				
than extra	42 1/2-43	42 3/4-43 1/4	41 3/4-42 1/4	
Extra (92 sc)	41 1/4-42	41 1/4-42 1/4	40 1/4-41 1/4	
84-91 score	35 1/2-41	35 1/2-41	36	40 3/4
Lower G'ds	34-35	34-35	34	35 1/2

The butter market is just a shade easier than it was last week, a little contrary to expectations. The market is not at all well established seeming to be quite spotty, some houses reporting fair clearances and others slow trading. On the whole, business is said to be less satisfactory than it should be at this time of the year. Considerable butter has gone into the store houses on receiver's accounts because it was impossible to realize a new dollar for an old one. There has been some speculative interest but far below what it should be for this season of the year.

Weather conditions have been excellent for production. There are some who believe that the peak has been reached. If it has it will undoubtedly hold up for a few weeks' as long as this weather continues. There is no telling what is in store. According to Herbert Janvrin Browne we are in for some chilly weather during late June, predictions being made for frosts out in the middle west. This forecast rather complicates matters. There are those who are taking considerable heed to the outlook while others point to present production. As a result the market is quite upset. On the 20th it broke a cent and when the news reached New York it had a decided dampening effect. Considerable business that was in prospect was immediately called off. Buyers waited to have the situation tested before they proceeded. Under the circumstances it is absolutely impossible to figure on developments, for there are too many factors involved, one of the main ones being the weather, which no man has succeeded in taming.

CHEESE HOLDS GAINS

STATE FLATS	June 21	June 14	June 22, 1926
Fresh Fancy	24-25	24-25	21 3/4-23
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	27-28
Held Av'ge	25-26 1/2	25-26 1/2	26-26 1/2

The cheese market has held the gain we reported last week in spite of some quieter trading. The jump upward was quite marked. Trade is not exactly acting on the deal at the present moment. Very fancy marks are held within the range of 24 1/2 to 25c but buyers are looking around for stock at 24 to 24 1/2c. Naturally most of the trading is around 24 1/4 to 24 1/2 on the fancy marks.

The make in Wisconsin and New York is running about on par with last year's production although in some sections in New York it is a shade lighter. Fancy full grass stock is looked upon with considerable firmness. Indications are that the market is going to hold.

FANCY EGGS START UPWARD

NEARBY WHITE	June 21	June 14	June 22, 1926
Selected Ext's	33-35	29-31	38-39
Extra Firsts	30-32	28-	36-37
Av'ge Extras	27-28	26-27	34-35
Firsts	25 1/2-26	25-25 1/2	32 1/2-33 1/2
Gathered	24-27	32-37	31-35
Pullets	22-23	22-23	32-
BROWNS			
Fancy	27-32	27-31	35-39
Gathered	23 1/2-27		

Once again we hit it on indicating the trend of the market. In last week's columns it was stated that things looked as though we would see an upward revision in the egg market and that is exactly what happened. However, the upward turn is a shade stronger than we expected due primarily to the fact that the receipts of strictly fancy nearby white

eggs have been falling off to a marked degree. With the more limited supply buyers catering to a critical trade have been increasing their bids for fancy stock to take care of their trade needs.

The advance in the market is more or less confined to the higher classifications. Therefore the man who is shipping closely graded stock is cashing in on the deal, for the ordinary grades are bringing the same money they did previously.

Receipts as a whole have been well supplied so that as yet we do not see any radical change in price levels. Cold storage holdings are enormous. However, of late receipts and the into storage move-

Rye straw is becoming increasingly scarce and on the 21st it was selling from \$30 to \$32 a ton.

BEAN TRADE SLOW

The bean market has been experiencing some slow trading this week and although prices are unchanged nevertheless the market is not what it was a week or two ago. Pea beans are experiencing a slightly easier tone. The very choicest marks are bringing \$6.50, occasionally a sale goes over at \$6.35 with the inside quotation at \$6. Marrows are still selling from \$6.25 to \$7, red kidneys from \$6.75 to \$7.50. Stocks of white kidneys are extremely low. In fact there was not enough trading done in white kidneys to warrant quotations.

POTATOES GETTING CHEAPER

All the excitement in the potato market has passed away and now prices are back to even a lower mark than previous. The best stock from North Carolina and the eastern shore of Virginia as well as from Norfolk section, is bringing from \$5 to \$5.50. A year ago they were bringing up to \$6 to \$6.75. The reason why prices have slipped up so sharply is because the arrivals have been so extremely heavy by boat and car and some stock has not been particularly good. At the prices quoted trade has been active and the market has held steady to firm with receipts clearing fairly well. It looks as though the potato market is on a good trading basis for buyers are taking hold well and stocks are moving into consuming channels in a free manner.

This week (ending June 25th) the Long Island potato growers are holding their annual tour. This will be reported in next week's issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Your reporter has been in a number of fields during the past week and although the crop is not as far advanced as it was a year ago Long Island potatoes are looking excellent and the prospects are, with a good break from the weatherman, for another good crop. Long Island has not suffered from lack of rain. It has come just as it was needed every week. Last year on the first day of the tour, the rain came down in torrents and as we are writing this it has started again. The weatherman is running true to form.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has turned stronger and prices have gone 50c higher than last week, quality considered, \$14.50 representing the top of the market on the choicest marks. However, most of the medium to good stock has been selling anywhere from \$12.50 up to \$14, with choicer marks higher.

The steer market has been steady to firm, choice to prime feds selling from \$11.50 to \$12.10 with most of the medium to good stock from \$10.45 to \$11 and common marks down as low as \$8.

Bulls have slipped a bit, demand slow and prices a shade easier. Heavy fat bolognas \$7.10 to \$7.25 with medium weights down to \$6.50, light weights in good flesh \$5.25 to \$6, other common stock down to \$4. The cow market is fairly steady. Heavy fat states are selling from \$6 to \$6.50 most of the medium stock from \$4 to \$5.25, canners selling anywhere from \$2.50 to \$3.75 depending on quality, yearlings from \$3.50 to \$6 depending on age and quality.

The lamb market has eased off compared with last week but at the existing level it is steady and the demand fairly active. Fair to good spring lambs are selling anywhere from \$15 to \$16.75, other marks down to \$12 for culls.

Country dressed veal has been in light receipt. However, the demand has been light so that there has been no material change. Small veals are in the buyer's favor.

A Word of Caution About Wiring the Radio

IN connecting up batteries to radio sets where a special cable with different colored wires is employed, connect the cable to the binding post of the set first. If they should be connected to the batteries first, before or while they are connected to the set a short-circuit might occur which might either burn out the tubes of the set or damage the "B" batteries.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily by American Agriculturist for your benefit, through station WEAf. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

ment has dropped back quite sharply. It looks as though the crest of the flush is considerably ahead of that of last year.

LIVE POULTRY MART LISTLESS

FOWLS	June 21	June 14	June 22, 1926
Colored	23	24-25	30-31
Leghorn	20-21	20	30-31
BROILERS			
Colored	28-40	35-42	35-43
Leghorn	20-28	20-28	25-33
DUCKS, Nearby	22-24	23-25	23-27

The live poultry market has not a great deal of life to it. It reminds one of a man who has partaken too heartily of a good meal. There is really more poultry in New York than the trade requires and with the warmer weather stocks are not moving so well. As a consequence, prices have eased off and things are not so good. It is clearly evident that a lot of folks are unloading poultry because of the rather dubious outlook. Vast quantities of live poultry are coming forward, a great deal of it in very poor condition. This is true of both the broiler and the fowl market.

Common stock is not looked upon with any favor by the trade and soon it is going begging for buyers. At this writing it is too early to say anything about the Fourth of July holiday trade. Next week we will know a little more about it, at least, the first half of it. Suffice to say unless we get some good weather it is not going to be a howling success. Of course, the holiday will be an unusual one for come as it does next to Sunday brings about a double call for the trade. However, unless the weather prospects are good there will not be a great deal to it from early indications.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 21	June 14	June 22, 1926
Wheat (July)	1.46 1/4	1.44 3/8	1.37 3/8
Corn (July)	1.00 1/4	.97 1/4	.69 1/4
Oats (July)	.48 1/2	.47 3/4	.39 7/8
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.60 1/4	1.58 7/8	1.72 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.15	1.11 1/8	.84 3/8
Oats, No. 2	.60 1/2	.60	.51
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 18	June 11	June 19, 1926
Gr's Oats	36.00	35.50	30.50
Sp'g Bran	31.50	32.50	25.00
H'd Bran	33.00	33.50	26.50
Stand'd Mids	33.00	33.50	25.00
Soft W. Mids	37.00	37.50	31.00
Flour Mids	35.50	36.00	29.00
Red Dog	41.00	41.50	33.00
Wh. Hominy	38.50	38.25	28.25
Yel. Hominy	38.50	38.25	28.25
Corn Meal	42.00	40.00	30.50
Gluten Feed	38.50	40.00	37.25
Gluten Meal	48.50	50.00	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	39.00	35.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	42.50	38.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	44.00	40.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.50	47.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

HAY TURNS EASIER

The hay market has turned easier following a rather heavy influx of stock by railroad and boat. This is especially true of hay in small bales. No. 1 timothy has been selling anywhere from \$23 to \$25 with No. 2 from \$21 to \$23, depending on size of bales, other values down as low as \$19.

Notes From the North Country---New Jersey Plans Horse Shoe Pitching

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Budgeting the Out-Go

Lay Aside Tax and Mortgage Money to Avoid Last-Minute Anxiety

ISN'T managing a farm's finances the very dickens of an undertaking? Particularly to one accustomed to the reliability—temporarily so, at least—of a regular income? I confess frankly that the manipulation of an income which fluctuates with the caprices of weather, the vandalism of bugs, the staying endurance of hired help and the instability of markets, is beyond my depth!

But of one thing we seemed certain—and that was the out-go! I had had poor success trying to budget our income. I determined to try it on the out-go. For we had had even more trouble with our unfailing out-go than we had experienced with our uncertain income. Money came in lumps that seemed satisfactorily large at the time; but when the inevitable out-go made its demand those lumps seemed to have evaporated. This state of affairs caused considerable concern with the heads of the house.

"I'm bound to have a budget. I'll budget the wretched out-go," I determined. So I made out my list which included such assured items as taxes, interest and payment on the farm mortgage, interest on long-term notes, payment of life insurance premiums and etc. These footed up to a sum that seemed staggering. Then I divided the amount by twelve. "That isn't so bad," I decided. "If I could save out that amount each month I'd have money to meet all these demands as they come due." Joyful thought, indeed!

At the bank which enjoys our patronage I started an interest-bearing account and in this account I placed as nearly as I found it possible to do so each month's portion of the yearly burden. By getting my clutches on the money before it could be used for something else, I was fairly successful in this undertaking. Near the close of that year my better-half who, wisely or otherwise, leaves the book-keeping to me, said: "How come we've got that farm payment ready? We seem to have been short for money all the year and yet I haven't heard you doing your usual amount of 'stewing' about interest, taxes and the like."

"That's because we have a budget," I divulged smugly. "I confess I am powerless to grapple with our income. But I can and have exercised some control over the out-go. We have the money for the farm payment because every month this year we have saved one-twelfth of the amount necessary and it has reposed in the bank gathering unto itself interest after the manner of so many other accounts in our name—only adversely!"

"That's a good idea," admitted my partner with admirable generosity. It's a good idea, all right. And unlike many good ideas, it really 'works'. Perhaps in a time of stress we have to borrow a hundred dollars at the bank to 'tide over'.

Every farmer who has experienced a moderate-sized mortgaged farm knows what a pull it is to meet such a note. Yet it should be met promptly because good credit at one's bank is an estimable asset and an actual life-saver. That hundred all in one lumpy-sum seems almost an impossibility. But accumulated a bit each week from the milk check or in proportionately larger amounts at the end of each month means that we have the principal at the expiration of the note's duration—my idea of a grand and glorious feeling!

Since we took this firm and decided hold upon our specific out-go we have exercised real control over our farm's

it flat and not dig into the plaster.

These ceilings had been whitewashed and calcimined for many years before being painted but all of these things had been scraped and scrubbed from the walls so far as human agency could remove them. Whether these had anything to do with the paste curling up the paint or not, I do not know. But one thing, I do know (and that was why I used the paste). I was in a town home newly painted and papered. The painting being done before the papering was, and in putting on the paper, the paper hanger had mopped the paste side against several casings and the paint was all curling up and crumbling off and that gave me an idea. I thought I'd try it on our plastered and painted ceilings where I wanted it off, which I did and with good success. I found (by trying) that the thicker the paste and the hotter it was applied, the better and quicker the paint peeled off, especially when a hot fire was raging and rooms kept closed. An oil heater worked admirably, with the slide in the top open to send the heat upward where it was needed. Several that I told of my experiment tried it out with equally good results.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

New York Blind Babies

THE Legislature of the State of New York has approved of the request made by Mr. John Alden, Honorary Chairman of the Dept. of the Blind of the State Federation of Womens' Clubs, to increase the budget for the care of the wee blind babies and young blind children, too young to take advantage of the State Institutions. The appropriation now will provide for thirty blind babies at the rate of \$1.50 a day, under the care of the International Sunshine Society, Inc., with headquarters at 96 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Blind babies now from birth will be given scientific care and training, that they may be ready for the New York City Institution for the Blind, when they reach the proper kindergarten age. "It is the duty, therefore," said Mrs. Alden, "of everybody who happens to know of a blind baby to immediately report the case that the mother may not lose the assistance the State now offers her."

Mrs. Alden declares that the baby needs help from the first day of its blindness, if it is to be kept normal mentally and physically. Every District in this State is represented in the Sunshine Home and Kindergarten by blind babies that have been appointed by the State Board of Education under the State Law.

Good Looks Not Always An Asset

"I KNOW I am good-looking but it's a handicap," said a lady friend of mine not long ago. I was surprised at her view of the matter, but after pondering over the matter for some time, I came to the conclusion that she was right. She gave me her ideas of the reasons back of making such a statement.

"To be good-looking, the great majority of people think that one must have a nicely shaped nose, eyes and mouth well shaped and placed, forehead just right, etc. When all these requirements are met, then they say we are good-looking," she continued. "Then if I am rather full of face, have the chin of an artist, a school-girl complexion, either blonde or brunette then I am said to be very good-looking. And if I am equipped with a pair of dreamy eyes and an exquisitely shaped mouth then I am said to be handsome."

Further commenting on this interesting subject she said that the same reasoning holds true of the opposite sex, and that these points have been the downfall of many of both sexes.

"I have known persons to be actually discontented because they were not considered good-looking," she said to

me. "They forgot that those individuals who are so unfortunately blessed with good looks will too often sacrifice character for the sake of good looks. They will depend upon their looks to get them what they want, rather than work for it. In this way character is not developed, for outward appearances are relied upon to bring happiness, while my experience has taught me that it is really the inward appearances known as character that brings real happiness."

After giving the matter some thought, I came to the conclusion that there is something worth thinking about in what my friend told me. While a beautiful face is to be desired, and is a pleasure to possess, yet it is far more essential to possess a beautiful character even if the features are not so pleasing to look upon. The most homely person may possess a character that is beyond price. And nobody is so built but it can be made beautiful by the proper exercises, if people would only become acquainted with the possibilities of physical culture exercises.

While there is nothing more beautiful than a beautiful face and a beautiful character possessed by the same individual, yet we should remember that some of the most distinguished individuals history contains were possessors of homely features but the most beautiful characters.—Nellie M. Farver, Ohio.

Oilcloth shades on window shade rollers are neat, and are more convenient than doors for the built-in supply shelves in the kitchen.

Graceful Summer Dress



Dress pattern 3042 is a charmingly simple design in the season's best mode of side drapes and square neck line. Printed silks, voiles, or chiffons are especially graceful for such a pattern. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

finances although our income is still running more or less at large.

—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

Painted, Plastered Ceilings

I SAW a request for removing paint from plastered walls. We had two rooms, painted overhead and wishing to remove that paint I tried using a thick flour paste. I spread it on with a whitewash or calcimine brush and put it on hot and thick. I also closed the rooms up tight and had a hot fire in the heater. For by trying out a little beforehand, I found the quicker the paste dried, the more it seemed to crack the paint loose from the wall.

After all was covered, what a cracking and snapping there was, sounded somewhat like a fusillade of small firecrackers. Not every particle of the paint came off, but the most of it did and the little that remained in spots here and there was easily removed by the use of my broad-bladed kitchen knife, taking care to hold

Junior Frock



What could be simpler and sweeter than frock pattern 2718? Made up in sprigged dimity, lawn, voile or printed silk, the young girl would have an ideal summer dress for most purposes. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size only requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 3/8 yard of 36 inch contrasting. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the New Summer Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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Curtis A. Hale, Managing Director

What Would You Do?

Constant Practice in Courtesies of Life Makes for Ease of Manner

"Politeness is to do and say the kindest thing in the kindest way." TO know how to do and say the kind thing in the kind way shows what we call good breeding. Many rough places might be smoothed and quarrels avoided simply by knowing how to do the right thing at the right time. And, fortunately for many of us, good manners do not depend upon the size of our income. No one is too poor in this world's goods not to be benefited by observing certain of the rules practiced by polite society.

True politeness is based upon thoughtfulness for others and anybody, no matter how humble, can guide his actions to give comfort and not offense to other people. To handle knives, forks, napkins and other table paraphernalia quietly and without awkwardness, to show proper respect for older people, to be spirited and full of fun without being boisterous and noisy—all these little acts are but evidences of thoughtfulness for others. Here are a few little pointers on table etiquette that may be taught to children while young and when they are old they will not depart from it.

Right Way Easier Than Wrong

Hold knife and fork firmly within the clasp of the hands, handles almost entirely covered. In America, after food is cut the fork is transferred from the left to the right hand and used (tines up) to convey food to the mouth. The European habit is to keep the fork always in the left hand and convey food (tines down) to the mouth without changing the fork over. Spoons are held lightly (bowls up of course) in the right hand with part of the handle showing. Leave fork and knife close together in center of the plate when finished with them.

The napkin is kept folded in half across the lap, the upper portion being used to pat the lips dry or to remove traces of food. The mouth should always be wiped before drinking water from a glass; otherwise an objectionable rim of grease may be left there.

Never leave a spoon in the coffee or tea cup. Use the spoon for stirring and tasting and then lay it on the saucer. If eating ice cream or other food from tall stemmed glasses, use the same precaution with the spoon after the food is eaten.

Butter a small piece of bread at a time rather than whole, large pieces.

Do not break crackers into soup, but eat them as the soup is eaten.

Cut off a bit of meat, etc., at a time, rather than cutting the whole piece at once.

Do not discuss food—but no hostess objects to being told that you enjoyed her delicious food!

Be Punctual

Be punctual at meals. Any household routine can be ruined by failing to observe this courtesy. After all, it is a matter of habit. It works both ways—meals should be ready on time too.

Children should not have attention directed to them at the table. They should as early in life as possible take their share in the family conversation but this time should not be taken for airing all faults and grievances. Thoughtfulness for each other and respect for their elders are to be required of them if they are to be really well-mannered. Matters of etiquette have to be learned before a child is 7 or 8 years old. After that, old habits have to be broken in order to gain good ones.

Other hints on politeness will appear in these columns from time to time.

Grotesque Greetings

A POPULAR member of the young peoples society was convalescing from typhoid, and her friends enlivened the dull days with unique greetings. Heads were cut from snapshot-pictures, and pasted upon bodies, cut from advertisements. For instance, a quiet young man appeared mounted on a horse vaulting a fence. A

young lady of a serious mind, was seen in an elaborate and sophisticated evening gown. An appropriate greeting was written with each card.—E. D. Y.

Material For Cloth Toys

The good portions of worn heavy fleeced underwear, dyed tan or dark brown and used fleece side out makes splendid material for cloth toys. The dye should, of course, be a fast dye and boiled in.—I. M., New York.

Delicate Hanging Plants

GREAT beauty can be added to your hanging baskets and plant boxes. Do not say anything if asked, let the friend guess—even a farmer would not recognize it. From time to time add a few seeds of buckwheat here and there, especially around the edges. It will grow tall, delicate, a pretty green and blossom. Our men have not found out yet what the "Pretty vine" is.—J. J., New York.

Who Knows This?

WHO knows how to prepare an old-fashioned rose-bowl (pot pourri) with its dried rose leaves and powdered spices? One of our subscribers has asked for the instructions and we find among all the recipe books which the A.A. possesses, no information on that subject. Never having had enough roses to make one ourselves, we don't have the recipe in our private collection, so we have to ask our readers to send it in.



These very attractive children's play aprons are all made up, ready for the simple embroidery designs stamped thereon. They are of colored material that will launder to very best advantage, and not lose its attractive coloring. They come in sizes 2 and 3 years. No. 4031 is in yellow and No. 4032 in Tangerine. Complete instructions as to the embroidering are furnished with each article. Price of aprons postpaid is 45c each. Be sure to state number desired when ordering. Add 25 cents for our beautifully illustrated embroidery book which tells you how and where to embroider. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Carrot and Apple Pudding

Wash and scrape one pound carrots, and boil until soft in boiling water. Drain and rub the carrots through a sieve. Mix them with two ounces of bread or cake crumbs and a pint of custard made with powder. Wipe one and a half pounds of apples, cut them in pieces, without peeling or coring, and stew them in a gill of water, with three ounces of sugar, and one or two cloves, until tender. Then rub them also through a sieve. Put the carrot mixture into a greased pie-dish, place the apples evenly over the top, then spread a layer of red jam over the apples. Bake for 30

minutes in a moderate oven. Whisk the whites of one or two eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten to taste, and flavor with vanilla, and pile this over the pudding. Return to the oven and brown the meringue lightly. Serve hot or cold.—Bessie Prior, Australia.

The slogan, "Eat vegetables and fruits and especially fruits raised at home" is carried out in this simple recipe. The tart jam or jelly on top adds the zip which this mildly flavored food needs.

* * *

Spiced Beets (12 portions)

5 large cooked beets sliced in 1/3" slices
1/2 cup vinegar
1 tablespoon confec-
tioner's sugar
6 cloves
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper.

Heat the vinegar, add the cloves, sugar, salt, pepper. Pour over beets allow to stand one hour before serving. In regard to the onions, if you use part water and part vinegar I am sure you will have the desired results—no tang.—Mrs. E. S. A., Florence, N. J.

A Few Plant Pointers

ONE successful grower of window plants says she is careful to keep all curtains from in front of them, watches them closely to give plenty of water when needed, and when she washes chicken or other fresh meat uses the bloody water to water them with. In the summer she waters her porch and window boxes with this and also with the drip from her refrigerator, which contains ammonia. Both of these give foliage a dark rich color.—L. H. Cobb.

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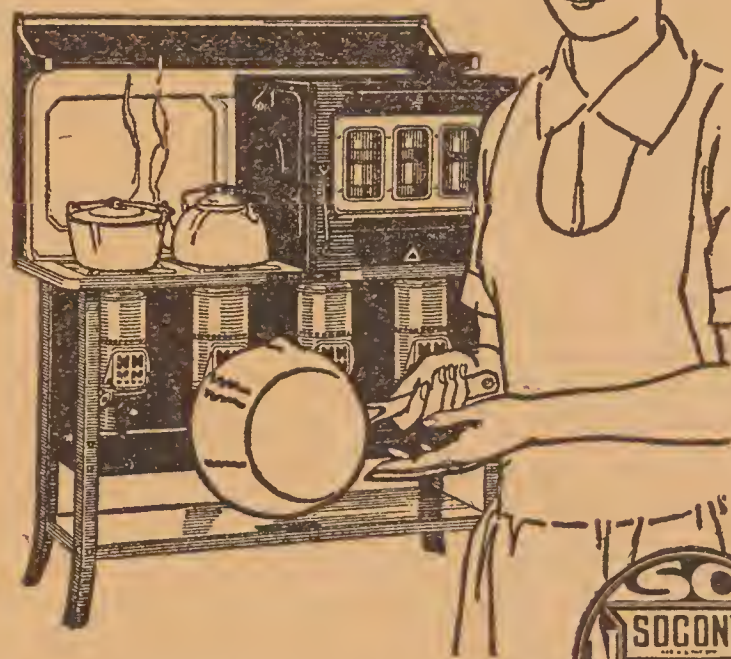
extra help in washing.

Good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naphtha, working hand-in-hand in Fels-Naptha, save wear-and-tear on you and the clothes. Extra help you'd hardly expect from any other soap.



PLANTS. 5 Acres, June, July delivery, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25; express, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, \$3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. W. J. MYERS, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

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THROUGH the Legion's extensive repertoire he took us, and between songs the bugler blew every call that he knew.

"Now all together with me," roared Lejaune, and great guffaws rang out, desecrating the silence and the beauty of the moonlit scene.

It was the maddest, most incredible business—that horrible laughter among the dead, from men about to die.

Certainly the Arabs must have thought us mad and certainly they were not far wrong. Anyhow, they knew we were awake and must have gathered that we were cheerful and defiant.

Whether the Touaregs regarded us as "The afflicted of Allah," and feared to rush the place, or whether they realised that there could be no element of surprise in the attack, I do not know, but it was never made.

And when the sun rose and they again lined the sandhills and opened their heavy fire upon the fort, every embrasure was occupied by an apparently unkillable man, and every Arab who exposed himself paid the penalty.

But not all those who lined the walls of Zinderneuf were beyond sear by Arab bullets. Now and then there would be a cry, an oath, a gurgling grunt or cough, and a man would stagger back and fall, or die where he crouched, a bullet through his brain.

As the morning wore on, Lejaune took a rifle, and, crouching beside each dead man in turn, fired several shots from each embrasure, adding to the illusion that the dead were alive, as well as to the volume of fire.

Later still, he set one man to each wall to do the same thing, to pass continually up and down, firing from behind the dead.

When the Arab fire again slackened and then ceased, toward midday, and our bugle blew the "Cease fire," I hardly dared to turn round.

With a sigh of relief, I saw Michael among the few who rose from their embrasures at the order "Stand easy."

It was a terribly tiny band. Of all those who had sprung from their beds with cries of joy, at the shout of "Aux Armes!" yesterday morning, only Lejaune, St. André, Michael, Colonna, Marigny, Vogué, Moscovski, Gotto, Vaerren, and I were still alive.

The end was inevitable, unless relief came from Tokotu before the Arabs assaulted the place. All they had to do now, was to run in and climb. Ten men cannot hold back a thousand.

If we survived to see the arrival of a relieving force, it would be the dead who saved us, these dead who gave the impression of a numerous, fearless, ever-watchful garrison, who would cause an attack across open ground to wither beneath the blast of their rifles like grass beneath a flame.

"Half the men below, for *soupe* and coffee and half a litre of wine, Corporal St. André," ordered Lejaune. "Back as soon as you can—or if the 'Assembly' is blown..." and St. André took each alternate man.

Soon coffee and *soupe* were ready, although the cook was dead, and we sat at table as though in a dream, surrounded by the tidy beds of dead men.

"Last lap!" said Michael, as I gave him a cigarette. "Last cigarette! Last bowl of *soupe*! Last mug of coffee! Last swig of wine! Well, well! It's as good an end as any—if a bit early.... Look out for the letter, Johnny," and he patted the front of his sash.

"Why I, rather than you, Beau?" I asked. "Just as likely that you do my posting for me."

"Don't know, Johnny. Just feel it in my bones," he replied. "I feel I'm in for it and you're not, and thank the Lord for the latter, old chap," and he gave my arm a little squeeze above the elbow. (His little grip of my arm, and squeeze, had been one of my greatest rewards and pleasures, all my life.)

As we returned to the roof at the end of our meal, Michael held out his hand to me.

"Well, good-bye, dear old Johnny," he

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

said. "I wish to God I hadn't dragged you into this—but I think you'll come out all right. Give my love to Dig."

I wrung his hand.

"Good-bye, Beau," I replied. "Or rather, *au revoir*.... Of course, you didn't 'drag' me into this. I had as much right to assume the blame for the theft of the 'Blue Water' as you and Dig.... And it's been a great lark...."

He patted my shoulder as we clattered up the stairs.

Lejaune assigned one side of the roof to Michael and the opposite one to me. Vogué and Vaerren respectively were sent to the other two. Our orders were to patrol the wall and shoot from behind a dead man, if we saw an Arab.

St. André took Colonna, Marigny, Moscovski, and Gotto below.

Lejaune himself went up to the lookout platform with his field-glasses and swept the horizon in the direction of

humming "*C'est la reine Pomaré*," to all appearance cool and unconcerned.

A shot rang out.

"Stand to!" shouted Lejaune, and blew the "Assembly" two or three times, as though calling up reserves from below to the already well-manned walls.

That fort and its garrison must have been a sore puzzle to the gentle Touareg.

The firing recommenced and grew hotter, and on ominous change took place in the Arab tactics.

While a heavy fire was maintained from the crests of the sand-hills, men crawled forward *en tirailleur* and scratched shallow holes in the sand, behind stones.... Nearer and nearer they came.... They were going to assault again.

I rushed from embrasure to embrasure, up and down my side of the roof, pausing only just long enough to bring my fore-sight on to an Arab. Time after time I saw that I hit one of the running

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lejaune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. One night John awakens and sees Lejaune motioning him to follow him. Lejaune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny. While Lejaune is quelling the mutiny in his own way the fort is suddenly attacked by Arabs. Every soldier that is killed is put back into an embrasure by Lejaune. Cordier predicts the death of the entire garrison.

Tokotu. Apparently he saw no sign of help.

Nothing moved on the sand-hills on my side of the fort, and I watched them over the heads of my dead comrades....

How much longer could this last?

Would the Touaregs draw off from this fort-with-an-inexhaustible-garrison?

Would the relief come in time? If not, would they be in time to avenge us? It would be amusing if the Arabs, having got into the fort, were caught in by the Senegalese and mounted troops from Tokotu—a poetic justice—for not a man of them would escape!

Where did all the flies come from?.... Horrible!....

St. André and his party returned to the roof, and now two men were posted to each wall, St. André and Lejaune remaining in the centre of the roof to support whichever side of the fort should need it most when the attack came.

When it did come, it was a repetition of the siege-tactics and attrition warfare, a desultory fire of sharpshooters, and most of it aimed at the dead.

Up and down his half of the wall, each of the defenders hurried, firing from a different embrasure each time.

The Arabs must have been completely deceived, for they came no nearer, and fired impartially at the silent corpse-guarded embrasures and at those from which our eight rifles cracked.

Glancing round, as I darted from one embrasure to another, I saw that both Lejaune and St. André were in the firing-line now, and that Lejaune had one wall of the fort to himself. There were only seven of us left. Michael was among them.

The Arab fire died down.

Lejaune himself picked up the bugle and sounded the "Cease fire." I saw that Vogué, Moscovski, and Marigny were dead and propped up in their places. St. André was dabbing his face with a rag, where a bullet had torn his cheek and ear.

Colonna, Gotto, and I were sent below to get food, and we spoke not a single word. When we returned, Michael, Vaerren, and St. André went down in their turn.

Lejaune walked up and down the roof,

I hadn't the very faintest desire to be saved. Why should I be saved when Michael lay there so still?

As I struck a match to light the oil-stove, I thought I heard a shot. Rushing back up the stairs, I saw that Lejaune was posing a corpse in an embrasure. One body still lay where it had fallen.

It was Michael's.

I must have been mistaken as to hearing the sound of a shot. At any rate all was silent now, and Lejaune, his back to me, was fitting the dead man's rifle to his shoulder and clasp the dead left hand round the barrel.

I turned and crept back to my duties as cook, placed twigs and wood beneath the *soupe-kettle*, and turned up the wick of the oil-stove....

And as I watched the fire burn up, I imagined Lejaune posing Michael's body—perhaps long before life was out of it.... The thought was unbearable.

He might be in agony.

He might not yet be dead, and his life might depend on what I did now! I turned to run upstairs.

Was I then going to mutiny after all? Was I going to defy my superior officer and tell him what he should, and what he should not, do in the fort that he commanded? Was I going to tell him that Michael was of superior clay and not to be treated as all the others had been treated?

I was.

And so I ran up the stairs, another thought struck me.

Michael's last request and instructions! I must get those letters and the little packet that he had spoken about. I must say to Lejaune:

"I'll fight till I drop, and I'll obey you implicitly—but leave my brother's body alone—leave it to me...."

After all, things were a little different now.

Lejaune and I were the only survivors. We had passed through Hell unscathed, and, at the last, two against a thousand, had kept the Flag flying.

Surely he could be decent now, unbend a little, and behave as a man and a comrade....

As I came out on to the roof, Lejaune was bending over Michael.

He had unfastened my brother's tunic, torn the lining out of his *képi*, removed his sash, and opened the flat pouch that formed part of the money-belt that Michael wore.

Lying beside Lejaune, were three or four letters, and a torn envelope in his hands were a tiny packet, bound up in string and sealing-wax, and an opened letter.

I sprang toward him, seeing red, my whole soul ablaze with indignant rage that this foul vulturous thief should rob the dead, rob a soldier who had fought beside him thus—a brave man who had probably saved his life, before the fight began.

"So he 'had no diamond,' had he? Didn't know what I meant, didn't he?" the ruffian jeered, holding up the packet and the letter in his left hand.

"You damned thief! You foul pariah-dog!" I shouted, and, in a second, his revolver was at my face.

"Stand back, you swine," he growled. "Back further. Back, I say...."

One movement, and I should be dead.

And a good thing too, but I had a word or two to say first. As I stepped back, he lowered the revolver and smiled horribly....

"I didn't know that men crept round robbing the dead, after a fight, Lejaune," I said. "I thought that was left to Arab women... of the vilest sort.... You dirty, thieving cur—you should be picking over dust-bins in the Paris gutters, not defiling an honourable uniform—*chiffonnier*!...."

"A fine funeral oration from a jewel-thief!" he snarled. "Any more grand sentiments before I blow out what brains you have? No? Well, I think I promised you that I would attend to you, all in good time. Now I'm going to do it.... I am going to shoot you now, where you stand. Half a dozen through the stomach, shall we say? I don't want to hurry you un-

(Continued on page 14)

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VEGETABLE PLANTS—for late planting, dozen varieties, name choice—Cabbage \$1.00—thousand collect—\$1.75 prepaid—Tomato—\$2.50 prepaid, 10,000, collect \$15.00; Sweet Potato, earliest varieties, \$3.00 prepaid, 10,000 collect \$25.00. Well packed, ventilated crates, satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

30 MILLION FINE FIELD Grown frost-proof Cabbage Plants—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, 500—\$1.50; 1000—\$2.50, prepaid. Express, 10,000—\$15.00. Tomato Plants same price. Sweet Potato \$3.00 thousand prepaid. Express, 10,000—\$20.00. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction, absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years satisfactory service. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Make Good Legume Hay

By Ray Inman

ALFALFA IS THE MOST PROFITABLE FARM CROP. IF YOU DIDN'T SOW ANY LAST SPRING, DO IT NOW. HERE'S HOW—
1. LIME THE SOIL



2. GET GOOD NORTHERN GROWN SEED AND INOCULATE IT WELL.

- ✓ GET SOME DIRT FROM THE ROOTS OF THRIFTY SWEET CLOVER.
- ✓ DRY AND PULVERIZE IT. KEEP IT OUT OF THE SUN.
- ✓ PUT ENOUGH BROWN SUGAR OR GLUE IN A PAIL OF WATER TO MAKE IT SLIGHTLY STICKY.
- ✓ MOISTEN SEED.
- ✓ SPRINKLE DIRT OVER IT.
- ✓ MIX WELL.

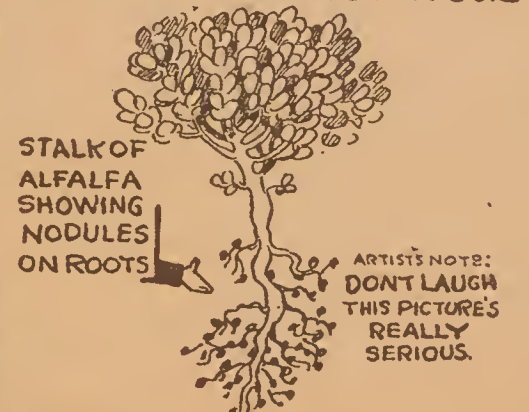
X DON'T DO THIS



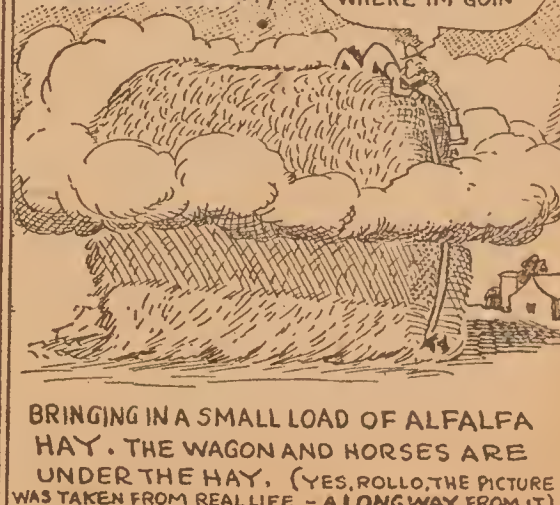
3. INOCULATION IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA.

THE SUREST METHOD IS TO SOW ALFALFA ON A FIELD THAT HAS GROWN A THRIFTY CROP OF SWEET CLOVER.

REMEMBER THAT INOCULATION WILL NOT LIVE IN A SOUR SOIL.



FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES AND YOU'LL MAKE HAY ALL SUMMER! — BUT OH BOY, WHAT HAY!



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100 IMPORTED, LONG FILLER
HAND-MADE, CORONA SIZE
PACIFICOS

For Only **\$1.95**

The regular retail price is 5 cents straight. Don't judge the quality by the price. Test them with an open mind—at our expense.

WHY THIS AMAZING OFFER:

We are the sole American distributors for certain brands of one of the largest Manila cigar factories. We have contracted to sell several millions a year. To do this, we realize we must first interest individual smokers before we can expect dealer cooperation. Therefore, for the present, we will sell to smokers direct.

100 Pacificos

FOR ONLY \$1.95

Just think of it!

100 Pacificos for \$1.95

—a price less than

jobbers have to pay

for like quality.

Smoke 5 or 6 with a

desire to be pleased.

If you are not perfectly

satisfied return the others and

we will cheerfully

refund your money.

More Facts

About

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Mighty few Americans

realize that the

Philippines are producing

grades of cigar tobacco

second to none, in mildness,

fine texture, pleasing

flavor and appearance.

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PACIFICOS to the 5 to 10

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50% Cuban tobacco

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Acquire the taste for

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saving 60% on their

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will smoke the first 100 you

will appreciate their

enticing flavor.

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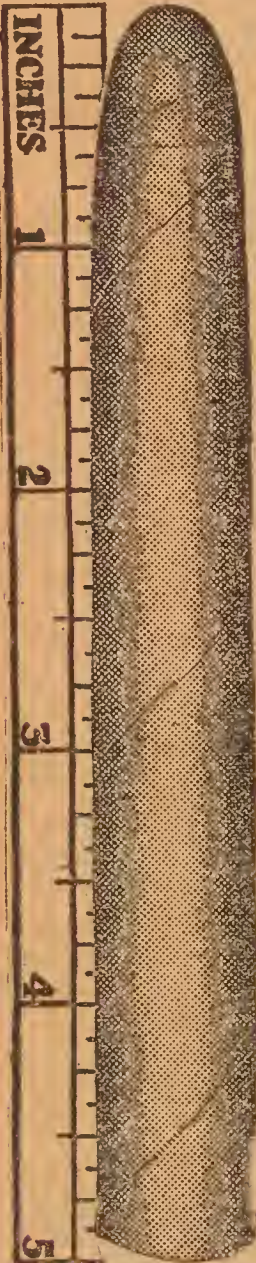
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the responses justify the

expense of another insertion.

Fill in attached coupon

and mail at once.



NATIONAL CIGAR CO., 102-G
969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send me 100 of your Pacifico Cigars. I will pay

postman \$1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the

first 5 or 6 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the

others and get back my money.

NOTE—If you will send check or M. O. with your

order for \$2.15 (\$1.95 plus 20c postage), it will hasten

delivery.

Name

Address

Tells League of Nations About Farming

(Continued from page 3)

The increased cost of farm labor is due directly to the fact that the agrarian employer competes directly with the urban employer for the services of workers.

(4) The prices of agricultural producers' goods—including in this term implements and supplies for upkeep and operation—stand higher than before the war. To this statement there are notable exceptions, for example, the automobile which, in America, is an instrument of universal farm use. Building materials, as a class, stand much above the pre-war price level.

(5) The family of the farmer represents a consumers group, desirous of participating in the continuously improving standard of living of the American family. There is in the United States no concept of a rural standard of living different from the urban standard. The standard of rural living is below that of the cities, however. The goods and services that enter into the living of the American family are substantially dearer than before the war, although again striking exceptions are to be noted.

Luxuries Sell Best

The correct method of appraising the current position of agriculture would be to discard the concept of national agriculture as a unity and consider each product by itself. Enough is known to indicate that the relative positions of different agricultural products, in terms of remuneration, vary widely from product to product and from state to state, and from year to year. As a general conclusion, we find that such agricultural products as are coming into greater demand by reason of the growing diversification of the American diet, occupy the best positions. On the other hand, producers of grains, beef cattle and swine are continuously or intermittently faced with sales prices that are unsatisfactory in relation to costs.

For producers of agricultural staples the problem represents largely one of liquidation, over a period of some years, until population catches up with agriculture and the country has resumed the adjustment to the domestic basis that was interrupted by the war. One prospective relief lies in diversion from production of nutrients to that of industrial raw materials, for example, in substitution of imported fibres or in replacement of failing forest products.

We are no longer an export state for edible products of cattle and sheep but continue to be an export state for pork products in large amounts. The problem of marketing pork products is aggravated by the growing disuse of fat meats by Americans and the preference of many Americans for vegetable oils over lard, which forces a large fraction of lard to seek an export market where it must be sold for what it will fetch. The adjustment of production of maize and hogs to each other and to domestic and foreign demands constitutes an aggravating and, as yet, unsolved problem of the so-called "corn-belt."

No Danger in Drift to City

The disabilities of American agriculture are to be appraised, for the most part, as the direct result of war expansion. It is an error to assume that during the war American agriculturists, as a class, made unusual profits or accumulated exceptional savings. War prices of American agricultural products were not, for agriculture as a whole, notably above costs of production, all elements of risk considered. Whatever the dimensions of war gains of American agriculturists, these have long since been wiped out by post-war losses.

Each year in the United States are reported departures of many farm families from country to city. We regard this as a painful but necessary liquidation. For the most part, it is marginal land, marginal farmers and the marginal methods that are being closed out. For the majority of the more effective and lower-cost

farmers who remain, the problems of the immediate future will be largely those of management, including the application of improved methods in farm practice. We regard as entirely fantastic and unwarranted the commonly expressed apprehension that our relative decline in farm population suggests for the United States the repetition of the history of England during the past century. We are in no danger of becoming dependent on foreign food stuffs. We see in the relative decline of farm population a transition leading to a state of effective equilibrium between country and city, in which agriculture will share fully with urban industry in the prosperity of the country. The inevitable struggles and losses of such a period of transition, made abnormally severe by the war, cannot be gainsaid; but the ultimate prospect is none the less bright.

The state college at Ithaca has a new bulletin on grinding farm tools that may be helpful to farmers during the coming season. Copies may be had by addressing the office of publication at the college of agriculture.

Good breeding will increase the egg production as much as 80 eggs per hen per year, with no additional cost in housing or feeding, poultry specialists at the Ohio State University believe.

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from page 12)

duly out of this pleasant world.... Oh, no, don't think I want you any longer. The Arabs won't attack again today, and they've settled all my mutineers nicely for me.... And a relief-column will arrive at dawn.... Then you and the rest of these cursed dogs will be given a hole in the sand for the lot of you—and I shall get the Cross of the Legion of Honour, a Captain's commission, and a trip to Paris to receive thanks and decoration.... And at Paris, my chatty little friend, I shall dispose of this trifle that your gang so kindly brought to the Legion for me!" and he again held up the little packet in his left hand.

"A rich man, thanks to you—and to this...." and as he said the last word, he actually kicked Michael's body!

Even as I snatched at my sword-bayonet, and leapt forward—in the instant that my dazed and weary mind took in the incredible fact of this brutal kick—it also took in another fact even more incredible—Michael's eyes were open, and turned to me.

Michael was alive!.... I would live too, if possible.... My hand, still grasping my bayonet, fell to my side.

"Good!" said Lejaune. "Armed attack on a superior officer—and in the face of the enemy!.... Excellent! I court martial you myself. I find you guilty and I sentence you to death.... I also carry out the sentence myself.... Thus...." and the revolver travelled slowly from my face to the pit of my stomach.

"There!...."

As Lejaune had spoken, Michael's right hand had moved. As the last word was uttered, the hand seized Lejaune's foot, jerking him from his balance, so he pulled the trigger in the act of looking down and of stumbling.

Blinded, deafened, and dazed, I leapt and lunged with all my strength and drove my bayonet through Lejaune. I stumbled, and it was torn from my hand. When I could see again (for I must have ducked straight at the revolver as he fired it, or else he must have raised it as his foot was pulled from under him), he was lying on his back, twitching, the handle of the bayonet protruding from his chest, the blade through his heart.

Lejaune was dead, and I was the mutineer and murder after all! I was the "butcher" and Lejaune the "pig".

(To Be Continued)

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Copenhagen, Danish, Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession, Wakefield, 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1000—\$2.00, postpaid. 10,000—\$10.00, express. Tomato plants, Baltimore Stone, Matchless, same price. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Potato Plants, 500—\$2.00; 1000—\$3.50, postpaid. We guarantee good plants and good order delivery, or money refunded. **IDEAL PLANT COMPANY**, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE and TOMATO Plants. Cabbage—Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead, Wakefield, Succession, 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1000—\$2.00, postpaid. 5000—\$5.00, express. Baltimore, Stone, Tomato Plants, same price as cabbage. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Potato plants, 500—\$2.00; 1000—\$3.50, postpaid. Good plants and quick service guaranteed. **SERVICE PLANTS COMPANY**, Franklin, Va.

BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES MIXED IRISES for cut flowers, for supplying roadside markets, four dollars per hundred plants wholesale. **SPECIAL OFFERING**: Mother of Pearl; Alcazar; Lord of June; Fro; Emperor; Afterglow; Kochi; Opera; Archevogue; Seminole; Rhein Nix; Her Majesty; Shekinah; Madame Chereau; Isolene; Quaker Lady; Princess Beatrice; Zandaria; Iris King; May Queen. Your choice postpaid, labeled, of four for one dollar; ten for two dollars, or the whole twenty for three dollars. **A. B. KATKAMIER**, Macedon, N. Y.

BETTER PLANTS—Drop us a card for price list of highest grade vegetable and flower plants. **N. E. VREDENBURG**, Worcester, N. Y.

VEGETABLE AND BERRY PLANTS. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Brussels Sprouts, Egg Plants, Pepper, Parsley, Tomato plants; Salvia, Aster, Zinnia, Calendula, Petunia, Verbena, Strawflower and other Annual flower plants. Strong plants and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. **HARRY E. SQUIRES**, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, Brussels Sprouts and Celery Plants—Cauliflower, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt. 5000, \$20.00; 1000, \$4.50; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Enkhinzen Glory, Succession Surehead, Red Rock and all other varieties 5000, \$10.00; 1000, \$2.25; 500, \$1.60; Brussels Sprouts Long Island improved 5000 \$12.50; 1000, \$3.00; 500, \$2.00; 300, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; Celery Plants, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Fordhook, Emperor 5000, \$15.00; 1000, \$3.50; 500 \$2.00; 300, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; All good plants with good roots. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. **F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS**, Chester, New Jersey.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO, Celery and Brussels Sprout Plants. Field Grown Plants. **CABBAGE PLANTS**—4,000,000 Ready (May 25th to August 1st). Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhulzen Glory, Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Short Stem Danish Ballhead, Tall Danish Ballhead, American Drumhead Savoy, Savoy, Red Danish and Dark Red Dutch. \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; 500, \$1.25. **RE-ROOTED CABBAGE PLANTS**—\$2.25 per 1000; 5000, \$11.00; 500, \$1.50. **CAULIFLOWER PLANTS**—(All Re-rooted) 500,000, Ready May 25th to August 1st. New bells coming on each week. Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt. \$4.50 per 1000; 5000 for \$20.00; 500, \$2.50. **TOMATO PLANTS**—Matchless, and New Stone. \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$13.00; 500, \$1.75. **CELERY PLANTS**—2,000,000 Ready June 15th to September 1st. (Every plant is hardy and strong, with good roots. No poor plants shipped.) Golden Self-Blanching (French seed), White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, Tall Golden Self-blanching, Emperor, Burpee's Fordhook and Easy Blanching. \$3.00 per 1000; Re-rooted, \$3.50 per 1000. **BRUSSELS SPROUTS**—500,000 Ready June 1st to July 15th. Danish Prize and Long Island Dwarf, \$2.50 per 1000. Smaller quantities—all orders for 100 plants or smaller quantities will be \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. Send for free list of all Vegetable Plants. **PAUL F. ROCHELLE**, Morristown, New Jersey.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10—\$1.75. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. **UNITED FARMERS**, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c. 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. **FARMERS UNION**, Mayfield, Ky.

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. **FARMERS' CLUB** 100, Hazel, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES, Etc.—Combs made up. Booklet. **EVA MACK**, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meriden, Conn.

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery, shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platters, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Bakers, Mugs, Nappies, etc.—a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. **E. SWASEY & COMPANY**, Portland, Maine.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. **S. H. LIVINGSTON**, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, New Jersey.

Orders-Inquiries

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Send for
FREE Copy
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Gives counts and prices on over 8,000 different lines of business. No matter what your business, in this book you will find the number of your prospective customers listed. Valuable information is also given as to how you can use the mails to secure orders and inquiries for your products or services.

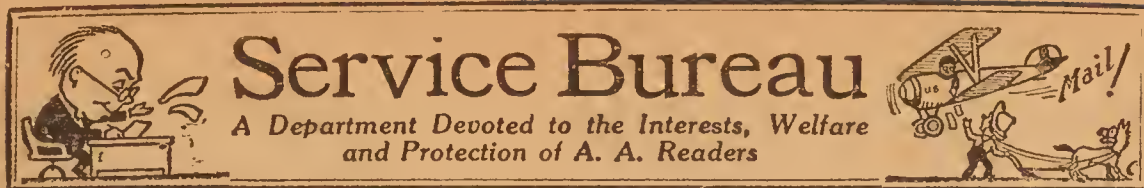
Write for Your FREE Copy

R. L. POLK & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Largest City Directory Publishers in the World

Mailing List Compilers—Business Statistics

Producers of Direct Mail Advertising



Book Agents Now At Work in New York

A FEW weeks ago there appeared in the columns of the Service Bureau an item relative to book agents operating in New Jersey obtaining signatures to contracts to books under false pretenses. The books in question are known as "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents".

Complaints from New Jersey state that the agent of the company publishing these letters, represented himself as coming from the Government. It was on this basis that the agent was invited into the homes of the complainants and given an opportunity to explain his proposition. Our New Jersey friends write that the agent of the company never informed them that he represented a private corporation and the only way they knew it was when they saw the name on the receipt given them for the money they paid down. In addition to this misrepresentation it is also said that the agents gave the names of other local people whom the agent claimed had purchased books from him. Later these people were visited and it was learned that they had not only refused to purchase the books but had actually turned the agent away.

Now comes a letter from Montgomery, N. Y.:

"The other day a man came to me saying he had my name sent to him from Washington and that I must take a set of books which cost \$128.00. He said that if I did not some one would come after me. I signed for a set and gave a check of \$28.50 the balance at \$10 for 10 months. In the meantime I thought the matter over. I went immediately to my banker and he said that I was not compelled to take such a set of books. I therefore stopped payment of the check. The books are "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents." The name of the company is the Bureau of National Literature, Inc., of 40 West 39th Street, New York City.

"Now if this man is a fraud I wish you would print it in your paper. He mentioned names to me whom he had been to, even friends and relatives of mine out on Long Island, otherwise I think I would have hesitated about signing. When he was explaining he said he could only go to see the people whose name was sent to him from Washington. He left a small booklet, 'The President's sources of Information Now Available to You' and there I found the address of the company. Hope to hear from you soon."

The first complaints we received from New Jersey were referred to the National Better Business Bureau which organization took up the complaint with the Bureau of National Literature. This company has an agreement whereby they are able to use the old press plates from the government files to reproduce these letters. The company itself makes no claim that it is connected with the government in any way. Furthermore, representatives of the company stated to the representatives of the National Better Business Bureau that if any complaints were obtained by misrepresentation on the part of its agents, they, the company, on being informed of the facts, would be agreeable to the cancellation of that contract. It is so worded in the contract that the company or its agents, DO NOT represent the government whatsoever. The company wants it thoroughly understood.

Cattle Have Full Rights on the Road

Some folks in this section (Ontario County, N. Y.) are having difficulty with motorists who fail to slow down when they are passing a herd of cattle being driven to pasture along the state road. Is there any law that has to do with the posting of road adjacent to such a pasture?

WE have never known of any law on the subject so we referred this question to Commissioner Harnett of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles as well as to the office of Superintendent Green of the State Department of Public Works. Both replied that a careful search fails to disclose that the Legislature has ever directly attempted to regulate this matter by statute. However, both express the

opinion that Section 287-B of the Highway Law is broad enough to cover the situation. This section defines reckless driving and prescribes the punishment therefore. We quote:

"In section 995 of Berry on Automobiles (Fourth Edition) the following rule is laid down 'One has the same right to drive his cattle along a highway that a motorist has to drive his machine therein'. There seems to be no New York decision supporting this rule but it seems to me that any New York court would hold this to be the rule in New York. Disagreeable as the practice may be to motorists, it seems to me that it must be true that a herd

Promptness Appreciated!

Townsend, Del., June 3, 1927.

Received check for \$1000.00 May 31, 1927, and we wish to thank you for settling this claim. We also wish to thank the North American Accident Insurance Co. for their promptness. We further extend our thanks to Mr. L. G. Thomas, Mr. Clyde Abernethy and Mr. Weatherby who have been of great service to us.

We had only taken the insurance a month before the death of my husband. He had insisted that the other members of the family should have the insurance, but that he would not need it himself, but he was finally persuaded into taking it.

We cannot say enough for the American Agriculturist and the North American Accident Insurance Co. We could hardly believe at first that this policy could be good as it was so cheap. We will recommend it to all as being a good investment.

Again thanking you for your kindness and promptness, We are

MRS. LOLA R. GIBBONS AND CHILDREN.

of cattle may lawfully be driven on a public highway and that other users of the highway must conduct themselves in the light of the well known propensities of such animals."

Old Offender Appears—Then Disappears

LAST week the Service Bureau received a letter from one of its subscribers which read as follows:

"I sent two cases of eggs to the Violet Farm Egg Producers, Inc., 215 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. I received a check from them of \$16.53 but the check has been returned to me as protested or insufficient funds, now this check is dated May 13, 1927, and I also have five more cases out I have not heard from at all. Three cases were shipped May 16, 1927 and two cases May 20, 1927. Now is there anything you can do to help me get my money?"

This is the first we have heard about the Violet Egg Farms. We were not long in tracing it down. We learned that this concern was flooding the country districts with circular letters that were worded very similar to some we had seen quite a while ago. We were immediately suspicious and proceeded to report the case and have it investigated. When a representative went to the store of the company, he found quite a crowd of collectors grouped about the door attempting to gain admittance.

Formerly Connected with Fersht

Our early suspicions were borne out. It developed that the proprietor was Samuel Moverman who went through a rather sensational failure in 1925 owing the trade something like \$29,000 with no assets. In 1926 Moverman showed up, being associated with Fersht whose activities were exposed in the columns of the Service Bureau.

While Moverman was connected with Fersht he did make good on some pro-

tested checks. Later, however, he severed relations with Fersht only to reappear again at the time of the exposure of the Liberty Butter and Egg Company. Moverman was not believed to be directly connected with the Liberty Butter and Egg Company but was reported to be seen frequently about the store before it eventually closed its doors.

In Moverman's last venture he said in his letters he had been established for 15 years and had special trade outlets. Old stuff! As a matter of fact his store was only open about two weeks. If the writer of the above letter had only appealed to the Service Bureau before shipping the eggs we could have saved him not only the \$16.53 but the money which the five cases represented for which he has received absolutely no return. We still hold about \$200 worth of claims against Fersht which Moverman promised us he would settle if Fersht failed to do so.

Write The Service Bureau First

Before taking any such risks again write the Service Bureau. Everytime we expose one of these propositions we hope it is the last. Time and again the Service Bureau has warned its readers not to ship to any man before investigating him. Every case of this type that we have reported during the past year has been a signal for a warning by the Service Bureau to keep shy of those dealers who claim a special market and promise extra high prices.

Goodman Satisfies Outstanding Claim

IN last week's Service Bureau we mentioned the fact that the former proprietor of the Stanley Egg Company had been located in Tarrytown and that claims were still pending against him. Since that time our claims have been satisfied. If any other egg shippers have claims against Irving Goodman, formerly of the Stanley Egg Company or the Irving Butter and Egg Company they should immediately communicate with the Service Bureau.

Ninety-five per cent of the statements about probable future trends in agriculture published in the 1925 and 1926 outlook reports of the bureau of agricultural economics at Washington were borne out by later developments.

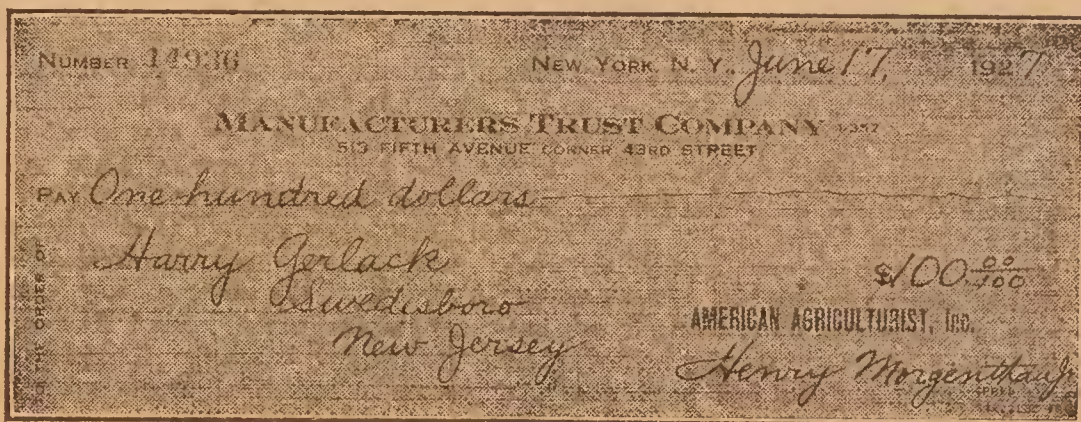
Winners of A.A. Information Contest

THE winners of the fifth set of questions in our A. A. Information Contest are as follows:

Marion E. James, Jefferson Valley, N. Y., Mrs. Grace E. Abbuhl, Rome, N. Y., Ethel Wanck, Campbellsville, Pa. respectively.

The correct answers for this set of questions can be found as follows:

- 1—Pages 1 and 14 of June 4.
- 2—Page 3 of March 12.
- 3—May 14.
- 4—Page 15 of May 28.
- 5—Page 23 of May 21.
- 6—Pages of recent issues which contain the story of Beau Geste.
- 7—Page 10 of May 28.
- 8—Page 4 of June 4.
- 9—Page 13 of June 4.
- 10—(a)—Page 14 of May 28.
- (b)—Page 5 of May 28.
- (c)—Page 3 of April 30.



IT IS really a simple job to make the minor repairs on your cars, trucks and tractors. The principal thing is to have the right kind of tools so that you can do the work conveniently and with the least expenditure of time and effort. The principal advantage that the garage-man has is in the good kit of small tools with which to do the work. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and pick out a set of socket wrenches, a large and small screw driver, adjustable end wrenches, a good pipe wrench, an assortment of files, taps and dies, and a good mechanic's hammer. They will make it easy for you to do your home repair work. Be sure you have a good vise also.

Most important of all—use the best lubricants in your automobile.

These "Farm Service" Hardware Stores—the ones where the "tag" is in the window—are the right places to buy tools that you can depend upon. Take their word when you select tools. It is the surest way to get the utmost value for your money. Most of these hardware stores can also supply your needs in automobile supplies; such as tires, jacks, lamp bulbs; etc., as well as the best grades of oils and greases.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Make it your store!



A One Hundred Acre Garden

(Continued from page 3)

the money and we in this section are always trying to beat the other fellow. Our season starts in the middle of February when we start work in the greenhouses. We have two greenhouses one 17 by 90 and the other 20 by 80 besides 150 feet of hotbed sash. We grow all our own plants and sometimes sell a few. We grow about one hundred and twenty-five thousand plants in the houses and about five thousand hills of melons for transplanting. This year we are trying out 25000 'hot kops' which are paper protectors that cover the plants early in the season. We are trying out a small garden tractor this spring and so far we are pleased with the results from it. Pushing a wheel hoe is hard work and a horse cultivator is too coarse for the young plants.

Fertilize Heavily

"We use from 25 to 30 tons of fertilizer every year. We use about a 2-12-2 on the peas, a 7-6-5 on spinach, lettuce and other leaf crops and a 5-10-5 on the melons. We have been trying out an 8-16-8 this year.

"We stopped dairying about fifteen years ago and keep only two cows for use of the family. Every fall we buy from thirty to thirty-five beef cattle and feed them during the winter. We put the sweet corn stalks in the silo, make the pea vines into hay and feed out the other roughage. We don't make much but the manure helps out our crops. At one time we could get all the manure we wanted in the city by hauling it away. At present we must pay so much a horse a year for the manure from twenty-six horses. We also seed clover in the peas and rye after some of the crops so that we are continually plowing under vegetable matter for humus."

Studying the farm business is an important part of any successful operation. It would seem that this is particularly important on this farm where so many different crops are grown so I was not surprised when I learned that a complete set of cross accounts is kept.

"We have a complete set of cost accounts for 15 years in cooperation with the N. Y. State College of Agriculture," said Clarence Henry, "which show every cent expended and taken in for these years. There are 51 different accounts in the books for this year. That means a separate one for every crop as well as a separate one for every kind of stock and each motor vehicle. The above is in the cash book. The Labor book has as many accounts and this consists of keeping account of horse, man hours and tractor hours spent on every account or crop as well as the character or kind of operation it was. These books are invaluable for reference as well as for computing averages of yields, costs, etc., on every account for this period of years."

"A man from the college comes up every April 1 and closes the books and balances them and opens a new set of books for us."

Plenty of Help

In addition to the work of the boys and the help their father gives them, they hire one man by the year, one for eight months, one for the summer and about thirty or forty Italians for six weeks in the summer to pick peas. This short time help are provided with living quarters, a place to cook and with fuel. Most of this help are women and children while the men folks of the family hold down a steady job in the city.

While most of the crops are sold on the wholesale market in Buffalo, the peas are picked and shipped through the Erie County Growers and Shippers Association of which Mr. William Henry is vice-president. This organization has been shipping cooperatively for fifteen years. It consists of about five hundred active shippers and on one day shipped twenty-two carloads of peas.

"We get a lot of help from the Farm Bureau," said Mr. Henry. "Of course

the manager can not visit every farm in the county but he is out this way quite a lot. One year we had a plant disease specialist in this locality for quite a while who helped us control some of the troubles we were having. They have also helped with our accounts and in many other ways. Clarence was a director of the Farm Bureau for several years."

I noticed a gas well on the farm and asked about it. I was told that the farm had been leased to a gas company several years ago, but that the well that was drilled did not produce heavily enough to pay the company to pipe it into the main so they offered to sell it to Mr. Henry for the cost of the materials. Mr. Henry bought it and for many years it has heated one house and has furnished gas for cooking in both houses.

Several years ago, Mr. Henry and five of his neighbors cooperated in building an electric power line so that they could have current available on the farms. In addition to lighting the two houses, current is used for pumping water, and for operating washing machines, cleaners, sewing machines and flatirons.

Why Not Retire On the Farm?

If a farmer wishes to retire what better place is there to do it than right in the country? There is plenty of work to do if Mr. Henry feels inclined to work, in fact I imagine he keeps pretty busy and yet he can get away any time he wants to. He is near two of his boys while the third is near enough so he gets home frequently, in fact he was expected the day I was there.

Mr. Henry spends much of his time in repairing. "I always was handy with tools," he said, "and in that way helped to keep down expenses. Last year the boys bought a new two ton truck and wanted me to build a body for it. By the time I had that done they wanted me to fix over the one on the old truck. However it was so old that I built a new one instead."

"There has been a lot of talk about hard times for farmers in some lines but we haven't found it so. Of course buying lower in the city has been good on account of high wages there and there has been lots of talk about the necessity for green vegetables in the diet. The food that folks eat has changed a lot in the last few years and Buffalo is growing all the time too. There is also a good sale for farms in this locality. We have the earliest locality around Buffalo. We have some competition from around Lockport and from stuff shipped in from the south, but folks like the fresh stuff better."

—H. L. COSLINE.

Our Western New York Letter

(Continued from page 5)

It is one of the benefits of a spray service that it keeps a grower not only informed but warned and stimulated to spray. I give our farm bureau spray service man, Mr. Coombes, credit for my having a good crop of pears quite free of psylla. Like others I sprayed well last year and had no better pears than those who did not spray for psylla was not present. This year with clean trees and the egg spray on, again like many others I was inclined to save the material and labor costs. But Coombes warned that psylla eggs were plentiful and hatching freely and I put on the spray thoroughly. I doubt if I should have done so except for the timely farm bureau man's warning and advice which now promises to be worth at least a hundred dollars to me.

The poultryman who has had his in-nings in the last few years now seems to be in for his share of hard times. Egg prices are the lowest in years falling as low as 24 cents a dozen locally last week. The storages are full and merchants who take miscellaneous eggs in trade are having much difficulty to dispose of them. Added to this there has been a decided upward swing in the grain markets and

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MINNEAPOLIS

poultry feed costs considerably more, further reducing the poultryman's narrow margin. A period of overproduction appears to be at hand, due to too many persons in the business attracted by the relatively good returns of the past few years.

School is out. The children are home with us again and it is good to have them around. They make us play more as well as help with the work. Now it is tennis instead of baseball. Together we have made a full sized court in the big front yard and after supper in these long June evenings we play together, keeping the youngsters interested and satisfied to stay home, and keeping ourselves from growing old too fast.

We ate our last old apples today. It will be only about six weeks before the earliest new apples will be here. Strawberries are now in full bearing and we are enjoying them and the rest of a good garden to the full. All these things are some of the privileges and advantages of farm life which we appreciate.—M. C. BURRITT.



A Tree Planter of the Wilderness

The Retold Story of Johnny Appleseed---A Fireside Reflection

EDITOR'S NOTE: Several months ago we printed the story of Johnny Appleseed. Now Mr. Van Wagenen tells it again, and in his usual happy style has added so many interesting details that we have thought it would interest you all even though you have read the story of this wonderful old adventurer before.

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I SUPPOSE there is hardly one of my readers whose memory goes back across say fifty years to the days when communities were more isolated and life more simple than now but can bring to mind some individual who by some strange eccentricity was set off from the rest of the world and who attained the reputation of a queer character.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thus I can dimly remember Dicky Rice although I think he came to the end of his pilgrimage just about a half century ago. He used to travel Schoharie (and probably neighboring counties) mounted on an old white horse, stopping where night overtook him and where ever there were kindly folk who would take him in. Recently I have talked with others who are older than I and who remember him more clearly but I cannot find out who he was or where he came from or where he expected to go. I am sure he was a half demented but perfectly harmless old man not entirely without an education. People said he was "cracked on religion" and I suppose there was in him a strain of religious mania. Sometimes he delivered religious tracts and spoke concerning strange doctrines and when aroused launched into a tirade on the iniquity of both rum and tobacco. Comparatively few of us who ever saw him are left and I am afraid this fantastic man will

never have a biographer. Probably it may be also true that he never did any thing really worth remembering.

But thinking of Dicky Rice has brought to mind again the story of another wandering man who also was half crazed but who did a great service to much of the Ohio Valley and who is assured a secure and honorable place in our history.

I am referring to Johnathan (or perhaps John) Chapman, known also as Appleseed. In one of the numbers of *Harper's Magazine* for the year 1871 is printed a rather full life story of this remarkable man in so far as it could be gathered and set down at a date when there still remained many witnesses who remembered him and his work. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis has used his life story as the foundation of a well known novel "The Quest of John Chapman". It is a worth while book of beautiful descriptions and fine idealism but of laughably incorrect horticulture. The good Doctor was a great pulpit orator and a master of the English tongue

but he was emphatically no pomologist.

Both the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture and the Cyclopedia of Agriculture have paid high tribute to this man and there are many references to him in our periodical literature. I am told that there is a granite memorial to his honor in one of the parks of Mansfield, Ohio, and that his name is inscribed along with others on a monument which the citizens of Ashland County set up as a memorial to the builders of that state. I judge that very, very few of us will ever enjoy such abundant and affectionate remembrance.

In his day he was a familiar figure to thousands of people but the absolute known facts of his life story are very meagre.

This much seems to be agreed. He was born in 1775 and his name was either Jonathan or John Chapman. His birth place has been given as Boston or again as near Springfield. In any case he was a Massachusetts Puritan. As so many New Englanders have always done he "went West" and in early life was a pioneer nurseryman in Western Pennsylvania. In the very early years of the past century—one account says

1801, the other 1806—he steps into the story when he came floating down the Ohio river in two canoes lashed together and freighted with apple seeds. For almost a half century thereafter he was a well known figure ranging over a country comprising not less than a hundred thousand square miles. Surely no man ever cherished an ambition stranger than his—viz. to carry the apple tree into the wilderness ahead of civilization. In the autumn it was his custom to go to Western Pennsylvania where he collected a great supply of apple seeds from the pomace piles at the cider mills and later—sometimes by canoe—sometimes



A modern apple tree planting crew. Johnny Appleseed's faith in the future of the crop has been justified.

Continued on page 16

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Keep Trespassers Off

WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST - 461 4th Ave., New York City

We Go to Junior Field Days

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IT is becoming increasingly evident

that the cabbage acreage in this state will be very large, with the possibility of a disastrously low price year. While it has been pointed out that the final yield of cabbage depends more upon rainfall during the growing season than upon acreage, a surplus is after all more likely to be the result of a combination of these two factors, one of which we



M. C. BURRITT.

are now sure of. With an acreage below normal a large yield per acre is not necessarily dangerous, but with an acreage above normal assured and good rainfall not unlikely, a big crop in the late producing sections and a ruinous surplus is certainly a strong possibility. To date the cabbage planted has gone out in fairly good condition and on the whole the stands look good. In such heavy producing sections as Ontario County a large part of the acreage has been set. It looks now like a hard year to sell at a good price. Let's hope that we don't have too good a rainfall. It is the only factor that can prevent over-production now.

Apple Crop Will be Small

As the prospects for a big crop of cabbage go up the prospects for a good crop of apples go down. While it is too early yet to give much weight to estimates of yields, because the "June Drop" is not over, and growers are pessimistic about yields, the reports of a light set are so general that it is apparent that the crop of Western New York will be much lighter than last year. The present opinion is that it will be not much more than half of a full crop.

Junior or 4-H Club Field Days at Cornell have come and gone again. Again we have taken our quota to Ithaca, with a large (the largest) county delegation to swell the states total to nearly two thousand—the greatest in the history of the event. These numbers, because of the many farm homes affected and because of the problem they make for the State College and the University, have, I understand, caused a more or less serious stock taking of their real value by college authorities. I have no idea what their findings will be, but as one long, both personally and generally, interested in the 4-H Club work I believe that I am entitled to take stock of their value from the standpoint of a parent and a farmer.

Field Days an Inspiration

We all need goals to work toward. They serve or should serve as a measure of achievement. They are something to look forward to and to work for. They are, or should be an incentive to accomplishment and to a degree the culmination of a year's work. All of these things the Field Days at Cornell measurably are. They might be made even more so, by a closer sorting of the groups in the counties and by permitting only those who have really achieved to attend.

So also we all need inspiration, especially children and those who are their leaders to given goals. Country boys and girls have all too little of inspiration for the farm and farm life and its advantages. Of its actual work and training to work they have a plenty. But an appreciation of its real values in life and the usefulness and satisfactions of an education for farmers is often lacking. I venture the assertion that comparatively few boys and girls go away from Cornell Field Days without at least the stirring of ambition for an education and an incentive to achieve and to do better Club work. One cannot possibly measure the values of this inspiration in the lives of the boys and girls. To many of

them it will mean a higher education and to nearly all, enlarged horizons.

The friendly contacts with farm homes which the State College makes through Junior Field Days are not to be overlooked. They perhaps mean almost as much to the University itself as to farm families. This great state agency as well as farmers need these and other such contacts to keep it close to farm problems as they are. It cannot afford to lessen such contacts. They may determine whether the State College of Agriculture is to become chiefly a great general scientific research agency, abstractly useful to farmers and chiefly training school for advanced and graduate students such as it is now tending to become, or whether it shall more directly and practically aid in solution of farm problems and function primarily to educate farm boys and girls to be farmers, rather than mainly to be technical employees of agricultural agencies. The teacher cannot be too close to the problems he would help to solve.

Smaller Numbers Might be Better

The Field Day groups are getting rather too large for the best results. So many boys and girls are hard to control. They got out of hands a few times this year, yelling until everybody was tired out. The pitch of excitement was too great. The opportunity for self-expression is very important, but it should be organized and with it there should be self-control. These 4-H groups need to learn the value of discipline as scouts know it, as well as respectful response to their leaders requests and courteous respect for speakers. Some experiences this year were unfortunate in these respects. Here is both a need and an opportunity to teach discipline, courtesy, respect, obedience and other essentials in character development.

And so I, for one, hope that the State College will put more rather than less emphasis on Junior Field Days for its own sake as well as for the good of the people of the State. But it might be well a more discriminating, disciplined and selective interest. I think, too, that 4-H Club work must eventually give more attention to the problems of the country village boy and girl.

Winners of A.A. Information Contest

THE winners of the sixth set of questions in our A. A. Information Contest are as follows:

Mrs. Fred J. Beyer, R. F. 3, Victor, N. Y., Mrs. Walter McCollum, Youngstown, N. Y., R. F. D. 21, and Mrs. C. S. Bottum, Elkland, Pa.

The correct answers for this set of questions can be found as follows:

- 1—One week, May 21, Page 17.
- 2—1 part kerosene, 4 parts cement, 16 parts hot coal tar pitch, June 11, Page 17.
- 3—Merrickville, April 16, Page 27 or April 23, Page 23.
- 4—Rainfall and the cabbage crop. June 4, Page 2.
- 5—That it is a good place to buy a hardware to get good service from both the store and hardware that you buy. It is the favorite store of thrifty, discriminating buyers. June 11, Page 14.
- 6—Mr. Sparrow Hawk. May 21, Page 4 or May 14, Page 7.
- 7—83% by agriculture
60% by mining
36% by transportation
27% by trade
May 28, Page 4.
- 8—Cooperation between producer and consumer, power companies and farmers. June 11, Page 8 or April 16, Page 10.
- 9—No carcasses or parts of carcasses of dressed veal calves shall be brought into the city of New York until they shall have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by a duly authorized inspector of the U. S. Government and shall have marked or tagged as having been so inspected and passed. April 9, Page 14—May 21, Page 10.
- 10—Oswego County, June 11, Page 10.

There are only two reasons why a man should farm; because he likes farming and because he can make money at it. The good farmer combines to the two.

Where They Grow Potatoes Everywhere

Growers From Many Sections Tour Long Island Fields and Talk Prospects

By FRED. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THE Long Island potato growers held their 10th annual tour of Nassau and Suffolk Counties on June 22, 23 and 24. From the weather standpoint it was much the same as a year ago. On the first day it was cloudy and rained slightly although not near as much as it did a year ago. This year the sun came out toward the end of the day and made possible the baseball game.

The tour started on Wednesday from the Nassau County Court House at Mineola. The first stop was at the farm of George Hegeman of Glen Head where Mr. George M. Hewlett, president of the Nassau County Farm Bureau, welcomed the visitors, both local and those from distant sections. At the first stop two birds were killed with one stone for the party walked across the road to part of H. J. Simonson's farm, where Karl H. Fernow of the College of Agriculture spoke on "Why We Certify Potatoes".

Growers from Other Sections Tell of Crop Conditions

From Glen Head the party drove east to Woodbury to the farm of Barney Votypka where Dr. E. E. Clayton of the research farm at Riverhead gave a short talk on "Certified vs. Uncertified" potatoes. From there, all hands journeyed to the Massapequa Grange Hall where the ladies of the Grange

served a bounteous luncheon. After the meal Sam H. Weeks of Floral Park led a round table discussion on crop prospects throughout the country. One of the first to speak was A. J. Allen of Oneida County, president of New York Seed Potato Cooperative Association. Mr. Allen said that though only three-quarters of the returns have been received from the growers it looks as though we will have about a 15% increase in acreage of seed potatoes in New York State. Reports from other sections also indicate that the seed potato acreage is

on the increase. These reports came from Vermont, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Maine.

Shortage of Seed Hit New York Growers

It might be well to mention at this point that during the course of the tour, especially during the frequent stops I had an excellent opportunity to speak to a number of growers of table stock from various parts of New York state. Mr. R. L. Arnold and L. L. Foote of Franklin County both said that the potato acreage was about the same as it was a year ago. Of course, our up-state friends could not report very definitely on the crop because planting is just about completed. In fact they say there are some who still have a few potatoes to plant. Mr. Seymour Bridge of Arkport in Steuben County, president of the farm bureau in that county, said that the reduction in table stock acreage in his section along the Southern Tier is going to be very heavy due primarily to the fact that it was practically impossible to buy any seed. Potato prices were fairly good this spring and farmers sold themselves short. When they went to get seed there was none to be had. Mr. A. J. Allen of Utica says the same thing prevails in Oneida County, namely that due to the shortage of seed, the

(Continued on page 14)



Part of the tourists assembled at Henry Talmage's farm at Riverhead, listening to Nat Talmage explain the fertilizer tests. The small rows in the center received no fertilizer. The other half of the tourists were inspecting Mr. Talmage's new storage house when the picture was taken.

How to Protect Your Buildings From Lightning

Why All The Interest In Barnyard Golf? - - Other Readers Letters

M. L. SMITH of Marathon, New York, writes some timely suggestions in regard to lightning rods. He points out that there is no use of spending hundreds of dollars in buying expensive equipment. Mr. Smith says:

"We took seven or eight strands of wire, twisted them into a cable, fastened to the roof, and buried one end with ends spread apart, down to moisture. To save the ice forming on them in winter, it is better to fasten them on to the side of a barn with a piece of rubber, boot or hose, also to prevent whipping in the wind.

"A barn 40x80 should have about six connections between roof and ground."

If you are interested in protecting your buildings—and you should be for there has been tremendous fire loss in the last few years on farms—you can get detailed information by writing for Bulletin No. 220 by W. H. Day at the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Or, you can write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 842 entitled "Modern Methods of Protection Against Lightning".

After you receive these bulletins, if there are any details which you do not understand, do not hesitate to write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for further information. It is well to bear in mind, that insurance companies often insist on an installation being approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters. This organization also issues bulletins on lightning rods.

What Barn Yard Golf Meant to One Boy

AS we announced in a recent issue, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is again cooperating with the Farm Bureaus and County Boards of

Agriculture in New York and New Jersey to hold big barnyard golf tournaments at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, New York, and at the farmers' picnic at High Point Park, New Jersey, on July 29th.

In both states interest is running high in this fine old fashioned sport and in literally hundreds of communities boys and men are putting in time after chores practicing up for the county and state contests. One of the reasons why AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Farm Bureaus are interested in this game is that it has been for generations a farm sport and farm people have too little recreation. Providing methods of recreation like this game is one of the ways of keeping the boys interested in farm life.

Mr. R. J. Clark, County Agent of Essex County, New York, recently wrote us an interesting letter about Raymond Pierce, the boy who won the state championship at our tournament at the State Fair in 1926. Raymond started pitching at the Essex County picnic in 1923.

"From this time on," says Mr. Clark, "Raymond's advance was rapid. In 1924, he gave the old timers a hard run and finished in second place. In 1925 he won second place at the Farmers' Picnic and won a pair of silver plated shoes at the County Fair. During the winter of 1925 and 1926, Raymond fixed a place in the barn and pitched through the winter. The next summer he won both the local prize and the tournament at the State Fair.

"The Pierce family is a good example of the good old fashioned home. The homestead nestling in the foothills of the Adirondacks gives one an impression of its people. * * * Raymond is retiring almost to a fault, but he is ambitious. He is a good student at the Westport High School and in addition does

his share of the farm work. In spite of his success, unlike some youngsters and men too, he lets his accomplishments speak for themselves and goes on in his own modest, unaffected way."

We believe that character and enterprise and liking for rural life can be developed by healthy recreation and sports as well as by the more serious pursuits.

Eating Buildings

THERE are certain brands of breakfast food that remind me of shavings and sawdust. Wood often gets mixed up with eatables in New York State. Algonquin Indians were called wood eaters by their more prosperous neighbor tribes because they were at times reduced to eating the buds of trees. Our neighborhood wag said that when he found his ducks didn't know the difference between bran and sawdust, he fed them sawdust, and one morning an old duck layed a knot hole,—Which goes to show that you can't get around certain natural consequences even if you appear to for a while.

One natural consequence of running a dairy is that the buildings must be kept up. According to the figures collected by the state College of Agriculture, it costs \$284.00 a year on the average to keep up the buildings on a dairy farm in New York State.

That is one of the definite and continuous costs that go along with dairying. It is one of the costs that must be paid out of the milk check.

The dairyman's family must be fed. Stockings must be bought for the children. In short, there are a lot of items that enter into the cost of supporting the dairyman's family and the

(Continued on page 10)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

In a fine little hotel in the city of Norwich, New York, we found the following little verse in one of the bedrooms, a verse which well represents the spirit of hospitality very evident in most farm homes:

"Guest, you are welcome here. Be at your ease. Get up when you're ready. Go to bed when you please. Happy to share with you such as we've got, the leaks in the roof and the soup in the pot. You don't have to thank us or laugh at our jokes. Set deep and come often, you're one of the folks."

* * *

HAYING time again. How fast these seasons roll around, and the older we get the faster they seem to come. Haying is one of the heaviest and hardest jobs of the entire farm year, yet to many there is some satisfaction in cutting and curing the fragrant grass and in filling up again the great mows against the needs of the coming winter. Someone has said that the coldest place on earth is Aunt Samantha's parlor bedroom in Maine on a January night. We are sure that the very hottest place in the world is at the top of a hay loft that is most filled, mowing away hay on a July afternoon.

* * *

ABOUT 35,000, or approximately 25 per cent of all New York State farms, are now provided with electricity in one form or another. No bigger job lies ahead in the next five years than to get electrical service to the other 75 per cent. The problems to be solved are first that of bringing the current to the farm at a rate which the farmer can afford to pay, and second finding the best and most practical measures for applying electrical power to farm work.

* * *

THE Legislature of California has passed a county budget bill providing that county tax expenditures be published in advance and voters given a chance to protest. It is evident that the voters of California have seen the need of giving the public the opportunity to look at the county expenditures in advance. They realize that the farmer's chief tax troubles are local ones. A county tax budget should be made and published in every county in the United States.

* * *

EVERY farmer will remember the argument when the six-foot mowers first came around that they were not practical, and yet today we have the large grain combine which cuts, threshes and bags the grain, the four-row corn planter, the four-row cultivator—all of which indicates the tendency of using larger farm machinery in order to save labor.

* * *

THE average citizen in the United States is the richest of any nation of all history. The average income per capita last year was \$770. This enables the people to have a standard of life

with conveniences and luxuries of which their fathers and mothers never heard. Yet we sometimes wonder if we, the richest heirs of all the ages, are any happier than others who have had less but who perhaps knew how to get happiness out of simple fundamental things.

* * *

"Pa, what is the Board of Education?"
"In my days it was a pine shingle!"

A Quick Comeback

ONLY those who have seen the fertile stretches of low lying land along the Mississippi River and its tributaries and their relation to the great water courses can fully realize the devastation of farm land, real estate, railroad and other properties wrought by the greatest flood in our history. In particular the Missouri Pacific System, serving as it does a great part of this region, was hard hit. But it has made a rapid recovery in the restoration of its facilities. With the exception of one small detour all its main lines to the south and west are open and both passenger and freight trains are operating regularly, adequately, and on schedule. All that is needed to restore this and other railroad systems in this region to normalcy is the regular volume of business. It is to be hoped that shippers and travelers will not withhold this essential aid to this stricken country. Normal transportation service is one of the first requirements for the restoration of the agriculture of the Valley.—M. C. B.

Seventy-Five Times Less Labor

IN early Colonial days, it took three hundred man hours with the use of the hoe to raise an acre of corn. In 1890, it took only thirty man hours using the machinery of that period to raise an average acre of corn. In 1900 it required twenty man hours, in 1920 ten man hours, and in 1926 this had been reduced on Nebraska farms to only four man hours per acre. In other words it took seventy-five times less man labor to raise an acre of corn in 1926 than it did before the age of machinery. Machinery during the past five years has supplanted man labor and released millions of country people for other occupations. This explains why the cities have grown and why young people leave the farms. They were not needed on the farms and if they had stayed, agriculture would be in even worse condition than it is now.

Incidentally, the above figures show how efficient the American farmer has been, how rapidly he has improved in his methods, and how quickly he has applied new machinery to his various labor occupations. The figures show also why it is that the farmer who has not been able to use modern methods cannot hope to compete with those who do.

A Major Motive Power of Trade

NO preacher in America is better known or better liked than Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of a large Brooklyn church, and President of the Federal Council of Churches in America, but better known for his helpful lectures and sermons by radio. Dr. Cadman answers questions regularly in the *New York Herald Tribune* and one of his recent answers was of such great interest that we thought you might like to read it. Someone asked Dr. Cadman the question: "Why do manufacturers spend untold sums of money to advertise their products? Does not the purchaser have to pay for all this costly publicity?" To this question Dr. Cadman replied as follows:

Huge expenditures by hard-headed business men are usually essential or they would not make them. Certainly they do not advertise to reduce the price of newspapers and popular magazines, any more than to swell their own overhead expenses.

On the contrary, a survey of the situation shows that advertising is one of the major motive powers of trade, and as such a vital need of modern commerce. Those who have studied it assert that it insures increased production, higher wages, lower prices and better ways and means of living all round the circle.

Its methods may be crude, coarse, misleading or treacherous. Not a few fakes have been advantaged by

it, and perhaps 10 per cent of the hundreds of millions of dollars annually invested in advertising is wasted. Yet its detrimental by-products are being exterminated by straightforward publicity. Scientific advertising can no more afford to deceive the public than can highly placed officials of the state.

Brainy dissertations on health, hygiene, domestic furnishings, automobiles and similar utilities or luxuries are often embellished with artistic drawings. As compositions they are frequently models of point and brevity. As honest representations they improve daily.

"The London Spectator" makes the astounding assertion that the advertisements of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York have saved 52,000 policy holders from dying in one year and netted the company about eleven million dollars. This plan combines altruism and self-interest to good purpose.

Yet it is not exceptional. It has been claimed that if all advertising were obliterated the price of pretty much everything in common use would soar, and three-quarters of our luxuries and the magazines and newspapers would vanish. The claim may be exaggerated, but it has sufficient truth in it to command attention.

Remove Age Limit for Young Grangers

A GRANGE member with whom we were talking recently made a suggestion which we think is well worth considering by the great Grange Order. He said, why not remove the fourteen-year age limit which is now one of the qualifications for Grange membership? This man said, who is it if not the boy and the girl that we want to interest in farm and rural life, and when is the proper time to do this if not in the early formative years? Then he went on to say that he knew of many families who came to town on Grange meeting night, and while Father and Mother attended the meeting there was nothing for the boys and girls to do but go to the movies.

To be sure, there is some good work being done in the Junior Granges for the boys and girls, but we think that the above suggestion to admit boys and girls to the Grange meetings and to arrange programs that will take these younger ones' interests into consideration would enliven and improve the average Grange meeting and more than this the Grange's splendid principles taught early to boys and girls would have an untold effect for good on our future agriculture. What do Grangers think about it?

Unfair Tax Practices

WH Y should farm taxes not be paid twice a year as they are in many cities? This would not put the burden of paying taxes all at one time when it cripples the finances of the average farm family for several months, and it would give the farmer taxpayer the use of half of his money for some months longer.

Another correction that needs to be made in the farm tax situation is some fairer system of tax assessment than now exists. One man may have property assessed for three-fourths of its value under the present plan while his neighbor's property is assessed for only one-half or one-third. The man with the higher assessment is paying his own taxes and part of his neighbor's too. There are thousands of such examples of unfair assessments.

What are farm people going to do about some of these tax problems? We continue to bring them to your attention, but if you cuss them in your local farm meetings, and bring your conclusions to the attention of those who represent you in town, county and state government.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE'S a good one that Bill Nye used to tell when he was editor of his paper the "Boomerang":

"I find," said an old man to a "Boomerang" reporter, yesterday "that there is absolutely no limit to the durability of the teeth, if they are properly taken care of. I never drink hot drinks, always brush my teeth morning and evening, avoid all acids whatever, and although I am sixty-five years old, my teeth are as good as ever they were."

"And that is all you do to preserve your teeth, is it?"

"Yes, sir; that's all—barring perhaps the fact that I put them in a glass of soft water nights."

Dairymen Vote to Unite

Big Utica Delegate Meeting Takes Steps of Vital Importance

DELEGATES representing the dairymen from the entire New York milk shed meeting at Utica on Monday, June 27, took steps of more far-reaching importance to every dairyman in this territory than anything that has occurred since the great milk strike of 1916. The delegates—more than 300 in number—came to hear and act on the report of the Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization.

This Committee made two recommendations of tremendous moment and each of these suggestions was enthusiastically accepted and approved by the meeting. The first recommendation was that steps should be taken immediately to organize an Advisory Board of Milk Producers made up of representatives from the several producers' organizations marketing milk in the metropolitan market.

The second recommendation provided for submitting to every dairyman in the New York milk shed four plans for one big unified organization, and for asking each dairyman in a referendum to vote for the plan that he thinks is best. The four plans include the one recommended by the Program Committee, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association plan, the Sheffield Producers' plan, and the Unity Dairymen's Cooperative Association plan.

A committee on resolutions was appointed by the delegates and later brought in resolutions expressing the appreciation of the dairymen to the Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization, the members of which have worked so hard and so long to bring about unity.

Another resolution recommended that the Advisory Board should consist of the executive committees of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Sheffield Producers' Association, and the Unity Dairymen's Association together with one additional lay member from each of these organizations for each 10,000 members or major fraction thereof which the organization has. The meeting left it to Peter G. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Milk Producers' Program Committee, and Charles A. Taylor, the Secretary of the Committee, to submit the resolutions and recommendations to the different milk organizations, and to arrange if possible for the first meeting of the Advisory Board.

The meeting was enthusiastic from start to finish and the spirit and desire to get together was pronounced. There was a great deal of praise and commendation for the Milk Producers' Program Committee whose members have worked so hard to learn the facts about milk marketing in this territory in order to have a proper foundation for practical recommendations for unified organization. The recommendations follow months of determined efforts of dairymen in all groups to find a plan for general cooperation. The movement for uniting dairymen started with a mass meeting called by the Farm Bureau in Jefferson County in January, 1926. This spread throughout the north country and finally throughout the state and resulted in a delegates' meeting on March 3, at Utica and the appointment of a Committee of Eleven to draft plans for uniting dairymen.

This first committee made a hard effort to get together, but failed in agreement and re-

ported their failure back to another big Utica meeting of delegates on October 27, 1926. Thereupon the convention named a new committee not to represent the different marketing groups but instead to represent the meeting of assembled delegates at Utica. But the committee did, however, consist of members from all of the milk marketing groups in the territory. It is this second committee, known as the Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization, that has made the most exhaustive study of the facts of the milk market that has ever been made to our knowledge and has had before it nearly everyone in Eastern United States who could make any contribution in the way of experience or facts. Members of the committee have sacrificed their

throughout all the year, studying dairy conditions throughout the territory, and taking such action as they may deem advisable to better such conditions. It is expected also that the Advisory Board will go as far as possible in the discussion of the price of milk without violating the law. Expenses of this Advisory Board will be pro-rated among the various marketing groups according to their representation on the Advisory Board. It is expected that the Advisory Board when organized will proceed with the recommendation of submitting the different milk marketing plans to all the dairymen as the first great step in bringing everybody together into one great general marketing organization.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST expects to print and discuss each one of the general marketing plans so that dairymen may have full knowledge of what each plan proposes. The plan submitted by the Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization has already been thoroughly discussed in our June 25th issue, Page 5, by Mr. Charles A. Taylor, the Secretary. We are printing below, however, the actual plan as recommended article by article. We hope that you will save this issue, or cut out this plan, because you will be certain to want to refer to it from time to time as this whole matter is discussed in the future. Here it is:

Fundamental No. 1—"Properly Organized"

Article No. 1—The object of this association, primarily, is to provide a guaranteed, all the year, daily, market for all the milk produced by its members.

Article No. 2—To encourage more sanitary methods of production and more economical procedure in receiving and marketing milk by eliminating duplications of receiving plants and other vehicles of distribution.

Article No. 3—To build a large organization upon the merits of a popular and generally accepted plan whereby all operations can be advantageously systematized and all burdens, costs and benefits incident thereto can be equitably distributed among its members on a basis of quantities of milk delivered.

Article No. 4—To fairly distribute, subject to grade, transportation costs and such other differentials as are equitable according to the judgment of its board of directors, all the net proceeds from sales, it being understood that this association shall be incorporated as a non-stock, non-profit organization under the cooperative statutes of the State of New York.

Article No. 5—To conduct investigation and supply information to members concerning marketing conditions and trade demands in order that the consuming public may be adequately and satisfactorily supplied at all seasons of the year without encouraging excessive surplus production.

Article No. 6—To cultivate a spirit of mutual helpfulness and cooperation among its members.

Article No. 7—To hire, buy, sell and control such buildings and other real and personal property as may be needed in the conduct of its operation and especially to provide facilities whereby surplus milk during periods when the supply of milk exceeds trade demands for same in fluid form may be converted into such forms of merchantable milk products as can be most profitably marketed. It being understood that it is not the purpose of this association to own and operate plants where dealers will bear the burden of ownership and operation in a manner not detrimental to the interests of this association or its members.

Article No. 8—To perform any service calculated to promote the prosperity of all dairymen who avail themselves of membership therein.

Fundamental No. 2—"Membership"

(With membership available to actual organization)
(Continued on page 6)

Better Days for Dairymen

NOT in many years have I been so encouraged with the outlook for the dairy industry in this milk shed as I was when the great meeting of delegates from all parts of the territory met in Utica and accepted and approved the recommendations of the Program Committee which are explained on this page. None of us can measure the importance to ourselves and to our children of these recommendations which, if followed, will at last bring practically all the dairymen in the milk shed together on a working basis. I think the Committee has proceeded on exactly the right basis of learning "to creep before trying to walk", by the appointment first of an Advisory Board which after a time will surely find a way of still closer cooperation in one unified organization for all dairymen. The Advisory Board idea American Agriculturist has advocated for years.

One thing is certain. The dairymen of this territory want to get together. This was evident in the several big Utica meetings of delegates, and I have found it evident as I travel about and talk with farmers over the entire milk shed. The Program Committee has laid some splendid foundations. Delegates representing all factions of dairymen have accepted these recommendations. **NOW WOE UNTO THE MEN OR GROUP OF MEN WHO TRY TO STAND IN THE WAY OF WHAT DAIRYMEN WANT!** It were better for such that "a millstone be tied about their necks and they be cast into the innermost depths of the sea". The time for throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery of cooperation in this milk shed is past! The time for animosities and bitter prejudices and for evil propaganda is past. Farmers are all in the same game, in the same boat, trying to get a living price for their product. Those selfish, evil or mistaken ones among us who have been rocking the boat are going to be thrown overboard.

The Milk Producers' Program Committee has done one of the greatest jobs for dairymen ever accomplished. Let us then rally around these recommendations and do our part to see that they are carried out to the end that the absurd and ridiculous fighting among our organizations and among ourselves in the milk business in this territory shall cease, and that a New Day shall dawn for every good dairyman and his family in the New York milk shed.—
E. R. Eastman.

own time and paid their own expenses at conference after conference extending over many months, and as a result they have made a contribution whose importance is so great that we cannot even estimate it at this time and for which every dairyman in the entire territory will be deeply grateful.

The most important immediate recommendation is that for an Advisory Board, a suggestion that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has recommended for three or four years. It is the first big step in general cooperation. It provides a plan whereby representatives of the different organizations can work together and know each other and learn to forget their differences, all of which is necessary before there can be any general union of all the organizations.

This Advisory Board will deal with problems of mutual interest to dairymen in the New York milk shed such as duplication of dealers' plants, so far as practical, protecting the industry in matters of legislation, devising plans for adequate production of milk

Dairymen Vote to Unite

(Continued from page 5)

tions operating in the territory commonly known as the New York Milk Shed.)

Article No. 1—Only such actual producers of milk as are conforming to the sanitary regulations of this association, the Board of Health rules of the city and the laws of the state where the milk is produced or is to be marketed shall be eligible to membership. Also it is understood that the membership shall be exercised through written contract conforming to all regulations of this organization.

Article No. 2—Producers organizations, whose officials have legal authority to enter into such written agreement may become members of this association through the execution of the membership contract by its duly authorized executives.

Members to be Producers

Article No. 3—Any individual owning an interest in milk that is to be delivered to this association for the purpose of marketing, whether farm tenant farm owner, or otherwise investor, shall be considered an actual milk producer.

Article No. 4—Whenever a member of this association ceases to be an actual producer of milk for a period of six months, his membership will terminate by default. Any member through written notice to the association may withdraw therefrom during the month of February of any year, such withdrawal to become effective on the first day of April next following, subject to any indebtedness either party may have to the other. The association shall have a similar right to cancel the contract of a producer.

Article No. 5—The association shall at all times be under the control of its members through representatives of their choice. For the purpose of such control and representation the several groups of members delivering milk to separate receiving stations shall organize themselves into local bodies. Each local body shall elect its own officers and its representatives to attend the meetings of its district organization. In all local matters each member shall have one vote and each district representative of a local body shall have as many votes in his district organization as there were members attending the local meeting at which he was chosen to represent them.

The annual meeting of each local body for the election of its officers shall be held on the second Tuesday of December each year and written notices for all its regular and special meetings shall be mailed by its proper officer to all its members at least five days prior thereto stating the time, place and object of such meetings.

Territory Divided Into Districts

Article No. 6—For the purpose of initial organization the territory commonly known as the New York Milk Shed throughout which the operations of this organization are contemplated shall be divided into representative districts of convenient size, in order to assure control of the organization by its members at all times.

All local units in each district shall be represented by their chosen director.

The board of directors of this association by a two-thirds vote shall have authority from time to time to make alterations of said districts to meet increasing demands of the fluid milk markets.

Article No. 7—District organization. The representatives of the local units shall be the governing bodies of their respective districts and shall determine qualifications and voting strength of their members.

They shall elect a secretary and such other officers as they may determine essential.

In order that the director may be at all times advised concerning the desires of individual members through their appointed delegates and in order also that members may be well informed in the affairs of the association, directors shall report monthly to the representatives of the local bodies.

Article No. 8—Election of directors. In each district in which a director is to be elected, meetings of local bodies shall be called on the last Saturday of April and at such meetings a vote may

be taken to indicate the choice of the members present for a director to represent their district.

If such a vote is taken the secretary of the meeting shall certify the result thereof to the district governing body and in any event he shall certify to such body the number of members present at such local meeting.

A meeting of such governing body shall be held on the following second Tuesday in May and such meeting shall elect a chairman, a secretary and then proceed to elect a director.

The attending representatives of local organizations shall on each ballot taken, cast a number of votes equal to the number of members certified to have been in attendance at their respective local meetings as aforesaid.

If the delegate received specific instructions at the local meeting, which appointed him, he shall at least carry out such instructions on the first ballot taken.

A majority of the total number of votes cast shall determine the election of a director.

The secretary of such meeting shall certify the result of such election to the general secretary of this association, stating the full name and address of the director so elected.

Directors so chosen shall represent the members of their respective districts and shall constitute the Board of Directors of this association. Each director shall be entitled to one vote on such board.

Directors shall hold office until their successors have been elected. Vacancies in the office of director may be filled for the unexpired term upon the call of a special meeting of the district governing board for such purpose.

Article No. 9—The association. The directors of the several districts shall be the governing body of the association and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Directors shall be entitled to receive compensation for their services at the rate of \$10 per day and necessary expenses when absent from their homes on duties of the association.

The Board of Directors shall elect its own officers, manage all business affairs of the association and arrange all necessary regulations appertaining to its officers and employees.

The Board of Directors shall require all officers and employees having custody of funds or property belonging to this association to execute satisfactory surety company bonds for the faithful performance of their duties and premium expenses therefor shall be borne by this association.

Immediately upon the organization of the Board of Directors, they shall by lot divide themselves into classes of eight members each, arranging for the term of office for class No. 1 to expire in one year, class No. 2 to expire in two years and class No. 3 to expire in three years and thereafter their successors shall each be elected for a term of three years.

Article No. 10—Fiscal year. The fiscal year of this association shall begin on the first day of April and terminate on the last day of March.

Article No. 11—Annual meeting. The Board of Directors shall designate the time and places, always located within the New York Milk Shed territory, where annual and special meetings of this association shall be from time to time held.

Each local organization shall be entitled to send one representative to any annual or special meeting of the association and each representative shall be entitled to one vote.

Fundamental No. 3

"Employing a classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products."

Article No. 1—Realizing that violent fluctuations in the price of milk are detrimental both to producers and consumers, a classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products will be adopted by this association for the purpose of stabilizing markets for the same.

Fundamental No. 4

"Equalizing payment plan subject to grade and differentials."

Article No. 1—In order that the benefits derived through this organization may be equally distributed among its members, all receipts from the sale of milk products

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WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULD.

We ship C. O. D.
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas \$4.50 100 \$38.00 500 \$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas 5.50 100 48.00 500 95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas 6.25 12.00 57.00 110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33) 6.75 13.00 60.00 110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 4.75 9.00 43.00 80.00
Light Mixed, 50, \$3.75; 100, \$7; 500, \$33; 1000, \$62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black \$10 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas \$14 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandots \$16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs 8 per 100
Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

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hatched by the best system of bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$9.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, \$11.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandots, \$12.50 per 100; Heavy Broilers, \$9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, \$7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y. Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

25 50 100
S. C. W. Leghorns \$2.50 \$4.50 \$8.00
Barred Rocks 2.75 5.00 9.00
Reds & Wyandots 3.00 5.50 10.00
Mixed 2.25 4.00 7.00
Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range 100% Delivery. Circular.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

25 50 100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns \$2.25 \$4.00 \$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks 2.75 5.00 9.00
Mixed Chicks 2.00 3.50 6.00
Reduction on large amount. 100% live delivery. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY
McAlisterville, Pa.

JULY & AUGUST PRICES

50 100 1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns \$4.00 \$7.00 \$60.00
Sheileys Br. Leghorns 4.50 8.00 70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks 5.00 9.00 80.00
Rhode Island Reds 5.00 9.00 80.00
Black Minorcas 6.00 11.00 100.00
Odds and Ends 4.00 7.00 60.00
3,000 Pullets \$1.25 each. Special handling and postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks 7c
S. C. W. Leghorns 7c
Barred Rocks 9c
R. I. Reds 10c
Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

SEND NO MONEY. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.
Prices on:
S. C. White Leghorns \$2.50 50 \$4.50 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns 2.50 4.50 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 3.00 5.50 10.00
Rhode Island Reds 3.00 5.50 10.00
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Mixed all varieties 2.50 4.50 8.00
Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns \$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds 10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks 7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain 15.00
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed
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PULLETS: REDUCED PRICES

S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, & Anconas.
Even sized, healthy, and well developed.
8 wks., 75c; 10 wks., 85c; 12 wks., 95c.
Also 12 wks. old White Rocks at \$1.00.
BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 A

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Cocker, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs

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LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns \$7.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds 9.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks 9.00 per 100
Heavy Mxd, \$8.00; Lt. Mxd 6.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY

40,000 Weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Postpaid to your door
50 100 400
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns \$4.00 \$7.00 \$28.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks 5.50 10.00 40.00
Wh. Wyandots, Reds, Blk. Minorcas 5.50 10.00 40.00
Buff Orpingtons & Buff Minorcas 6.50 12.00 48.00
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED 4.50 8.00 32.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends 3.50 6.50 26.00
Order from this ad, save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

Chicks

JUNE PRICES
S. C. W. Leghorns \$2.25 50 \$4.00 100
S. C. B. Rocks 2.75 5.00 9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds 3.00 5.50 10.00
Mixed 2.25 4.00 7.00
Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns 7c. Barred Rocks 9c. Light mixed 6c. Heavy 8c. 100% Delivery, postpaid.
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Soon Pay For Themselves

with the extra eggs your flock produces during the winter months when egg prices are high. J. C. Friday of Ohio made a test with 300 white leghorn pullets in a Martin Metal House and his profits over feed costs from Nov. 1st to Jan. 1st were \$321.75—25% higher than he ever got before, using same feeding methods in common type wood poultry house.

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Martin Metal Hen Houses have perfect ventilating systems. They are fireproof—lice and mite proof—they are different from any other hen house—none equal to them—they are the last word in a perfect home for your hens. Write today for free descriptive folder telling all about these BETTER houses. Get our low prices and see how you can soon pay for one out of extra profits.

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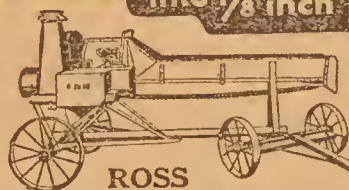
The Daze Electric adds a charm to churning and brings better results in butter making. The entire process, from the beginning of churning by simply turning a switch, to the cleaning-up, is no longer a task compared with old methods.

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ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER

All steel construction—no blow out or clog troubles—light running—low speed—better ensilage—lifetime service—saves to suit your power. A Michigan farmer writes: "Your 8-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used—lots of power to spare—filled five silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cutter." Write for money saving plan. Agents wanted

The famous ROSS SILO made of copper-content ROSSMETAL galvanized is another exterminator of the borer. Write for remarkable book, "What Users Say."

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
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Crisps—Brooder Houses—Garages—Mills

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REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE 100 lb. boars and gilts, \$30 each. Large litters. Choice breeding stock. Order now.
RAINBOW STOCK FARM, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

REGISTERED Poland China boars and breeding stock. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Dela.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.50 each, pure bred Chesters \$7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT Selected Spring Pigs

From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each.

CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs for Sale

CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, also CHESTER & BERKSHIRE, all good blocky, large type stock

7 weeks old\$5.00 each
8 to 10 weeks old\$5.50 each
Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on your approval, no charge for shipping crates.

P. S.—Also a few PURE BRED CHESTERS 7 to 8 weeks old \$7.50 each.

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SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.50 each. All good healthy and growing pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503 W.

shall be blended into one general fund and out of such fund monthly pro-rata distribution subject to variations in grade, transportation costs, butterfat content and such other equitable differentials as this association may from time to time establish, less proportionate deductions to cover operating expenses, shall be made to each producing member.

Fundamental No. 5

"Comprehensive financing plan just and equitable to all."

Article No. 1—This association shall have authority to make such limited levies upon its members as may from time to time be necessary to create capital funds for conducting its operations, to buy real and personal property, to build, own and control buildings, to retire loans and provide working capital by making deductions therefor out of the monthly returns to members from the general fund according to quantities of milk delivered, but in no event shall deductions for such purposes exceed 15 cents per 100 pounds of milk, unless through some extreme necessity it is so ordered by a three-fourths vote of all the directors of this association.

Article No. 2—The association shall also have authority to borrow money when in the judgment of the Board of Directors such action will promote its efficiency and to pledge any property of this association as security for payment.

Article No. 3—After the close of the fiscal year, each member shall receive a certificate showing the amount of money he has contributed to capital funds made in such form, payable at such time or times and bearing such rate of interest as determined by the association but the date of maturity shall not exceed eight years or the rate of interest be less than 4 per cent or more than 6 per cent per annum.

Article No. 4—Accounts and auditing. 1. This association shall install a standard system of accounts and provide such accounting appurtenances as may be necessary to conduct the business in a safe and orderly manner.

2. The books and business of the association shall be audited quarterly by auditors selected by the membership. A complete annual audit shall be made by a competent accountant previous to the date of each annual meeting at which meeting his report shall be presented in full. Special audits shall be made upon order of the Board of Directors or upon a majority vote of the members at any annual or special meeting.

Submitted, Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization.

PETER G. TEN EYCK,

Chairman,

E. B. JOHNSON
ROSSELL P. KINNEY
W. E. TEMPLETON
LOUIS BRANCHE
GEORGE W. SISSON, JR.
FRANK SLY
FRANK BRILL
G. M. DIMMICK
EARL LAIDLAW.

State Health Commissioner Bans Milk from Montreal

AT the recent annual convention of public health officers at Saratoga Springs, Doctor Matthias Nicoll, Jr., State Commissioner of Health directed officers throughout New York State to exclude from their districts all importations of milk and milk products originating in the vicinity of Montreal.

Doctor Nicoll charged that Montreal is in the grip of the greatest typhoid epidemic of modern times and that there have been more than 7,000 cases of the disease in a population of 700,000, resulting in approximately 100 deaths. Doctor Nicoll also charged that this situation is the result of crooked politics and that an attempt has been made to find some excuse for the epidemic other than the real one.

On hearing Doctor Nicoll's statement the Canadian Department of Health issued a statement declaring that the Health Department of the Province of Quebec is in full control of the epidemic and that there is every indication that the epidemic is over. They stated that whereas 500 cases developed in Montreal a few weeks ago only 86 were reported last week.

Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. 94.80% of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

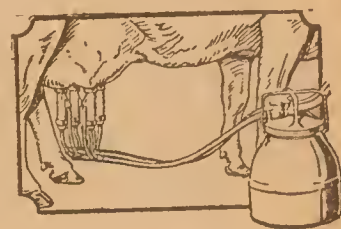
*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.



A De Laval Milker Gives You More Time for Recreation

THOUSANDS of families are now able to enjoy themselves in many ways never before possible, for on farms in every section of the country De Laval Milkers have greatly simplified the milking problem. One person, with a De Laval Milker, can do the job just as easily and quickly as can two or three good hand milkers. Father, the boys and the hired man like it for they can "trade" Sundays, holidays and evenings without increasing each other's work in the least. Mother and the girls like the De Laval for they no longer have to pitch in during rush spells, and because of the many pleasant days that it makes possible with the whole family together.

Milking is no longer drudgery where a De Laval is used. It not only makes the work more pleasant but more profitable too, for it saves time and produces more and cleaner milk. Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.



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"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

PAPEC

"Most Trouble-free Machine a Farmer Owns"

Throws and Blows Saves One Man

THAT is how one user, C. A. Rogers, Harford, N. Y., describes the Papec Cutter. These features make a strong appeal to others.

"I especially like the ease and security of the adjustment of the knives to the shear plate. The third roll is great, especially on loose or crooked corn, and feeding millet or straw." ... "It takes all the corn a man can throw off and practically does its own feeding" ... "Noiseless and slow-running motion" ... "Requires the least power of any filler I have knowledge of" ... "The 3/4 inch cut makes ensilage look like shelled corn." ... "Will blow ensilage to the clouds, if necessary" ... "It works perfectly in every way."

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from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, \$2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

ABSORBINE

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W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$2.95	\$2.80
2 Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.46	
3 Evap., Cond., Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
4 Butter and American cheeses	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for July, 1926, was \$2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The June surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.61 per cwt. for Class 1 and \$1.27 for Class 2.

BUTTER RECOVERS LOST GROUND

CREAMERY	June 28	June 21	June 28, 1926
SALTED			
Higher			
than extra	43 1/4-43 3/4	42 1/2-43	41 1/2-42
Extra (92 sc)	42 3/4-	41 3/4-42	41
84-91 score	36-41 3/4	35 1/2-41	35 1/2-40 1/2
Lower G'ds	35-35 1/2	34-35	34-35

The butter market made up for some of the losses we reported last week and on

the 28th was steady at 42 3/4c for creamery extras. On Monday, the 27th, some of the operators were disposed to force prices up a fraction but most of the trade was opposed to any disturbance of values, fully satisfied to keep things in a healthy condition. We have had a little less butter coming in due to the fact that considerable stock has been going into store-houses at interior points. Here in New York a great deal of stock is still being stored on receivers account because of the inability to get cost prices on current sales under the terms which the shipments were received.

Reports from producing sections state that the make is continuing very favorably. It looks as though we are going to get a lot of butter during July. It is generally believed that throughout the country as a whole the flush has been reached and in some sections particularly the central west and in the south central region a slight reduction is reported. General conditions however, are still very favorable for liberal production for some time to come although the weather will be the controlling factor.

With the advent of hot weather there has been an increase in the make of ice cream which has a direct effect on the butter market. The distribution is holding up very well. As a matter of fact the consuming trade is absorbing the receipts at a better rate than has been generally anticipated.

CHEESE MARKING TIME

STATE FLATS	June 28	June 21	June 28, 1926
Fresh Fancy	24-25	24-25	22 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	27-28 1/2
Held Av'ge	25-26 1/2	25-26 1/2	26-26 1/2

At this writing, the 28th, the cheese market is more or less marking time although there is an undercurrent of considerable firmness. Producers are keeping their prices up and this is forcing the city end to follow apace. There are some speculators who are squealing about the price claiming that it is too high for extensive storage but nevertheless they are paying it.

Supplies are not very heavy and with firm trade prices are fairly well sustained with 25c being paid for special pet marks. Held cheese is relatively scarce and colored marks especially are held with confidence. Advices state that the make is holding up very well, conditions being very favorable for production.

EGGS GAIN ANOTHER CENT

NEARBY WHITE	June 28	June 21	June 28, 1926
Sel'ted Ext's	34	33	35
Extra Firsts	31	30	32
Av'ge Extras	28	27	28
Firsts	26	25	26
Gathered	25	24	27
Pullets	24	22	23
BROWNS			
Hennery	28 1/2-33	27	32
Gathered	24 1/2-28	23 1/2-27	30

The market on nearby eggs made another gain of a full cent, the increase following on a continued shrinkage in the receipts. Medium grades, in fact almost all the classifications gained but the activity in these lower qualities is not so marked as in the fancier selections. The top grades have been clearing well. Prices on these marks hold full.

Buyers however, are becoming more critical and are looking over the eggs very carefully before they pay the price. There are so many fancy eggs that can be withdrawn from short storage and at a price that makes it a profitable deal, buyers think twice before they begin to pay higher prices when supplies are so liberal. Nevertheless there is a trade that always demands strictly fresh, closely selected eggs and those that are catering to it are profiting.

HOLIDAY POULTRY MARKET FAIR

FOWLS	June 28	June 21	June 28, 1926
Colored			23
Leghorn			30-31
BROILERS			
Colored			28-40
Leghorn			20-28
DUCKS, Nearby			22-24

The live poultry market just before the holidays promised to be fair. It certainly is not going to be a whirlwind for prices are entirely too low. However, it can be considered fair as long as it holds its own. There were many who feared that the 4th of July would see us with one

terrible flood of live poultry when prices would go all to pieces. Indications are that broilers will sell anywhere from 20 to 28c, the top price being paid for 2 pounders. Colored stock is selling anywhere from 35 to 40c. Fowls will sell on previous levels, Leghorns generally around 20c with colored stock up to 25c.

The volume of live poultry that has been arriving at the markets is being taken as an indication that many are losing confidence in the poultry game and are draw-

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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ing out due to the extremely low prices for eggs. This has been especially true out in the West.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 28	June 21	June 28, 1926
Wheat (July)	1.42 3/4	1.46 1/4	1.32
Corn (July)	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/4	.69 1/2
Oats (July)	.47 1/8	.48 1/2	.37 3/4

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	June 28	June 21	June 28, 1926
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.55 1/2	1.60 1/4	1.68
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.16 1/4	1.15	.84 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.60 1/4	.60 1/2	.49

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 25	June 18	June 28, 1926
Gr'd Oats	34.50	36.00	30.50
Sp'g Bran	28.50	31.50	24.00
H'd Bran	31.00	33.00	26.50
Stand'd Mids	31.00	33.00	24.00
Soft W. Mids	36.00	37.00	31.00
Flour Mids	35.50	35.50	30.50
Red Dog	44.00	41.00	33.50
Wh. Hominy	38.25	38.50	28.00
Yel. Hominy	38.75	38.50	28.00
Corn Meal	41.00	42.00	30.50
Gluten Feed	38.50	38.50	37.75
Gluten Meal	48.50	48.50	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	39.50	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	43.00	38.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.00	40.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.00	46.50	47.00

The above quotations are those of the total Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATO MARKET SLIGHTLY EASIER

The potato market has turned easier of late. We have had extremely heavy receipts both by rail and by steamer. However, on the 28th the Old Dominion Line brought no cargo and it gave the market a little breathing spell. However, demand has been slipping considerably and the market itself is much less active. Trade started out on the 27th on a good basis but late on the 28th trade began to drag heavily and prospects were that we are going to see a draggy market for most of the week.

Prices have eased off again and now the best Eastern Shore stocks are worth \$4.50 to \$5 with the top price being paid very occasionally. The best No. 1 from North Carolina sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50 with the choicest Norfolks at from \$4 to \$4.50. In general the market can be said to be on the basis of about \$4.50 per barrel on the very choicest potatoes.

A few old stock Maines are still reaching the trade but the market is dragging heavily and most of the sales are from \$3.50 to \$3.75 and on rare occasions up to \$4.

BEAN MARKET DRAGGING

The bean market is still very slow and draggy, although prices are unchanged. Marrows are selling at \$6.25 to \$7, peas \$6 to \$6.50, red kidneys \$6.75 to \$7.50. There has been no trading in white kidneys due to their absence in the trade.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There has been no change in the hay market since our last report. Stocks on hand were ample and with further lots expected, trade continues listless. The choicest lines of timothy are bringing \$25 with small bales sometimes as much as \$3 less than large.

No. 2 timothy in large bales \$22 to \$23; No. 3 \$20 to \$21. The fanciest light clover mixed has been bringing from \$22 to \$24 with No. 2 at \$20 to \$21; No. 3 at \$19 to \$20. The poorer grades of hay in small bales are absolutely unwanted and are practically going begging for a buyer. Rye straw has again advanced and now

is selling from \$33 to \$35 a ton which is about equivalent to the price of fancy alfalfa hay.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has shown another gain over last week, very choicest veal calves selling at \$15 per hundred as the extreme top. However, most of the arrivals are selling anywhere from \$13 to \$14.50 with culls down as low as \$9.

The steer market is steady. Choice lines are selling at \$12.50 to \$13.25. Anything that classes as medium up to choice has been selling anywhere from \$10.75 to \$11.40. Common stock is as low as \$9.

Bulls have been in fairly active demand and a steady market when prices have advanced slightly over the past week. Heavy state bolognas at \$6.75 to \$7 with light weights to medium weights at \$5 to \$6.75, common stock down as low as \$4.

The demand for cows has been hardly more than moderate. Heavy fat states are a little lower than they were last week, selling from \$5.50 to \$6, medium fats \$4 to \$4.75. Cutters \$4 to \$5, canners \$2.50 to \$3.50, reactors \$3 to \$6.

The live lamb market is irregular. The demand is active on a lower price level. Choice spring lambs have been selling up to \$15.25. Most of the sales have been from \$13.50 to \$14.50, culls selling as low as \$10 per cwt.

The hog market is steady at \$10.25 to \$10.75 for stock up to 105 pounds. Weights averaging from 175 to 200 from \$9.75 to \$10 with heavier weights down to \$9.25.

Western New York Grape Crop Expected Small

THE grape crop in Western New York for 1927 will probably be shorter than normally, says Dr. G. F. Warren, agricultural economist at Cornell University here. The summer of 1926 was both cold and wet and the past March was exceptionally warm. Based on past experience, he says, these facts indicate a small crop.

Three weather factors influence the price of grapes. These are: the date of the last killing frost in the spring; the July and August temperatures during the preceding year; and the rainfall during June, July, and August of the previous summer. Most important of these factors is the date of the last killing frost in the spring, for a late frost reduces the set of grapes and thereby reduces the crop.

Past experiences indicate that the most favorable conditions are high temperature and low rainfall during the previous summer for then the vines mature earlier and more plant food is stored in them. The result is that the vines are not likely to be injured by winter weather, and they are able to produce a good crop the following season.

Madison Square Poultry Show Dates Changed

THE premium list for the 1927 Madison Square Growing Poultry Show announces the dates of the show as January 4-8, 1928. Mr. D. Lincoln Orr, Secretary-Treasurer of the show states that the dates have been changed to January 18-22. This change was made in order to avoid a conflict with the dates of the Boston show.

Lancaster Wins Fight for TB Tested Milk

THE city of Lancaster, Pa., has recently won its fight for milk from tuberculin tested cows. The Supreme Court recently handed down a decision holding legal an ordinance which requires that milk used in that city shall come from cows free from tuberculosis.

The chief objections to sunflower as compared with corn as a silage crop are lower palatability, unfavorable effect on the succeeding crop, lack of uniformity and mechanical difficulties experienced in handling the crop.

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The Farm News

Two Thousand Youngsters At College For Junior Field Days

ANYONE who can attend Junior Field Days at New York State College of Agriculture and come away without an optimistic view for the future of New York State agriculture is an incurable pessimist. It is an inspiring sight to see nearly two thousand boys and girls assembled in Bailey Hall or to see them engaged in the activities of the week such as instruction periods, judging contests and the recreational features which are provided for their entertainment.

Approximately two thousand Junior Project workers attended the Sixth Annual field days from June 22-24. Monroe County led in total number with 265 in attendance. Chenango County was second with a registration of 177, while Chemung County was third with 166. Wednesday was mainly taken up by registrations and assignments to rooms. In the afternoon guides were provided to explain the uses of the various buildings and the points of interest about the campus while in the evening the first large assembly took place in Bailey Hall with Professor W. J. Wright, State Club Leader as Chairman. Thursday and Friday forenoons the club members were divided into groups and given instruction in various places by members of the College Staff.

An interesting feature of the assembly in Bailey Hall on Thursday afternoon was "The Straw Man". Miss Vera Crea, who is Home Editor of the *Dairymen's League News* directed a number of Tompkins County 4-H Club girls in this play which was enthusiastically received. We understand that this play is to be made available to farm groups who may wish to use it. Thursday evening a number of the counties put on "stunts". Lack of time caused a few to be postponed until Friday afternoon.

Contests Attract Attention

A number of contests were provided, some of a purely recreational nature while others of a more serious nature. A speed ball tournament occurred Thursday forenoon under the direction of J. A. Reynolds, Assistant State Club Leader. Teams of nine from each county competed in this event. The final contest was played by the teams from Livingston County and Chenango County and was won by Livingston County by a score of 6-5.

Professor Willman had charge of a milking contest on Thursday afternoon. The people who regularly milked the cows used in the contest were timed for two successive milkings previous to the contest and the amount of milk weighed. The amount of milk secured by the Contestants was checked against this with the result that Marshall Beibly, Oneida County; Earl Comstock, Oswego; Clarence Henderson, Otsego; Florence Moulton, St. Lawrence and Edward Elston of Orange were the first five winners in the order named. Sixteen club members competed.

The live stock judging contest drew the attention of a large number of boys as well as a few girls on Friday afternoon. This contest was also in charge of Professor Willman. Those who took part in the cow judging contest judged three rings of Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys with four animals in each ring. Another group judged sheep and swine.

Sixty-one youngsters took part in the dairy cow judging. The ten winners in order of placing were as follows: Mortimer Brooks of Chenango County; Elizabeth Baum, St. Lawrence County; Wm. Bale, Schuyler County; Leo Appleby, Albany County; Grace Moulton, St. Lawrence County; Nelson Houck, Cayuga County; Byron Culver, Cayuga County; Fred Inman, Chenango County; Gerald Lanphere, Chenango County; Marshall Beibly, Oneida County.

Eleven contestants judged sheep. The winners were Melvin Olmstead of Ontario County who took first place and his brother Clarence who took second; Ralph Webster of Cayuga County took third. In the swine judging contest Frank Hollier of Onondaga County was first, Thomas Hollier second and George Lynch of Onondaga County, third. There were ten contestants.

Poultry Judging

Mrs. L. E. Dawley of the Poultry Department had charge of a poultry judging contest on Friday afternoon. Twenty-one boys and girls took part in this contest which consisted of judging six classes of Rocks, Reds and Leghorns consisting of four birds in each class. The first five places in the contest were won as follows: Richard Goodwin, Chenango County; Joseph Morrissey, Livingston County; Lawrence Rowden, Monroe County; Theodore Hubbard, Chenango County and Wilbur Ahrns of Monroe County.

The final assembly occurred Friday evening with Dr. Cornelius Betten as Chairman. A report of the Washington 4-H Club Camp was given and a very impressive candle lighting ceremony was held by representatives from each county present.

Guests Well cared For

Very careful and elaborate plans were made by the College for the safe and enjoyable entertainment of their young guests. The boys and girls were assigned to various college dormitories and were assigned to one of the various cafeterias for their meals. A full program was arranged so that the youngsters would get the greatest possible value from the trip, yet the program did not entirely consist of instruction but of recreation and of trips about the University grounds conducted by guides who could not only direct the boys and girls to the points of particular interest but could explain the significance of things. Anyone at the

Field Days could see these boys and girls in attendance, realizing fully that they were enjoying themselves to the fullest degree.

I asked a number of boys if they were having a good time and without exception their faces lighted up and they said they surely were. I also asked a number of boys whether they had attended Field Days before and in a majority of cases this proved to be their first trip to the State College. We imagine that the boys and girls reached home tired but happy and that many of them were already planning to take the trip to the Field Days next year.

North Country News Notes

A NICE rain over part of the North country this week end has helped crops in general, both by softening the hard crust and by the water which was being needed. Corn is starting at last although the cool nights are not very conducive to rapid growth. Oats are in all stages of development from just coming up to a foot high, all depending on when they were planted and the kind of ground they were planted on.

Hay still looks about the same as two weeks ago—very spotted with here a good piece of new seeding and there an old meadow that has very little. An assessor of one of the North Country towns told me last week that he in company with the other assessors had been over several farms lately and found that old meadows were in bad shape.

* * *

THE change in the selling of cheese on the Gouverneur Cheese Board from price fixing to the auction system does not seem to have met with general approval. At each of the first two meetings only the cheese from one factory has been offered, the others still selling direct to the buyers at prices said to range somewhat lower than was brought by the cheese sold by auction which was 23½ on Saturday last.

A new angle has been added through the reviving of the old Canton Board of trade and the understanding that in the future cheese will be sold there as well as at Gouverneur. Just how this will work out still remains to be seen. It seems to be the idea of a good many that the auction system of buying cheese is ideal from the theoretical standpoint. However this was tried at Watertown some time ago, and did not function satisfactorily due, according to reports, to the buyers agreeing in advance that they would not bid against each other on different lots, each deciding which they would take. This defeated the competitive basis.

* * *

AT the meeting and annual picnic of the St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers Cooperative Association last Saturday, milk and milk production and marketing came in for most of the discussion given during the period of speech making. Among those who spoke were J. A. Coulter, secretary of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; M. H. Streeter, County President of the same organization, and C. S. Wicks, President of the St. Lawrence Cheese Association.

This association marketed thousands of dollars worth of cheese for the members last year at a considerably higher price according to reports than would have been received otherwise. The Dairymen's League men at the picnic made two propositions for future consideration. One was that the League would purchase the milk from all the factories that could pass the necessary inspections of plant and dairies at Class one prices according to zoning and other differentials, for the months of October, November, December and January. The other one considered a basis of buying for a straight six months beginning on November first.

Be all this as it may, the milk business of the North Country is certainly stirring



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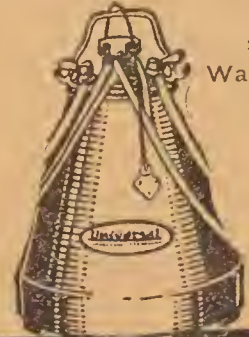
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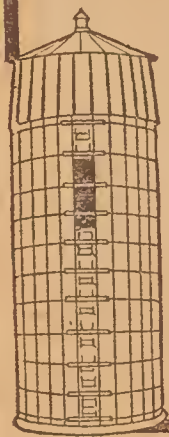
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up farmers and businessmen alike, both cheese and fluid situations being much discussed. Today a number have journeyed down to Utica to hear and discuss the reports that are being made there. Rumors this morning are that a compromise plan was written out by the Milk Producers Program Committee on Unified Organization, last night to supplant the report as originally worked out.—W. I. Roe.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—See article on Utica Milk Meeting on Page 5.



Some of the contestants in the Milking Contest at the Junior Field Day at Cornell. The prize winners are: First, Marshall Beibly, Oneida County, (extreme left). Second, Earl Comstock, Oswego County, (second from right, back row). Third, Clarence Henderson, Otsego County, (sixth from left, back row). Fourth, Florence Moulton, St. Lawrence County, (milking the cow). Fifth, Edward Elston, Orange County, (fifth from left in back row).

A Women's Community Club

Community Life Is Either Enriched or Impoverished by What Goes On Within It

AFTER the war activities were over and our Red Cross stopped regular work our community organized a Home Bureau under the County Home Bureau for our Community Club, and from the start it has been a success.

We take up the regular work under the Agent and then work in extra meetings for those who do not care for the projects, and to make it more social. This is a real country community with mostly scattered homes and two active churches. We do not allow our meetings to interfere with any church dates, and keep the good will of all other organizations.

We have speakers regularly. We have had corset fitters from the best city stores to lecture and demonstrate; We had a "Beauty" specialist to lecture and demonstrate manicuring, and shampooing; We have had the best "Art" speaker in the city with a whole store full of pictures to illustrate the lecture; We have had fashion shows from the stores too. The crowds vary from twenty to one hundred and thirty, and the business people in the city think our trade worth while to come to us and demonstrate and lecture.

We have "Covered dish" dinners. Each brings sandwiches also. The coffee is either furnished by the club or the hostess.

We know each other better than we did before and have formed so many new friendships. We change visits with other community clubs, and know our best people from the neighboring town.

We sew if there is an emergency, we gather pieces of cloth for the Sanitarium, we help the Red Cross if a call comes for sewing. In fact we do anything needed and many things the church could not do. We are all organized ready to help.

When fire destroyed a home and two children leaving the rest of the family destitute, we called on the newspapers to advertise us and we met the day after the funeral and sewed.

All day long we were busy taking in clothing, altering for immediate need and receiving money. The different organizations from the city came the six miles to our meeting place and gave us money. In all we had about a hundred and fifty dollars by night, and furniture and things for their needs. We bought groceries, and gave orders for bread and set this family on their feet.

You see our organization was reliable and the people had confidence in us.

We have about fifty paid members every year and so many that are visitors and helpers that are not enrolled and country life is so much more worth while when we are really friends with our neighbors every one and not just a "click" or "bunch" of folks.

Then too we learn something, as our lectures are worth while. There is something to take the place of gossip and something worth while.—Mrs. Franklin Flower, Rennselaer Co., N. Y.

Keep Furniture Looking Well

DIFFERENT finishes on furniture require different treatments if they are to look their best. The following methods for dusting and for cleaning are recommended by a home economics specialist:

Painted furniture should be dusted with a waxed cotton cloth each day. At longer intervals, a cloth that is freshly moistened with liquid wax should be used.

To wash furniture, make a suds of alkali free soap and soft water. Wash greasy furniture with this, rinse in clear water and wipe dry. Alkali will injure the finish of almost any wood. To clean oak furniture, wipe with a cloth dampened in turpentine. A cream made of beeswax and turpentine may also be used on oak. To make this cream, cover chipped beeswax with small amount of turpentine, place in an earthen jar in a pan of water and heat until the wax melts. Care must be taken in handling turpentine near a fire. Add turpentine until the mixture is thick and creamy. Apply to oak with a linen cloth and polish with a soft cloth.

For light woods use a cream made by covering equal parts of shredded beeswax, white wax and castile soap with turpentine. Heat until melted in an

vided no cracks are left through which moths may enter. If corners of boxes are broken, they should have strips of paper pasted over the break.

Cedar chests and shavings are not as effective as they have been thought to be. They kill only the young larvae but not the old ones nor eggs nor moths. Naphthalene proved to be the cheapest and best repellent for moths; it may be used either as flakes or balls. Many of the other household preventives have proved entirely ineffectual. BUT the best preventive of all is to put clothes away clean and free from eggs or larvae, and then protect them from further attack.

Don't Spank

SPANKING is not the best discipline because it is not the natural result of disobedience. The secret of discipline is to let the child suffer the natural consequences of his act, or, if this is too severe, "make the punishment fit the crime" in a reasonable way.

This is the experience of the child-training experts at the nursery school of the State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y. Before punishing the child, the college says that it is essential to find out whether the misdeed was accidental or intentional. If accidental, the child should be treated with an expression of regret, as any grown-up would be treated if he unwittingly does something wrong, after

which he should make an effort to repair the damage as much as possible. Once intentional naughtiness is discovered, however, it should be dealt with promptly so that the child will know what he is being punished for.

The first requisite in dealing with a naughty child is to get his attention. Even very young children can understand expressions of disappointment and disapproval, and, frequently, this is enough punishment for sensitive children. Hard and fast rules of discipline cannot be set, for discipline should be adapted to meet the individual child and the particular situation.

If the children's surroundings are arranged so that they cannot injure themselves, much disobedience will take care of itself. Slapping the children's hands for hurting the cat is seldom necessary, for a scratch will usually teach them to treat the cat with respect.

Reasonable discipline, administered firmly but without anger or emotion help children to control their emotions and to live comfortably with others.

Eating Buildings

(Continued from page 3)

cost of running the dairyman's business.

While the dairyman must pay his taxes and the interest on the mortgage and the feed bills, and while the family must be fed and clothed from day to day and from year to year, there are certain items such as repairs to the buildings that he can let go when necessary.

He knows that the buildings ought to be kept up but when money is short this is one expense that can be deferred. The upkeep can, and often is, left from year to year hoping for better times when he can get the money to fix things up. When the dairy farmer has

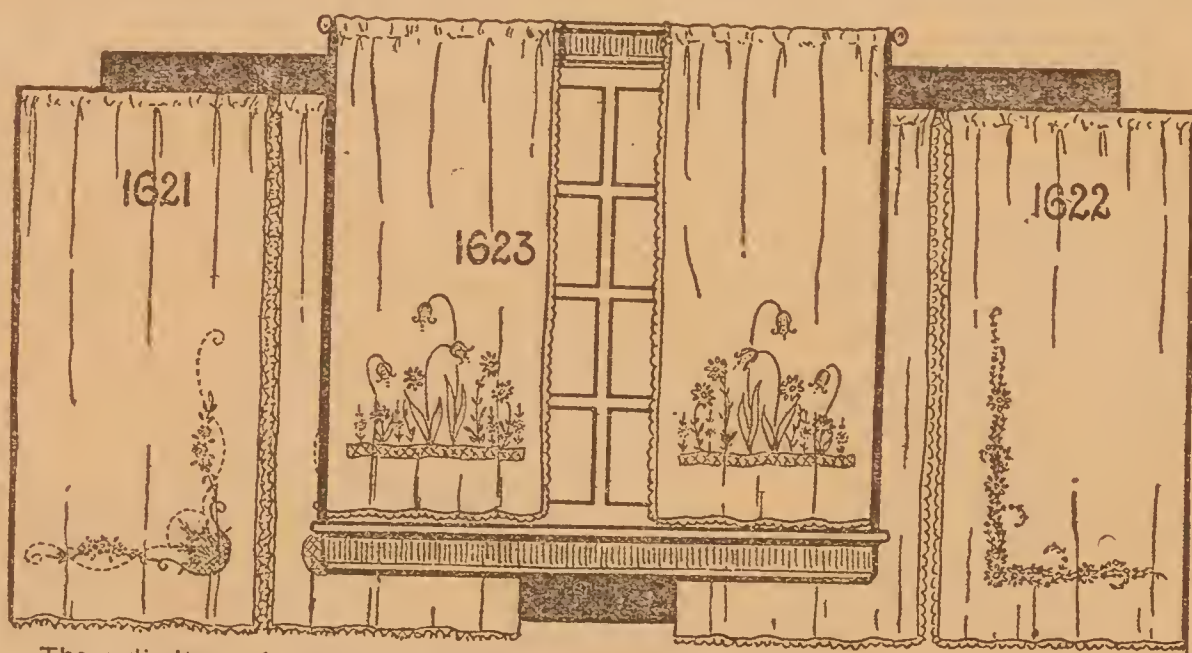
to buy groceries with the \$284 that ought to go into repairs to his buildings, he is pretty nearly eating wood.

In the hill sections of New York State, there are literally thousands of farms where the buildings have all been eaten up. Poor soils, poor roads and low prices for milk, have made it impossible for the dairymen to feed his family and keep up the buildings, too. He stays on, eating up the buildings, until they are gone or until they become untenable and then the owner moves away and the farm goes back for taxes. That is one way of getting the equity, or a part of it, out of a farm that you cannot sell. Many a dairyman stays on while the buildings last.

This is not true, of course, of the farmers who are located on the better soils. There are two kinds of good soil in the central New York dairy sections, river valley soils and lime stone soils. On these better soils, the buildings are being kept up in fairly good repair and are painted.

The county agent in Herkimer county, New York, told me that a map of the county which showed where most of the farm buildings are painted would also be a good lime map of the county; that is, the good buildings are, by and large, located on the limestone soils. Dairymen on such soils are not eating their buildings.—C. A. Taylor.

Crude oil is excellent for use on hardwood or polished floors and is much cheaper than many inferior products bought as polishes.—L. M. T.



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earthen jar by placing in a pan of water. Add an equal quantity of boiling water and stir constantly. Apply very little at a time with a soft cloth in a circular motion and finally rub with the grain.

White spots caused by allowing water to stand on a varnished or painted surface can often be removed by sponging carefully with a cloth dampened in wood alcohol. Scratched surfaces can sometimes be improved by rubbing with camphorated oil or raw linseed oil. To remove dents in furniture, place a wet blotting paper over dent, apply a hot iron to the spot long enough to allow the heat to penetrate the blotting paper and steam the wood. This causes it to swell and return to place. Ink stains can frequently be removed by using a soap suds. It is very likely to injure the finish so sponge immediately with weak vinegar and rinse with clear water.

Keep Moths Away

THERE are two things to do to prevent loss or damage from moths. The first is to get rid of all moth larvae or eggs which may be on materials; the next is to keep all materials away from possible moths which may deposit eggs which will later develop into the destructive larvae.

Specialists say that two hours of hot sunlight will destroy all stages of clothes moths. However, a material with considerable depth such as fur or heavy portieres cannot get full benefit of the sunlight and should be helped by beating, shaking and, in case of fur, by combing.

After thorough beating, shaking and sunning, the garments or bedding may be wrapped or enclosed in moth proof bags or boxes. Tar paper is especially objectionable to moths; they also dislike the odor of printer's ink. For this reason the picture section of the newspaper is useful for wrapping blankets, etc., pro-

Delightfully Youthful



Bows are much in style this summer and here they are nicely balanced on frock pattern No. 3032. The chiffons, georgette crepes, voiles, or celanese when made up like this would make a charming dress for girls or small women. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 3 1/2 yards of 3 inch ribbon. Price 13c.

How Do You Do?

Like Other Fine Virtues, Manners Improve Through Constant Use

TO be easy and free from awkwardness in introducing one person to another is one mark of good breeding. The long, involved introductions which were once in vogue have become very simple forms indeed nowadays. As a matter of fact, simplicity of speech and manner is always in better taste, anyhow. Of course, the established rule is that the man should be presented to the lady in just such simple form as this: "Mrs. Allen, let me present Mr. White" or "Mrs. Johns, may I introduce Mr. Cummins?" The awkward "Let me make your acquainted with" or "I want you to shake hands with" or just "Meet so-and-so" are not nearly so easy and dignified. If the man is in some high and distinguished position, then the order of introduction is reversed and the lady is presented to him. All unmarried women are presented to matrons, a younger married woman is presented to an older, but when two married women of about the same age are introduced, the introducer may get out of her dilemma neatly by saying "Mrs. Green, let me present Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Green." An unmarried man is presented to the married one unless the bachelor happens to be noticeably the elder of the two. All men of whatever age are presented to high officials.

When a girl introduces a friend to her parents she approaches her mother with something like this: "Mother, may I present Miss Lacy?" or "Mother, this is Mr. Edwards." The friend is then introduced to the father.

But where confusion and delay may be rather upsetting to a hostess is when a newcomer has to be introduced to a group of guests. The usual hand shake and the individual introduction may be shortened to "Mr. Amos—Miss Jones, Miss Roberts, Mr. Brown, Mr. Long." Ladies first, always! Names should be clearly spoken to avoid embarrassment. If it can be avoided, too many should not be introduced at once, as the chances are that no names will be remembered. But it is more embarrassing to omit introductions where people are thrown together as guests.

In acknowledging the introduction it is not so much *what* is said as *how* it is done. "How do you do, Mrs. Jones?" said with a pleasant smile is used very commonly. Or a gentleman may say "Miss Elliot, I am glad indeed to meet you" or simply, "I am pleased to know you, Mrs. Squires."

It is not necessary for a young woman to rise when a young man or young woman is presented to her in a group but she should stand to be introduced to an older woman, to an elderly or distinguished gentleman or to the guest of honor. If she is the hostess she rises to receive all introductions. Men always stand for introductions.

Children should learn to introduce their little friend or even grown people with just as much grace as do their elders. "John, this is my cousin, Tom"; "Mother, may I present my schoolmate, Bob Anderson, to you?"—nothing hard about that, and yet the child is learning to practice some of the everyday courtesies the lack of which may be a serious handicap.

Tasty Ways of Cooking Liver

MEDICAL men frequently advocate the eating of liver, kidneys, hearts, sweet-breads and brains. The humblest of these is liver. Most people fry liver and one sometimes sees very tough and blackened results, where great care has not been exercised.

The following will be found a tastier and more digestible method. I have not seen it in any cookery book, but had an inventing spasm one day and we enjoyed the result. (I have not *fried* liver since!)

Put 2 ounces butter, and 2 ounces shortening in a granite or enameled bowl and melt in oven. Cut a pound of liver up in "smallish" pieces and dredge with flour seasoned with salt and pepper, mix-

ing thoroughly with a fork so that every piece is well floured. Put the liver now in the bowl and mix well with the melted grease. Place a granite plate on top and let cook in fairly hot oven for ten minutes. Next add a teacupful ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint) of boiling water, turn off oven heat, and cook gently for an hour.

This, of course, could be cooked in a casserole. For variety a small chopped onion, or one or two chopped tomatoes, may be added, but it is a "very tasty bite" done in the simple way described.—H. McF., Canada.

Taking off the cover towards the end of the cooking helps to improve the flavoring of this liver dish.

Liver and Bacon

THE old time dish of liver and bacon has virtues beyond any that our grandmothers ever suspected. Recent investigations indicate that liver is one of the best foods for upbuilding the blood. It is a good source of iron which is necessary to make

Keep Lines Straight



Dress pattern 2848 is especially good for figures that have to mind their lines. Its shirred fullness over the hips gives comfort in walking while the front and back panels give the long lines which are so desirable for full figures. It cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. The 36-inch requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the New Summer Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

the red blood cells and it also contains a vitamin which is believed to help the body use the iron from other food. Liver is especially recommended for anemic persons for these reasons.

But liver need not always be served with bacon, though chopped bacon with mashed broiled liver, seasoned and moistened with cream make good sandwiches. Liver may be slit and filled with bread stuffing and roasted in the oven like chicken. Liver may be baked in milk or cooked in a casserole in brown stock. An-

other casserole dish is prepared by lining the greased casserole with boiled and buttered rice and filling the center with chopped, boiled liver and gravy. After a few crumbs are placed over the top, the whole may be placed in the oven to brown.

What Was the Greatest Thrill of My Life?

EVERY life has had its most thrilling moment, whether man or woman, boy or girl. To the boy it may have been when he got the sled he wanted or when he caught his first fish: to the girl perhaps it came when she won first prize at the spelling contest or spoke her first "piece" at Sunday School. Most grown men or women could name many thrilling experiences. It may have been a narrow escape from death, it may have been when they were profoundly moved by some great emotion, or some awe-inspiring sight. But no life, wherever lived, is entirely devoid of thrills. What has been your greatest one? Write and tell about it in not over 250 words. For the best account of the greatest thrill Aunt Janet offers a prize of \$3.00, for the next best account, \$2.00. All other accounts printed will be paid for at \$1.00 each. Send it in by July 20th to Aunt Janet, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

The state college of agriculture has free courses which may be studied at home. Ask about them on a postcard addressed to the farm study courses, college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



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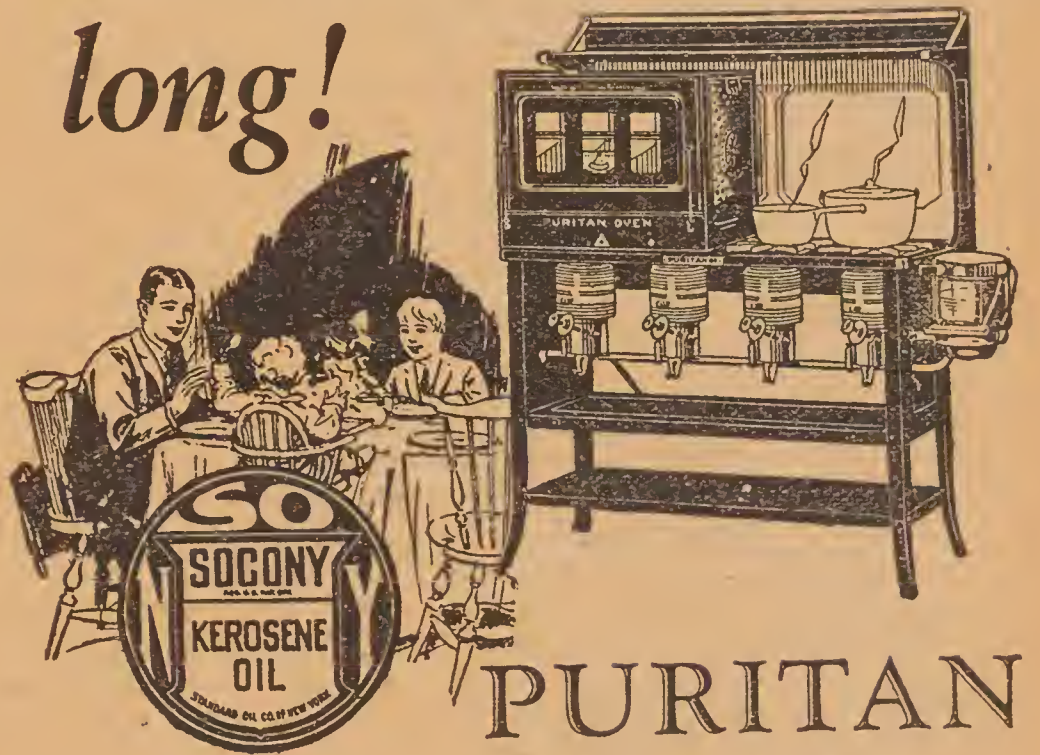
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"All night long, in a dream untroubled of hope, He brooded, clasping his knees."

I STOOPEd over Michael, whose eyes were closed again.

Was he dead—his last act the saving of my life?

I don't think I felt very much, at the moment. My mind was numb or blank, and I wasn't certain that the whole affair was not a nightmare....

Michael opened his eyes.

"Stout Fella," he whispered. "Got the letters?"

I told him that he would deliver them in person. That we were the sole survivors. That the relief would come soon and we should be promoted and decorated.

"For stabbing Lejaune?" he smiled.

"Listen, Johnny....I'm for it, all right. Bled white....Listen....I never stole anything in my life....Tell Dig I said so, and do get the letter to Aunt Patricia.... You mustn't wait for the relief....Lejaune's body....They'd shoot you....Get a camel and save yourself....In the dark tonight....If you can't get away, say I killed Lejaune....I helped to, anyhow...."

I do not know what I said.

"No. Listen....Those letters....You are to leave one on me....Leave it in my hand.... Confession.... Do the thing thoroughly....No need for you and Dig to carry on with the game now....You must get the confession published or it's all spoilt...."

"You've nothing to confess, Beau, old chap," I said...."Half a minute, I'm going to get some brandy...."

His fingers closed weakly on my sleeve.

"Don't be an ass, Johnny," he whispered. "Confession's the whole thing....Leave it where it'll be found or I'll haunt you...."

Gnaw your neck and go 'Boo' in the dark....No, don't go....Promise....God! I'm going blind.... John.... John.... Where are you?... Promise.... Confession.... John.... John...."

Within two minutes of his seizing Lejaune's foot and saving my life, my brother was dead....My splendid, noble, great-hearted Beau....

I have not the gift of tears. I have not cried since I was a baby, and the relief of tears was denied me now.

No. I could not weep. But I looked at the revolver, still clutched in Lejaune's right hand....It was only a momentary temptation, for I had something to do for Michael. His last words had laid a charge on me, and I would no more fail Michael dead, than I would have failed him when he lived.

I turned to the letters.

One of them was addressed to Lady Brandon. She should get it, if I had the ingenuity, courage, and skill to keep myself alive long enough. One was addressed to Claudia. That too....There was one for me, and one for Digby. And there was another, crushed up in Lejaune's left hand. The envelope from which he had torn it lay near. It was addressed to The Commissioner of Police Scotland Yard, London, England. Poor Michael's "confession" of something he had never done! I was sorely tempted to destroy it, but his words were still in my ears, urgent and beseeching. I was to see that the "confession" was published.

Well—let it remain where it was. It would get a wide-enough publicity if it were found in the dead hand of the murdered Commandant of a beleaguered fort.... I picked up the packet that Lejaune had dropped when I struck him, and put it with the three letters into my pocket. I then opened the one addressed to me. It ran as follows:—

"My dear John,

When you get this, take the letters that are with it to Brandon Abbas, as soon as you can. Send them if you can't take them. The one for Aunt Patricia solves the Mystery of the 'Blue Water,' at any rate to her satisfaction, and she can publish the solution or not, as she thinks fit, later on.... After Uncle Hector's death, for example.... Meanwhile, I beg and beseech and instruct and order you, to see that the letter addressed to the Chief of Police is not burned. It is exactly what we all boited for—this averting suspicion from

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

Innocent people (including your Isobel, don't forget, Johnny boy!). We took the blame between us, and the first of us to die should shoulder the lot, of course, so that the other two can go home again. You or Dig would do this for his brothers, and so will I, if I pip first. So off with the home letters—Home, and see that the other one gets into the papers and into the hands of the police and all that. I have written an absolutely identical letter to this for Digby too, so I am sure that one or both of you will see that my wishes are carried out. No nonsense. It is the living we have to think about, so do exactly as I tell you. You'll be doing the best for me, as a matter of fact, as well as for the living, if you carry out what I ask—so go to it, pup.

If I outlive you, I shall do the same by you or Dig, so go to it.

You spoil my plans by your balmy quixotic conduct in bunking from home—now put them right by doing exactly as I say.

Good-bye, dear old stoutest of Stout Fellows. See you in the Happy Hunting Grounds.

BEAU.

P. S.—Don't come near me there, though, if you destroy that confession."

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. One night John awakens and sees Lajeune motioning him to follow him. Lajeune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny. While Lajeune is quelling the mutiny in his own way the fort is suddenly attacked by Arabs. Every soldier that is killed is put back into an embrasure by Lajeune. Cordier predicts the death of the entire garrison.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

I put the letter down and looked at his face. Peaceful, strong, dignified, and etheralised beyond its usual fineness and beauty....I closed his eyes and folded his hands upon his chest....

How could I let this thing happen—let the world have confirmation of the suspicion that Michael was a despicable mean thief? Or rather, how could I publish to a world that new little or nothing about the affair, that Michael had done such a miserable deed?

I looked at his face again.

How could I disobey his last instructions, refuse his last request?

Nor was it a request made impulsively, on the spur of the moment. He had thought it all out, and written it down long ago, in case of just such an event as had happened—his predeceasing us....

And suppose the Arabs assaulted again, before the relief arrived?

That would settle the problem, quite finally, for they would loot the place, mutilate the dead, and then make the fort the funeral pyre of the mangled corpses.

I found myself wishing they would do so, and then saw the cowardice of my wish.

No, it was my affair now to—to—to.... I actually found that I was nodding, and had all but fallen backwards as I sat!

In the very act of pulling myself together and saying that this would not do, I must have fallen into a state of semi-coma that was not sleep.

I shook it off, to find that a new day was dawning, and, for a minute, I gazed around at the extraordinary sight that met my eyes—the bloodstained roof, the mounds of cartridge-cases, the stiff figures crouching in the embrasures, the body of Lejaune with the handle of my bayonet protruding from his chest; and Michael's calm smiling face, as noble in death as in life....

"I must go, Beau, old chap," I said aloud, "if I am to get your letter and parcel to Aunt Patricia and tell them of your heroic death."

I knelt and kissed him, for the first time since babyhood.

And only then, actually not till then, I remembered the Arabs!

There was no sign of them whatsoever,

alive or dead, which may partly account for my having completely forgotten their existence....

I should not be doing much toward carrying out Michael's wishes if I walked straight into their hands. Nor was death any less certain if I remained in the fort till relief came, and Lejaune's body was found with my bayonet in it.

Idly I supposed that I might remove it and replace it by that of another man, and blame him for the murder. I had not the faintest intention of doing so, of course, nor would my tale have been very convincing, since I was alive and everybody else neatly disposed and arranged, after death. It did occur to me that perhaps I could pretend that I was the hero of the whole defence, and had posed all these corpses myself, including that of the man who had murdered Lejaune, but, of

American Agriculturist, July 9, 1927

my bayonet from its place in his evil heart?

No. My whole soul revolted from the idea....And as for any hope of concealing the manner of his death, it would still be perfectly obvious that he had been stabbed by a comrade and not shot by the enemy.

Besides, I had killed him in self-defence—self-defence from as cold-blooded, dastardly, and criminal a murder as a man could commit.

No. Let the righteously-used bayonet stay where it was—and incidentally I had quite enough to carry without the now useless thing....

"Good-bye, Beau," I said, crossing to where he lay—and, as I spoke, I almost jumped, for the brooding silence was broken by a shot, followed by several others....

The Arabs?...No—these were neither rifle shots nor fired towards the fort. The sound of them made that quite evident.

Crouching, I ran to the side of the roof and looked.

On a distant sand-hill was a man on a camel, a man in uniform, waving his arm above his head and firing his revolver in the air.

It was a French officer.

The relief had arrived from Tokotu, and I must escape or be tried, and shot, for the murder of my superior officer in the very presence of the enemy....

Yes—but what about this same enemy? Where were they? Was that fine fellow riding to death and torture? Straight into an ambush, a trap of which the uncaptured fort with its flying flag was the bait? That might well be the explanation of there having been no dawn-assault that morning, while I slept. They might, with Arab cunning, have decided that it would be a much better plan to maintain the siege, unseen and unheard, and lure the relieving force, by an appearance of peace and safety, into marching gaily into an oasis covered by hundreds of rifles lining neighbouring sand-hills. They could massacre the relief-column and then turn to the fort again. If no relief-force came, they could still assault the fort whenever they thought fit....

As these thoughts flashed through my mind, I decided that I must warn that man, riding gaily to his death, deceived by the peaceful quiet of the scene, and the floating Tri-couleur at the flagstaff top.

Seeing the walls lined, as they were, with soldiers, the Flag floating above them, and no sign of any enemy, he would at once conclude that we had long since driven them off.

Obviously this must be the case, or he would have heard sounds of rifle-fire, miles away, he would think.

I must warn him, for I had no doubt, in my own mind, that hundreds of Arab eyes were watching him.

I was certain that Michael would approve, and that he would have done so himself had he been in my place. It might mean death instead of escape, but death was certainly preferable to sneaking off while a whole column of one's comrades marched to a destruction one had the power to avert.

What to do? Should I lower the Flag? Run it up and down a few times? Wave my arms and dance about, upon the look-out platform?...

As likely as not, he would take any such signals as signs of joy and welcome. If I were he, approaching a fully-manned fort over whose crowded walls floated the Flag, I should certainly see nothing of warning about such demonstrations as those.

Until I was actually fired upon, I should certainly suppose I was safe and being welcomed to the fort by those whom I had been too late to assist in their victory over some impudent little raiding-party.

Exactly! Until fired upon! That would surely give him something to think about—and, moreover, would give me a chance of escape, even yet....Long before he came within shouting-distance

(Continued on page 16)

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Where They Grow Potatoes Everywhere

(Continued from page 3)

acreage is going to be slightly reduced.

Conditions on Long Island are very much the same as they were a year ago. While we were at the Massapequa Grange Hall I had the opportunity to talk to Henry Talmage of Riverhead and Tom Powell of Glen Head. Both expressed the opinion that the crop is very much the same as a year ago and that all indications pointed to an excellent yield. The come up has been wonderful.

Vast Acreage Amazes Visitors

Those up-staters and visitors from other sections who were visiting Long Island for the first time were amazed at the vast acreage of potatoes on Long Island. I asked Mr. McKeary what he thought of it and he said "It is perfectly amazing." Long Island has had what might be considered ideal potato weather and the crop has been keeping pace.

Well, to get back to the tour. From Massapequa we drove down around my neighborhood, Wantagh, and stopped at Oscar Streesman's farm to look at a test plot. Mr. Streesman is conducting a very interesting little experiment. When he was cutting his seed last spring, he saved all of the worst tubers he could find and planted them in a single row. Some of them were diseased, some of them poorly shaped. A lot of them showed signs of spindly sprout. There was a very slight difference in the top growth. The main story is going to come out next fall after digging time. Mr. Streesman is going to tell us more about it when he has an opportunity to measure the yields. It is an old saying that you cannot tell a potato crop by the tops. However, it is possible to go a step farther and say that although the tops promise well, there is no telling what kind of potatoes are underneath. There may be plenty of them there but disease can cause all kinds of trouble.

From Streesman's farm we turned back to William Lowden's farm where E. L. Newdick spoke on "How Maine Controls Certification." From Lowden's we drove across the Hempstead Plains through miles of potatoes, beyond Hicksville, east to Plain View where we stopped at Mr. Bergman's farm to hear H. C. Huekett talk on "Flea Beetle Control Tests". A little farther on we stopped at J. A. Jantzen's field to note some very interesting potash fertilizer experiments. From there we went to the State-School at Farmingdale.

Where Potatoes Grow to the Water's Edge

Thursday we started from Farmingdale for a most delightful ride all the way to Orient, the "jumping off place". There we saw potatoes growing down to the water's edge, where a man can stand in his potato field and throw his hoe into the water.

Our first stop was at the farm of Ralph Dodge at Greenlawn where J. C. (Pete) Corwith, president of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau, welcomed the party to the "Sunrise County". From there we went through Commack, Smithtown, St. James, Stony Brook, Setauket, Port Jefferson to Mt. Sinai where we stopped at the farm of V. F. Davis and heard a talk on aphid control by Professor C. R. Crosby of Ithaca.

During the tour I rode with Mr. Hewlett, and Mr. George Fish of East Meadow. Mr. Hewlett remarked that years ago when he was growing potatoes he never knew of all of the diseases that they now have. He said that it is just as well that he didn't for undoubtedly he would have done a whole lot more worrying than he did. It is a fact that the plant doctors can find an awful lot in a field once they get started after it.

From Mt. Sinai we drove on through Miller's Place, Wading River, to Baiting Hollow where we stopped at Henry Talmage's farm. Nat Talmage addressed the party here on the high analysis fertilizer experiments that are being conducted there under the direction of Professor B. E. Brown of the U. S. D. A. If any man has a doubt as to the value of commercial fertilizer in growing potatoes, he should see the Talmage experiments. In fact, all along the route we saw signs calling attention to the brands used. From in front of Mr. Talmage's house the party had a most wonderful view of the potato country in all directions. You see nothing but potatoes for miles. Mr. Talmage has one field across the road from his house of 125 acres. To get some idea of the layout, the rows are 120 rods long. You can imagine how long it takes to make a single "bout" with the cultivator. We watched one of the hired men and it was quite a trip.

The Research Farm

From Talmage's we drove to the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm where we enjoyed a most delightful lunch served by the ladies of the church and Community Club of Baiting Hollow.

To go into the details of the vast number of experiments that are being conducted at the research farm, would take several columns. One really has to go down there to appreciate the excellent job that is being done. Professor P. H. Wessels is conducting some very important tests on soil acidity. Professor H. S. Mills is doing some excellent plant breeding work and erow repellent preparations. Potato and other vegetable diseases are being studied by Dr. E. E. Clayton while Dr. H. C. Huekett is taking care of the control of insects and diseases by spraying and dusting.

The work on seed treatment for the control of tuber borne diseases attracted a great deal of attention. The dip method of treating seed potatoes in solutions of organic mercury is showing up very well. The simplicity of the method of treatment makes organic mercury much more desirable than the old mercuric chloride method.

Overhead Irrigation

Professor Wessels is getting some very interesting facts on the application of lime on the various vegetable crops. We are in hope of getting an individual story from Prof. Wessels in order to relay the benefit of this work to the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

From the Research Farm we went all the way to Orient where the land and sea meet. One of the features of the drive around Orient was the farm of George Hallock where they have an extensive overhead irrigation system for their potatoes and onions.

On Friday morning a few stops were made in the vicinity of Mattituck and Cutchogue. From the farm of H. J. Reeve of Mattituck the tour proceeded southward across the Island over to the Southampton district to the farm of Frank Guyer, then through Bridge Hampton to James Borkoski's. From there the drive continued through Meoex to Bridge Hampton where the Grange served dinner and Dr. Karl Ludwigs, Director of Plant Disease and Insect Control Work at Dahlem-Berlin, Germany, gave a talk on "Potato Growing in Germany". From Bridge Hampton the party continued the tour of the potato fields of Wainseott.

As we were driving home, through those miles of potatoes, I thought of that famous poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "The Ancient Mariner", where the old man says "Water, water, everywhere". Down on Long Island it is "potatoes, potatoes, everywhere".

Here's hoping the crop brings satisfaction to the growers.

County Notes

Essex County, N. Y.—Owing to a very wet May the crops on many farms were late in being put in. Hay, especially in new meadows, is good; some oat fields look well. Corn is late in showing. June has been for the most part a cold month. Road construction in Essex County is going on at full speed. The new Champlain Bridge in prospect is attracting attention of the people everywhere.—M. E. B.

Susquehanna Co., Pa.—The fine spell of weather has caused most of our farmers to say "thank goodness that's done" and crops are practically all in. Potato planting is quite heavy. Grass is growing fast and hay should begin early. Plowing for buckwheat is well along and everybody is planning to catch one day of rest on the "ever glorious" Fourth of July.—W. P. D.

Farmers Meetings

July 5-Aug. 15—Summer Short Course—Vegetable gardening, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 17-20—Annual Grange leadership Conference at Centre Hill Camp Grounds, Pa.
Aug. 22-25—Vegetable Growers Association of America meets at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. Tours will be held Aug. 26.
Oct. 27-28—Fifth Annual Production Poultry Show at Pennsylvania State College.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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Plants

BOXWOOD, is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants \$1.20 per dozen, delivered. **FUR TANNERY**, Mineral, Va. Morristown, New Jersey.

MILLIONS CABBAGE and tomato plants. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Wakefield, Succession, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 postpaid. 10,000, \$10.00 express. Baltimore, Stone, Matchless tomato plants same price. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico potato plants, 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25 postpaid. We guarantee good plants and quick service. **SERVICE PLANT COMPANY**, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Succession, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid. 5,000, \$5.00 express. Tomato plants: Baltimore, Stone, Matchless, same price as cabbage. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico potato plants, Ruby King Pepper, 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50 postpaid. We guarantee to please you or money refunded. **IDEAL PLANT COMPANY**, Franklin, Va.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUTS and Celery Plants—Cauliflower, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt, 5000 \$20.00; 1000, \$4.50; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Enkhizen Glory, Red Rock, Succession, Surehead and all other varieties 5000, \$10.00; 1000, \$2.25; 500, \$1.60—Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved 5000, \$12.50; 1000, \$3.00; 500, \$2.00; 300, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00—Celery, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Fordhook, Emperor, 5000, \$15.00; 1000, \$3.50; 500, \$2.00; 300, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00. All good plants with good roots. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. **F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS**, Chester, New Jersey.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 \$1.75. Smoking, 10 \$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. **UNITED FARMERS**, Bardwell, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES, Etc.—Combings made up. Booklet. **EVA MACK**, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meriden, Conn.

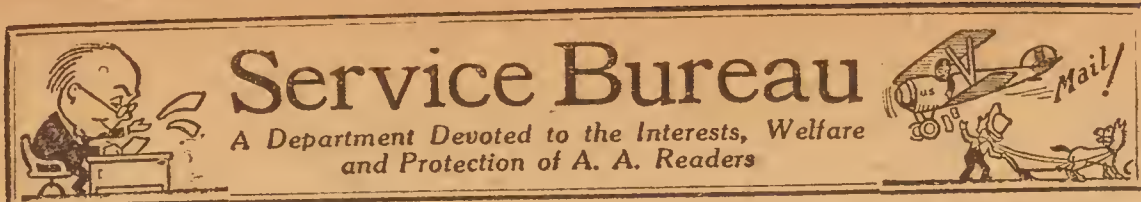
PATCHWORK—For 25 cts. we will send the largest package, twenty pieces—all new Pattern Percales, Gingham and Calicoes, five packages \$1.00. **NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO.**, Hartford, Conn.

KODAK FINISHING. Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 5x7 enlargement in handsome mount 25c. Overnight service. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE**, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WOOL-HIDES—best cash prices. Write for quotations and free tags. **S. H. LIVINGSTON**, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.



Goodman Up to His Old Tricks

IN the last two issues, items have appeared in the Service Bureau relative to Irving Goodman, formerly proprietor of the defunct Stanley Egg Company and now doing business in Tarrytown. Last week we stated that Goodman satisfied an outstanding claim. However, the article hardly had appeared when our subscriber who lives in Hamilton, N. Y., advised us that the check came back marked N. G.

This is characteristic of Goodman. While he was proprietor of the Stanley Egg Company as well as the Irving Butter and Egg Company, he repeatedly offered checks in settlement for claims which checks eventually came back marked "insufficient funds" or "account closed". One of the up-town New York banks that carried the account when Goodman was conducting the Stanley Egg Company, got so sick and tired of the rubber checks that they threw his account out.

We pass this information on to our readers that they may know how to respond in case they are approached for a trial shipment.

Nursing Requires Practical Experience

INCLUDED in the great many inquiries we have had about correspondence schools, have been several relative to schools of nursing. Reports from the most reliable authorities state that it is practically impossible for any school to give adequate instruction by mail or to satisfactorily prepare the student for the work. The Service Bureau has always maintained that the student especially the raw recruit, invariably finds the course too difficult to comprehend. Correspondence courses may be good to fortify those who already have had some previous and practical experience. However to the previously untrained, these courses usually rival the well-known Chinese puzzles.

Of late most of the inquiries we have had come from those who have not yet signed a contract, and have written the Service Bureau first for an opinion. This is a good sign that the efforts of the Service Bureau are bearing fruit. It used to be that appeals for assistance came after an iron-bound contract had been signed. It is always well, before signing one of these contracts for the prospective student to thoroughly comprehend all of the details involved, thereby avoiding later regrets.

Have You a Claim Against Feolo of Buffalo?

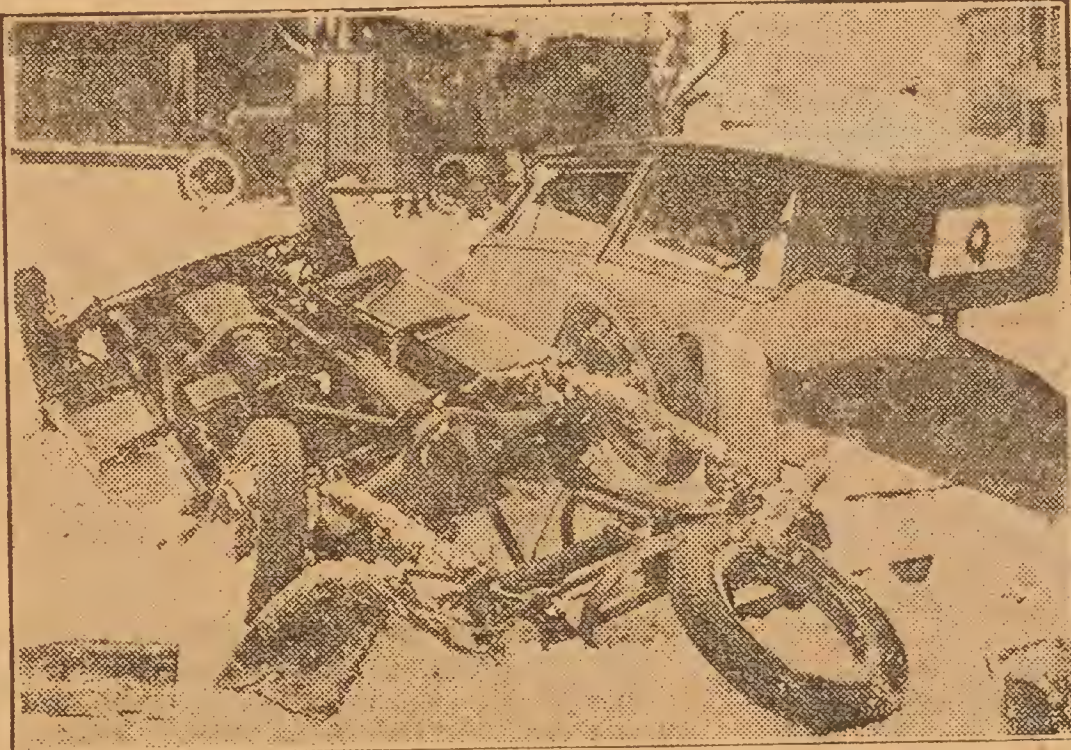
THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets advises all persons having claims as consignor

creditor against M. Feolo, formerly doing a commission business at 143 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, to communicate with the Department in Albany at once. Feolo was a licensed commission merchant handling farm produce. All claims must be filed by September 14, 1927.

Look Out for This Fellow

ANOTHER instance of the importance of observing the slogan of the National Better Business Bureau, "Before You Invest—Investigate" has just

Covered Just in Time



From the above illustration you would never expect the occupants of the one time sedan ever escaped alive. They did,—although injured more or less seriously. Nevertheless, all survived, for which everyone is thankful. How did it happen? Let Mr. R. T. Searle of Randolph, N. Y., tell about it.

We were struck on Erie Railroad Crossing at Waterboro, Chautauqua County, N. Y., by a west-bound passenger train running at a speed of from 60 to 70 miles an hour.

I was approaching the crossing very cautiously at about 12 miles an hour, due to the bad storm. As near as I can explain it, the fast approaching train and very slow gait I was traveling, and my last looking in the opposite direction from the approaching train, accounts for our being hit.

Our car was thrown in the air perhaps 10 or more feet and split wide open on the right side, throwing us all out. We were taken to Jamestown W. C. A. Hospital by a train on the Buffalo track, which is very near the Erie track where we were hit.

Dr. Robert B. Blanchard attended all of us. Florence A. Searle's arm was broken; Roberta Searle's leg broken; Theodore A. Searle, age 5, bruised and cut at forehead, requiring five stitches. I was bruised in chest and back, fractured rib, and seven stitches in lower lip. We all suffered more or less from nervousness, of course.

The insurance that I purchased through American Agriculturist went into effect at NOON January 4th, 1927, and our accident occurred at 3:28 P. M., January 4th, 1927, or three hours and twenty-eight minutes after the insurance went into effect.

I carry about \$18,000.00 each, life and accident insurance, and I consider this North American Accident Insurance Company policy, which was secured with a subscription to the American Agriculturist, the best insurance that I have for the money.

I heartily recommend it as being very good insurance for anyone to take out; our claims were all paid in full and promptly, amounting to \$267.14.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT T. SEARLE.

been brought to our attention. The following advertisement recently appeared in the classified columns of a Saginaw, Michigan, newspaper:

"WANTED to loan \$500 for 60 days: pay \$75 bonus: real estate security. Write Box E. 389."

An elderly lady, of Saginaw, Michigan, who answered this advertisement has lodged a complaint against a Frank Hoffman who was responsible for the copy. She claims that she advanced the required \$500 to this man and received as collateral a deed for property to which Hoffman had no claim, and that after the transaction was completed, she was unable to again get in touch with him.

We are informed that there has been a warrant issued in Saginaw for the arrest of this man. Police in other cities have also been notified. Hoffman is said to sometimes use the name of George Bell.

He is described as being about 35 years old, about five feet four or five inches in height, with a medium build; as having a light complexion with light blue eyes and light brown hair mixed

with gray. The large finger of his right hand is said to be missing. Hoffman wore a dark gray suit, a brown overcoat and a dark gray cap.

A Car-Chasing Dog

"I have a dog and he is one year old. I bought him two months ago. He is a good cattle dog but has a habit of running after the cars and rigs that go along the road. I have even licked him but he still runs after them so I keep him tied up. Will you tell me what I can do to stop him from going to the road after the cars and rigs?" —E. R., New York.

THE habit of chasing cars is one which is rather difficult to cure. The following treatment has been recommended. It will do no harm to try it and it is said to affect a cure. A rubber bulb or syringe is filled with ammonia and carried by the person in the car coming up to the house. When the dog runs out the ammonia is squirted in his face. It is reported that one such treatment will effect a cure. I have not seen it tried out so can not vouch for it but it sounds reasonable. It is a rather severe treatment but apparently it needs severe treatment to cure this trouble.

A Case of Trespass

About fifty men took possession of my best grass field for a shooting match. They mashed down the grass with cars, men, papers and gun shells. They never asked permission for the field. I have written to one of the party but have never received any answer. What can I do?

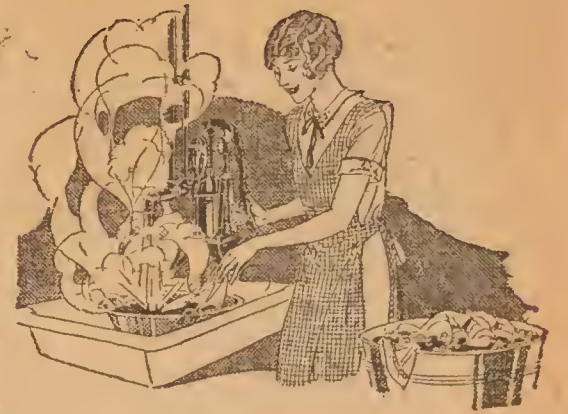
THERE was certainly a trespass here. The laws of New Jersey allow a hunter or a fisherman to go upon another man's land for the purpose of hunting and fishing only and it is altogether too plain that this gun club and its members were not on your land for these purposes. You can therefore sue these men and recover whatever damages you suffered. If you had posted your land with signs reading "Private Property, No Trespassing" you could not only get back your damages but you could make each man pay a fine of twenty-five dollars which in this case would amount to quite a bill. For the convenience of their subscribers the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has printed signs for this purpose.

"Findings" Is Not Always "Keepings"

I would like to ask for a little information if I may. If I own a farm and some one else happens to find coal or any other mineral on it have they any right or claim to the same?

COAL and other minerals that lie beneath the surface of the land belong to the owner of the land and any person other than the owner of the land who claims any title to them must do so by virtue of some deed to him. A finder of such minerals cannot claim a title because of the bare fact that he found them.

"To look fearlessly upon life; to accept the laws of nature, not with meek resignation, but as her sons, who dare to search and question; to have peace and confidence within our souls—these are the beliefs that make for happiness."—Maeterlinck.



DON'T BE A KETTLE SLAVE

Pump your hot water

PLENTY of hot water for your home, at any hour, in any season of the year—from your kitchen pump.

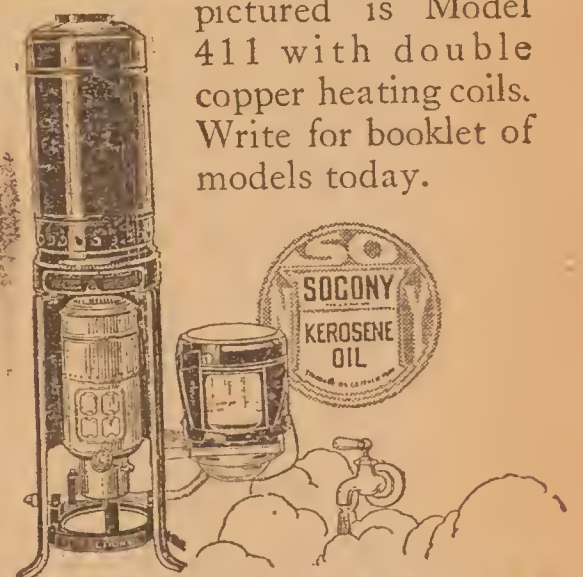
And you can now have this city convenience with or without water pressure, and without coal, wood or gas.

Simple New Method

Simply install a Perfection Kerosene-Burning Water Heater by an easy new method described in the Perfection booklet. A turn of a handle and a few strokes of the kitchen pump brings you hot or cold water. Connects with your water pressure system too. Enough hot water for a baby's bottle in a jiffy—enough to scald the milk cans or dishes in twenty minutes.

Economical too—

All Perfection Water Heaters burn Socony Kerosene, available everywhere, the cheap, safe, clean fuel. The heater pictured is Model 411 with double copper heating coils. Write for booklet of models today.



PERFECTION Kerosene Water Heaters

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MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

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Please send me FREE Perfection Water Heater Booklet, with descriptions of all models and diagram of installation showing how I may get hot water from my kitchen pump or faucet.

My plumber's name

Town

My name

Street or R.R.

Town State

A Tree Planter Of the Wilderness

(Continued from page 1)

on foot with his precious seeds in a leathern bag he plunged into the wilderness. Wherever he could find a little clearing in the forest or a natural prairie, he would sow his seeds, put up a slight fence to protect them from the deer and go on his way. Thus he established woodland nurseries throughout much of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Later when the first settlers came they found in some cases bearing orchards or young trees ready for planting. With him this work was a labor of enthusiastic love. He gave away trees to those who would take them and if pressed to do so would accept some slight payment in return. Early in his career someone christened him "Johnny Appleseed" and under that designation he passed to and fro over three states, by that name he was known and welcomed in a thousand pioneer homes and for his works sake his memory was long cherished and kept green in the Ohio valley.

A Gentle and Unselfish Man

His wandering must have been prodigious—sometimes sculling a canoe up some unknown tributary of the great river, sometimes on horse back with a bundle of seedling trees behind him but most often on foot with his leathern bag of apple seeds. He was a true forest ranger and preferred the open sky to the shelter of a roof, lying beside his fire in the forest and unhesitatingly occupying a hollow log in bad weather.

At the date when the article in *Harper's Magazine* was written there were still abundant first hand traditions concerning him. He was eccentric in the last degree. Deciding it wicked to cause suffering by killing animals for food, he was save for milk a consistent vegetarian. His feeling toward animals extended also to trees and he condemned as sinful all pruning and grafting. All the stories which have come down concerning him, emphasize his unselfishness and his innate gentleness and kindness. He loved children and they instinctively trusted him. It is told of him that in his poverty one of the few uses which he found for money was to buy bits of bright ribbon as gifts for little girls. An eccentric, half-demented man he may have been but there was that about him which inspired sincere regard and affection rather than ridicule. There were a thousand pioneer homes in any one of which he might have been an honored guest.

A Friend to Indians

It was told of him with something like wonder that in all those years of journeying he never suffered injury from beast or poisonous snake or from the Indians. He was good friends with the latter who declared him to be a "Great White Medicine Man" and treated him with unbounded respect. During the War of 1812 the Indians of that region went on the warpath against the whites and his familiarity with them and their movements enabled him to warn the settlers of raids and thereby save many lives.

It seems probable that he was a man who in education and early culture was above the average. Sometimes he carried books which he would leave for a time at one home and at a later period collect and carry to another. In a day when books were desperately scarce he multiplied them by dividing them into several parts and successively loaning the portions to different families—a pitiful expedient to satisfy the hunger for the printed page. Thus by a full century this wandering dreamer anticipated the coming of the traveling library.

He was deeply religious and was not only a forerunner of horticulture but was a Christian missionary as well. On any occasion when he could find an auditor he would read from his New

Testament. His form of invitation was "Let me read you some Great News" and it is averred that his manner of doing this gave a new meaning to the familiar phrases. Sometimes he would break forth in exhortations evidently modeled upon the magnificent eloquence of the old Testament prophets. He must have obtained a certain recognition of his gifts because at a Fourth of July celebration held at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1816 he was in the old fashioned phrase the "Orator of the Day".

A Fitting Death

As has been said, the facts of Chapman's early life are very uncertain. The place of his birth is not well fixed and his given name may have been either Jonathan or John. But the story of the end of his long career is well remembered. It came to a close in a cabin home of Allen County, Ohio, whither his wanderings had brought him on March 11, 1847. Bidden to supper he declined a place at the table but accepted a bowl of bread and milk which he ate sitting in the cabin doorway. After supper the family gathered around him and once again as he had done on a thousand other occasions he read to them the "Great News". Pressed to stay the night, he followed his usual custom of spreading a blanket on the floor before the fire place and lay down to sleep. When the family awoke in the morning they found that Johnny Appleseed, the weather beaten lone traveler of a thousand wilderness journeys had quietly slipped away in the night without stopping to say Good Bye and had departed to see the wonders of the Undiscovered Country and to find there by the side of a pleasant river that mystical tree which "bears twelve manner of fruits and yields her fruit every month and whose leaves are for the healing of the Nations."

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from page 12)

he would be rushed by the Arabs. I would do the firing.

Kneeling down and resting my rifle in an embrasure, I aimed as though my life depended on hitting him. I then raised my fore-sight half an inch, and fired. Rushing to another embrasure, I took another shot, this time aiming to hit the ground, well in front of him.

He halted.

That was enough.

If he walked into an ambush now, he was no officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps of Africa. . . .

Rushing across to the side of the roof furthest from his line of approach, I dropped my rifle over, climbed the parapet, hung by my hands and then dropped, thanking God that my feet would encounter sand. . . . Snatching up my rifle, I ran as hard as I could go, to the nearest sand-hill. If this were occupied I would die fighting, and the sounds of rifle-fire would further warn the relief-column. If it were not occupied, I would hide and see what happened. Possibly I might be able to make a very timely diversion upon the Arab flank if there were a fight, and, in any case, I might hope to escape under cover of darkness. . . . The sand-hill was not occupied. I was safely out of the fort, and a chance of getting safely away existed, whether the Arabs attacked the column or not.

I crept into an Arab trench and set to work to make a hole in it, that I might be as inconspicuous as possible should anybody come, or look, in my direction.

From between two stones on the edge of the parapet of my trench, I could watch the fort and the oasis. I was conscious of an uneasy sensation as I watched, that I myself might be under the observation of enemies in my rear. . . .

(To Be Continued)



TAKE the mechanical problems of running your farm to your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store. These hardware men have made a life-long study of machinery, tools, builders' hardware, paints, roofing, lubricants and the thousand and one other things that are so necessary in your farm work. If you want to know how much paint it will take for your barn, how much roofing or fencing to buy, the right kind of heating apparatus for your house, or an estimate on builders' hardware, go in and ask him.

The "tag" in the window is your personal invitation to make that store your meeting place when in town. They like to have you ask questions and the information they can give you may be of tremendous value, saving you time, money and disappointment in something which you might buy without thoroughly understanding all about it.

They are quality stores, selling with the idea that price can only be measured by value and that their whole aim is to give you the most for your money and the privilege of "seeing before you buy."

If you are not acquainted with your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man, tear out this ad and take it in to him and give him your name and address. It will be an acquaintanceship that will be well worthwhile and one that will mean a great deal to every member of your family and a help to you in the keeping up of your farm and home.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.





Turning Back the Pages of History

Reflections On the Ulster County Farm and Home Bureau Pageant

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

IT has long been a favorite theme of mine that one of the very best things which could happen in every locality would be that the folks of the town and the folks of the farm might come to have a better understanding of and a more cordial sympathy for each other. Our historians tell us that the word "pagan" which today means a heathen man once meant simply one who dwelt outside the city walls.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

I am not sure but that a little of this feeling and distinction lingers even in our time. In some ways, a mutual understanding between city and country is becoming increasingly difficult. In the past our cities have been largely recruited from the country and most city dwellers had at furthermost a farm born grandfather and hence had some contact with country life and some ability to think the farmer's thoughts. More and more with the years we are coming to have definitely a city dwelling class whose ancestral roots do not run back into the soil and who very easily come to think of the farmer as a pagan, belonging to a lower economic and social caste. And on the other hand, we folks of the farm must guard ourselves against the narrowness of thinking that city people are parasites and idlers who toil not, neither spin, but who go clad in soft raiment and grow rich out of our unrewarded toil. As a matter of fact, the truth is that human nature is very much alike in the city and on the farm—that no class has a monopoly of virtues and that the world everywhere is full of men and women who are earnest and splendid-hearted and fine. There is slight danger for either of us if only we can come to know each other.

Ulster County has long been recognized as a place where the Farm and Home Bureaus have done some

definite work other than to discuss how much fertilizer to use on an acre of potatoes or how successfully to can spinach, and this year they undertook a great festival—The Ulster County Historical Pageant which for us would revive and picture in an afternoon that long—sometimes gay—sometimes grave—pageant which has been played in Ulster County during more than three hundred years.

As a matter of fact, there are very few counties or communities in the state as rich in history as Ulster and Kingston. Dutch, French and English have all played an important part in local history. Kingston was the first capital of the state and here was held the earliest court. Here George Clinton was inaugurated the first Governor and here the first Legislature met.

The plan originated with the Farm and Home Bureaus, but the Chamber of Commerce of Kingston cooperated most loyally and enthusiastically and fully shared in the honor. The Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs each sent out ten thousand invitations to their members and others. Ultimately the whole county was drawn into the production of this great spectacle. There were between three and four thousand actors. The cash expenditures were more than \$7000—not to mention an almost incredible expenditure of time and enthusiasm on the part of a multitude of peo-

ple. The author and director of the pageant was Bruce Bennett—a member of the Faculty of the New Paltz Normal School. The elaborate scenic and architectural effects were the conception of Cecil Chichester—a member of the Artist Colony at Woodstock while Miss Alma van Hoevenberg was directress of Costumes. These were perhaps most prominent officially, but their helpers were drawn from almost every community in the county. Eventually somewhere between ten and twenty thousand people made up the vast audience that watched the changing pictures of Ulster County History. The Pageant was financed by gifts and by the sale of tickets and not one cent of public funds went into it.

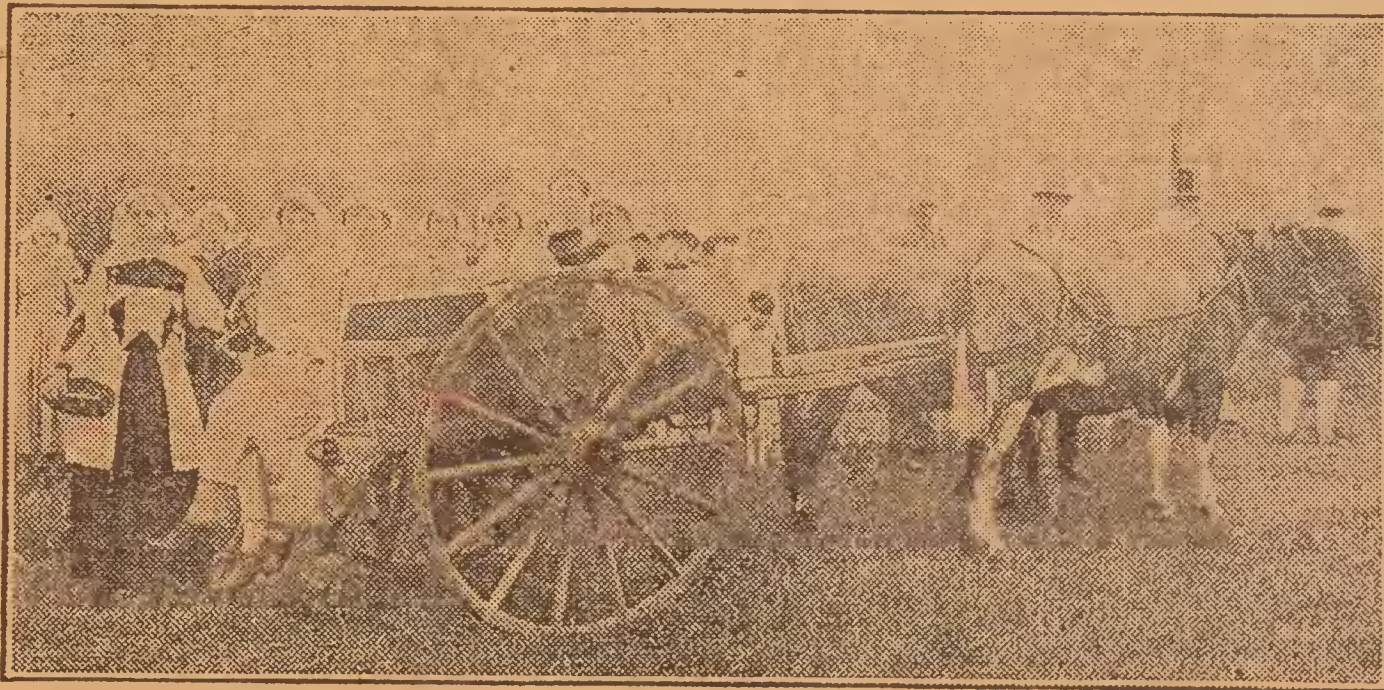
The Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST asked me to go to Kingston and sit in as a ring-side spectator and then put down my impressions for the benefit of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers.

The pageant was a great drama—played not on a puny wooden stage with footlights and painted drops but a tremendous production played on a stage of far reaching meadow lands and for backdrop scenery, majestic forest trees and the deep and placid water of the Esopus Creek and in the far distance the blue ranges of the Catskill—famed in song and story, while the steep bluffs of the creek valley made a natural amphitheater for the watching thousands. Only here and there in our state would it be possible to find such a convenient and majestic stage setting.

I am making no effort to describe in detail the continuous series of pictures which took form and dissolved again for more than two hours—but rather I am speaking of just a few tableaux which caught my attention and caused me to thrill to the story.

The pageant opens—if it were in a theater we would say that the curtain rises—and we see an Indian village on a summer afternoon in the year 1600—the

Continued on page 18



One of the groups that took part in the pageant. The ox-cart was the chief method of transportation in Ulster County in Colonial days.

BUCKEYE BALLOONS



Kelly quality in a moderate-priced tire

THERE are many car owners who do not feel that they need the extra long mileage of a tire such as the regular Kelly-Springfield. To such tire buyers we say;

For the amount of money you want to spend you can buy a Kelly-built tire, the Buckeye, that at its price represents just as great value and just as much quality as the higher-priced Kelly product. Buckeyes are sturdy, full size, full ply tires, built to give honest service. You will find that they compare favorably with many higher-priced tires.

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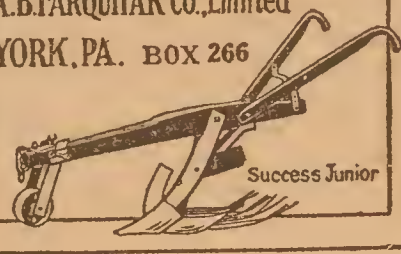
SAVE TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE

Get the potatoes easily, quickly and with least possible skinning and bruising. The "Success Junior" is designed for the small grower. Low cost and pays for itself the first year. Every farmer should have a "Success Junior."

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Write for Illustrated Catalog.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO. Limited
YORK, PA. BOX 266



When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

Too Much Cabbage

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

"Month a man kin
rally love—
June, you know, I'm talkin of".

By M. C. BURRITT

a much larger increase
for many men not

THESE lines of Riley's have been much in my mind during the beautiful, almost ideal weather of this week in June. Real warm corn growing days and nights, the first of the season, followed a good soaking but gentle rain the fore part of the week. Brilliant sunshine with moderately cool breezes, just enough to take off the sweltering effect of the heat, have been the rule. It was a pleasure just to be



M. C. BURRITT.

alive. And how the crops have grown! Corn, which is as good a stand as I have ever had, has grown more in the last week than in all the season to date. Spring grain has fairly jumped and is heading out. Every crop looks its best at this time of the year and the month breathes optimism. Altogether, as Riley says June is a "month a man kin rally love."

Yet experience teaches us that there are many difficulties to be met before the harvest. July and August drouths, heavy beating rains, hail and insect injury and disease all take their toll. So far the season in Western New York has been good, better than usual. We can only do our best and trust a wise Providence for the harvest. From a period of relaxation last week, with the work well in hand and the opportunity to catch up with a few odd and extra jobs, the swiftly advancing season has now plunged us into a rush again. The codlin moth is hatching and the new growth of apple trees must have its coat of protection against the spread of scab so we have had the fourth spray to make. Cabbage setting is in full swing here and haying is ready and waiting. And just to fill in there is cultivation of planted crops always to be done.

Quack Grass Bad for Alfalfa

Haying is well under way hereabouts. I noticed on the trip to Ithaca last week that a good deal of hay had been secured in the barns already to the east of us. Much alfalfa has been harvested here but there is still some to cut. The yield of clover and alfalfa promises to be heavy. Our new seeding of alfalfa came through the winter in good condition as to stand and color except for one or two small spots where it winter killed from too much water. But it was short. I lay this to the soil being water-bound from the excessive rains last fall. This first cutting was unusually fine in quality however, and we got it in the barn without rain and with the leaves on. It is wonderful feed.

The alfalfa in the field sown with barley last year is also short and much volunteer clover and the unwelcome quack grass has come in. This meadow is thick in the bottom and will give a good yield of mixed hay. After it is cut, it will be a race for supremacy between the quack grass and the alfalfa with the chances against the alfalfa. It is pretty nearly necessary to conquer quack grass in a field before alfalfa can successfully be grown there. The two year alfalfa field is yielding a very heavy crop of excellent hay. The clover meadow is also better than usual.

Those of us who have in a considerable acreage of cabbage are much concerned about the outcome. Evidences multiply that the acreage will be much above the average. The Department of Agriculture reports that the intentions of growers in counties west of Onondaga to plant Danish cabbage was an average of 15 per cent more than last year. In Ontario where most of the cabbage had been set when the report was made the indicated increase was 6 per cent. This is an old established cabbage section. In the fruit belt I look for

formerly cabbage growers are substituting cabbage for beans and canning crops, and old growers are increasing their acreage.

A factor that may reduce the acreage somewhat is the condition of plant beds. Dry weather retarded these considerably and plants are small in many cases. Plantings made just before or just after the good rain on June 25th are a good stand and growing well, but planting made the later part of the past week have suffered from the hot sun and dry surface especially in late or poorly prepared fields. At any rate there will be cabbage enough and low prices may be expected. Growers who have not contracted (and few have) will do well to assure themselves of a good sales outlet.

New York State Fruit Growers to Meet at Geneva, Aug. 10

THE annual summer outing of the fruit growers of Western New York will be held under the auspices of the State Horticultural Society, on the grounds of the Experiment Station at Geneva on August 10. It has long been the practice of the Horticultural Society to hold the summer meeting at the Experiment Station in alternate years in order that the members of the society and their friends might inspect the work of the institution at first hand. The meeting last year was held on the Sodus Fruit Farms in Wayne county.

One of the chief features of the station's work that always proves of interest to practical fruit men is the large collection of varieties of hardy fruits growing on the station grounds. The collection of small fruits is of special interest, because many of the varieties are in their prime at the time of the meeting.

Recent developments in spraying and dusting operations for the control of insect pests and diseases of fruits and vegetables can also be observed in the station orchards and fields. Results of these tests, coupled with demonstrations of spraying and dusting machinery by the leading manufacturers, provide much of practical interest to the professional fruit grower.

Tent Caterpillars Invading Western New York Orchards

IN addition to the corn borer pest, the apple tree tent caterpillar is causing considerable damage to local crops.

This pest gradually has been increasing for the past two years and indications are that it will develop in very large numbers this season.

The insects can be destroyed by spraying the infested trees with arsenate of lead, burning the tents with home-made torches, or wiping out the nests with gloved hands, at the same time crushing the young caterpillars.

Winners of the A. A. Information Contest

THE following are the prize winners for the seventh set of questions for the Information Contest of the A. A.:

Miss Winifred F. Baker of Carthage, N. Y. R. 4, takes first place; Mrs. Fred J. Beyer of Victor, N. Y., R. D. 3 takes second, and Mrs. Claude I. Hamilton of Albion, N. Y., R. F. D. 3 is winner of the third prize.

The correct answers to the list may be found in the following issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

1. June 18—1. 2. May 14—8 and April 16—15. 3. June 18—19. 4. May 21—8. 5. June 18—2. 6. May 7—6. 7. June 18—4. 8. May 21—19. 9. May 7—10. 10. May 21—23.

A Worthwhile Old Time Practice

Let Us Revive Our Forefathers' Faith in Clover Farming

By C. E. LADD

Director of Extension
New York State College of Agriculture

WE talk so much about the new things in agriculture, about the new varieties and the new feed mixtures, new sprays and new machinery, new ways of feeding chicks and new ways of seeding alfalfa that we sometimes seem to forget some of the good old fashioned farm practices that our grandfathers believed in, and that are just as sound today. We need to renew our interest in some of these. It has been taken, for granted that all farmers are practicing them because they have been talked about so long. In many cases this is far from the truth.



C. E. LADD

It would be a fine thing if New York State would renew its belief that good clover hay is a fundamental in dairy farming. There is nothing new about this, nothing spectacular and yet few things could do more for eastern dairying than to reaffirm our faith in clover hay on every acre of our new seeding.

We need new standards as to what constitutes a satisfactory stand of clover. Just take a ride through any part of New York and count up the fields of new seeding ready to harvest. What proportion of these acres will be covered by fine solid masses of red or speckled blossoms and what proportion will be largely timothy or weeds?

Of course clover can not be expected to do well on wet soils that

heave with winter freezing, or thin hardpan soils or some other poor soil conditions. Assuming that soil conditions are fairly favorable there are three requirements for good clover:

1. Northern grown seed of known adaptability
2. Lime
3. Acid phosphate.

Good clover seed of known origin is now available in all parts of the State. The colleges and the farm bureaus have shown the necessity for good seed. Experimental field plots and the experiences of farmers indicate that it is unwise to purchase any clover seed except that of known origin.



"It would be a fine thing if New York State would renew its belief that clover hay is a fundamental in dairy farming."

If your soil contains plenty of limestone you have little need to worry about growing clover. However, most of our eastern dairy farms are very deficient in lime. There is one thing that we ought to emphasize in every county extension program, in every agricultural paper and at every dairymen's meeting. *Lime every acre that you seed to clover.* Some years ago the College of Agriculture gathered figures from all parts of the state as to the estimated needs for lime on farms. From these farmer's estimates as to the needs of their farms and their neighbor's farm it was indicated that New York State farms need six million tons of lime. Yet the state has never used more than 200,000 tons in any one year. It is possible that Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England states do no better than New York in proportion to their needs. We are using annually only three per cent of the amount that farmers estimate that we need.

Clover needs phosphorus as well as lime. Soils lacking in lime commonly lack phosphorus also. Acid phosphate is the cheapest form of phosphorus available for our use. Compared with pre-war prices acid phosphate is today one of the cheapest things the farmer can buy. It is a good fertilizer for grain and for most general farm crops. Many farmers have already found that acid phosphate applied to the small grain nurse crop at the rate of 200 to 600 pounds per acre is wonderfully effective in producing good seedings of clover.

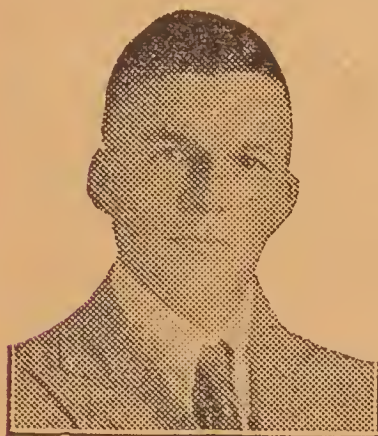
Every farmer knows now what fields he will sow to small grain and

(Continued on page 20)

Stephentown Farmer Kills Chicken Thief

Shoots At Legs After Ordering Running Man to Halt

NESTLED at the foot of the Berkshires just on the line between New York and Massachusetts is the Rowe farm, and according to Charles Rowe, who learned to shoot in the World War and who shot John J. Hayes, of Albany, when the latter was prowling



MR. CHARLES ROWE

around the barn where the chickens were kept, chicken stealing has been a favorite outdoor sport in the Stepentown section for sixty or seventy years.

Charles Rowe told a staff representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that he did not shoot to kill Hayes, expecting he would "catch" him in the legs and stop him. He said that Hayes must have been crouching and that the shot struck him in the shoulder with fatal results. The authorities have not held Rowe. The Coroner and county officials held the act was justifiable homicide.

Farmers in the locality commend Rowe strongly for his action, and they say that perhaps chicken stealing will not be so popular as a result of the young farmer's defense of his property.

The important point in the matter, however, is that Rowe will cooperate with the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in its struggle against thieving from farmers and chicken stealing in particular.

"I am not a member of the Serv-

ice Bureau" young Rowe told the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative, "but I have learned of the work this publication is doing to help farmers stamp out this kind of thievery, and I am going to write to the bureau and enroll. We want help here and I presume it is desired in other parts of the state to stop the stealing. Why, it has been going on in this section for a hundred years, I guess.

Poultry Thieving Popular

"I don't know where the thieves come from. Most of them get away. Some come from nearby cities, I suppose, just as Hayes, who came all the way from Albany, some forty or more miles.

"I surely will work with the paper to put a stop to this. I don't know just why there has been so much chicken stealing here. For years we have been troubled with the thieves and we decided radical steps were necessary."

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the furnishing of evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of a chicken thief, Mr. Rowe was informed. He said he had heard of this reward, but did not intend to make any application. He

said he had declined to press charges against William Hayes, son of John J. Hayes, who was killed, because of the family which needs the help of young Hayes. Rowe said he had received offers of help from farmers all along the Troy-Williamstown road, but that since he was not being prosecuted, he did not need the help.

Rowe was informed by the A. A. representative that the publication would gladly retain counsel for him, or pay a part of any legal expenses, but he said he appreciated the offer, but that assistance was not necessary.

The Rowe farm is right on the Massachusetts line and at the intersection of the Lebanon Springs Road and the state highway. It is in Rensselaer County, but far from the more populous sections.

Thief Refused to Halt

"William, my brother, heard a car stop at the crossroads about 11 o'clock Tuesday, June 14," said Charles Rowe, "and we began to investigate. We thought at first it was someone with tire trouble, but we saw two men go across the road toward the barn, in the basement of which the chickens were.

"I got my 'pumper', which shoots six times without reloading. I first disconnected wires, so the Nash car which the marauders arrived in could not be started. Hayes and his son started back toward the car, and I told them to halt and hold up their hands."

Rowe said neither did so and he fired twice in the air; that the son then stopped, but the father continued to run along the highway. Rowe lowered his gun and fired

(Continued on page 20)

A. A. Offers to Defend Farmer for Protecting His Property

CHICKEN thieving received something of a setback in Rensselaer County, New York, on June 14th, when Charles Rowe shot and killed John Hayes of Albany when he refused to surrender after he had been caught stealing Mr. Rowe's chickens. As soon as we heard of the matter, we sent a representative of American Agriculturist to see Mr. Rowe and to assure him of our full support, including payment of counsel fees, in case he should be prosecuted. We regret that the shot resulted fatally but nevertheless it is time that scoundrels who have been making their living stealing farm property should realize that everybody is determined to put a stop to these crimes. Mr. Rowe was so clearly within his rights and public sentiment in his neighborhood was so much with him that the authorities refused to hold him for the shooting. A full account of the whole affair is given on this page.—The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 120 July 16, 1927 No. 3

A Thought For the Week

*A nameless man, amid the crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unstudied from the heart,
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
A transitory breath,
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last.*
—CHARLES MACKAY, "Song of Life".

* * *

THERE may be such a thing as a safe and sane Fourth, but it certainly was not in practice in the city of Yonkers where we live. This is the first time in many years that we have not spent the Fourth on the home farm, but the boys are entertaining the mumps so we were present to see how a great city celebrated the Fourth. We sat on the porch of a neighbor on the top of a little hill overlooking the city. It was late in the evening. Off in the distance there was the dull, heavy boom, boom of cannon. Over the trees below us rockets shot high into the air leaving a stream of red fire behind them, and on every side was the constant crack and pop of explosives of every form and kind, not unlike the cracking of musket and rifle fire. As we sat listening to the uproar, it was easy to close our eyes and imagine what it was like to be in the midst of a great battle.

* * *

ONE of the finest things that Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., has written for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in a long time is his story of the great Ulster County Pageant, which appears on the front page of this issue. See also Mrs. Hocketts' interesting account in the Household Department. Especially were we impressed with what Mr. Van Wagenen said about the need of understanding between country and city folks. We have lived in both country and city and we know that Mr. Van Wagenen is right when he says: "As a matter of fact, the truth is that human nature is very much alike in the city and on the farm—that no class has a monopoly of virtues and that the world everywhere is full of men and

women who are earnest and splendid hearted and fine. There is slight danger for either of us if only we can come to know each other."

* * *

WE are somewhat proud of the fact that in cooperation with the Farm Bureaus and in New Jersey also with the Grange, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has popularized the fine recreation of horseshoe pitching for country folks. All over our territory in almost every community hundreds of men and boys are pitching horseshoes. It is now a leading sport at every fair and picnic and this year the grand state tournaments in both New York and New Jersey are going to be the largest and most exciting in the history of this old game of barnyard golf.

* * *

WE are convinced that farmers are missing a wonderful opportunity to get more money for their products by neglecting their local markets. Only yesterday a farmer was telling us how by a little judicious advertising he had been able to sell every one of his broilers in the local markets at nearly twice the prices he would have obtained by shipping them to New York City. Not all of the people who have to live and eat reside in the great metropolitan market. There are millions of people in the smaller cities and towns and you will find that most of these are bringing in their supplies from sources hundreds of miles away while at the same time you are raising these very same products and shipping them away to the markets often two or three hundred miles.

* * *

AS we write this we have before us on the desk a letter which came by aeroplane mail from Oklahoma City to New York City in the brief space of twenty-three hours. Such progress in communication is almost unbelievable. The first post office in the Colonies was not established until 1710. The mails were few, irregular, and were mostly carried on horseback. Almost within the space of one man's lifetime, it was a matter of weeks and even months to make a journey as long as this letter made within one day.

If progress is as rapid in the next hundred years as it has been in the past—and who can say it will not be—who can imagine what kind of a world in which our children and our children's children will live?

Among the Farmers

FOR more than three generations one of the leading features of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been the up-to-date and readable news items, both those of general interest and those that pertain to the different counties and localities. No pains have been spared to give our readers the happenings of interest in the whole farm field. Among the most interesting and valuable of these has been our Among the Farmers county news notes. We have always carried some of these, but sometimes other good things have crowded most of the county notes out of the paper. We have decided that omitting local news is a mistake and that from now on we are going more than ever to get and print for you the latest information from your own county. On Page 12 you will find a whole page devoted to these newsy, interesting and valuable notes written by farmers themselves from your own locality. You will not want to miss them, and you may expect to find them hereafter regularly in at least every other issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Do You Want Your Money Twice a Month?

LETTERS are beginning to come in from farmers commending our suggestion that milk should be paid for twice a month. One man has suggested that petitions ought to be circulated in every milk producing community in the New York milk shed asking that milk be paid for on the basis of twice a month. This

man also suggested that he would be willing to circulate such a petition in his own locality.

What do you think about the suggestion? Are you interested enough to work with us to concentrate the sentiment among farmers for it in the form of petitions or requests so that it may be presented to the milk dealers asking them to pay for milk twice a month? If farmers do not care enough about the suggestion, or if it will not mean enough to them to help make an effort to obtain this service, then of course there is no use in discussing the matter further. It is up to the dairymen of this milk shed. How much are you interested?

Get Some of the Premium Money

EVERY farmer and every farm woman is of course very anxious to make a little extra money. Why not make an attempt to earn some of the premium money at your county or state fairs? We have been surprised time and again at the ease with which a few exhibitors get away with substantial premiums at fairs year after year because there is little or no competition. Many times the judges have to award the premiums for products of such poor quality that they can be excelled on literally thousands of farms if farm people would make more of an attempt to compete with their own products.

Then, too, the prize money is not the only attraction. There is a lot of fun and educational value in taking good care of the products of the farm and putting them in competition with those of farmers in other sections. Of course, for best results, one needs to start early in the season and plan for the exhibit before planting time, but there is still time enough for thousands of farmers to find something that the old farm produces that is worth while showing. There is plenty of chance also in the fine premium list offered by every fair for the farm women to compete with the products in which they are particularly interested.

Why not get catalogs from your state and county fairs and give this suggestion serious consideration?

Eastman's Chestnut

IN my office I have two big drawers filled with jokes which have been sent to me from time to time by my friends in the big AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family. They all know that I like a good laugh and that I like to pass on the good ones. In going through one of these drawers, I have just found a little joke sent to me by a very close Scotch farmer friend just before he was taken sick with a fatal illness. This friend was a hard worker but he managed to find time to take part in the things that he thought would help his community and I never saw him that he did not have a good story to tell me. Somehow now that he is gone, the characteristic that I chiefly remember him for was his cheerful outlook on life and his gift of humor.

Here's what he wrote me, closing his letter with, "Good night, Ed, and good luck."

"You always finish your special page with a chestnut, and the example is catching. Every Scotchman, you know, has a gift of humor. That is why he has it, because it is a gift. Here is one which is not only typically Scotch, but which appealed especially to my sense of humor.

"A Scotch lad and his lass had landed in New York in the afternoon, only to find that the emigrant train on which they were to travel did not leave until the next morning. That night they wandered down to the great White Way, intent on taking in a show. They saw full many a sign advertising this, that or the other show, but still they wandered on, until Jock's eye caught the words blazoned forth in letters two feet high, 'The Woman Pays'.

"'WE'LL GANG IN HERE, JEANIE,' says Jock."

With the Publisher in Europe

NOW that I am home and busy once more on the farm, it is very hard for me to continue to write articles about my travels abroad, as I am anxious to tell you about some things that we are doing on the farm. I therefore will skip over the balance of our trip to Spain, with one exception Andorra, and tell you about some of my experiences in Switzerland.

Before leaving Spain, we took a little side trip into the Republic of Andorra, known as the smallest Republic in the world. I do not know when I have been in as fascinating a spot as Andorra. Some five thousand people live in this little country, which is under the suzerainty of France and Spain. It has an area of about 230 square miles. This country has been practically independent since the French Revolution. However, the people have to pay each year nine hundred and sixty francs, tribute to the French Government and four hundred and sixty francs to Bishop Urgel who is known as the Prince of Andorra. The language spoken is Catalanian—a Spanish dialect—while the money used is Spanish. Every man has to serve as a soldier, although I saw no guns in evidence. Each man's income is the deciding factor on how much taxes he should pay, and as far as I could learn, smuggling was the best source of income available. The houses are all built of stone and look something like the Swiss chalet and are built very sturdily to overcome avalanches from the mountain side and to bear up under heavy snowfalls. The approach is through a beautiful valley and the road runs along side of a torrential stream. The drive into Andorra is about ten miles long and in order to visit the village in which the President lives, one has to get out and walk. The people are most hospitable and friendly. Wild flowers grow everywhere and the whole atmosphere is one of peace and contentment.

I was very much interested in visiting a sawmill which is maintained and operated entirely on a cooperative basis. Here again is a good idea for some of our more mountainous districts in the east—namely, a cooperative sawmill run efficiently by an experienced man for the benefit of the people in a given community.

Reluctantly, we left this lovely retreat, where people live as they did four hundred to five hundred years ago.

FROM Andorra, we went through the Pyrenees, over a pass five thousand feet high and descended into France, arriving at Carcassonne. From there our next stop was Avignon on the Rhone River, and we followed this river to its source at Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

The League of Nations is what took us to Geneva. I was under the impression that with the proper letters of introduction, one could be shown the workings of the League, but I soon found out that this was impossible. A visitor in the galleries of the Senate in Washington would have about as much chance to learn how the United States Government functions, as a casual visitor has in finding out just what the League does. We were fortunate, however, in attending several sessions of the Economic Conference. This, by the way, was by far the most important conference which has taken place, under the auspices of the League. The delegates and their expert advisers comprised some two thousand people, and they certainly kept things humming while we were there in Geneva. The "Secretariat" occupies the premises of a former hotel and here the permanent members of the League have their offices and their secretaries. The regular work of the League is carried on by the Secretariat over which Sir Ehrich Drummond

presides. It is very difficult for one to understand just where the part played by the United States begins and ends. Our government sends official delegates to the Economic Conference, to the Disarmament Conference and shortly to an International Counterfeiting Conference. We, of course, pay the expenses of our delegates, but I am under the impression, do not pay for any of the so-called running expenses of the League. A good comparison to make would be, if we had a League of all the dairy farmers banded together with the exception of one group. This group would send delegates to the various conventions held by the League of Dairy farmers, would enjoy the benefit of their research and marketing departments and would benefit by the prices obtained, but still would refuse to join the League in name.

The arguments one hears most often against the United States joining the League, is that we are benefiting through its good work and therefore why tie ourselves up so that we might have to assume some of the obligations.

I sincerely hope that when the party of American Farm Bureau men and women go to Europe this summer, they will visit the League of Nations at Geneva and learn at first hand some of the wonderful work that is being done there.

AFTER several days at Geneva, we boarded a steamer and sailed up Lake Geneva for four hours (the lake is some 45 miles long) to Montreux. Here we stayed for about a week, making some very interesting side trips up into the mountains. We visited the Gruyere country, the home of the original Swiss Cheese. I say this advisedly, because the dairymen of Gruyere easily

become very much excited when you ask them why they call their cheese "Gruyere" instead of "Swiss Cheese", as it is known in this country. They tell you that they are the makers of the only "Gruyere" cheese and that the dairymen of the Emmenthal district only took up the making of Swiss Cheese since the World War, and really do not understand how to make real good cheese. I was always under the impression that a yellow cheese with big holes in it was Swiss Cheese, but after my visit to the Gruyere district, I learned that there was Swiss Cheese and *Swiss Cheese*.

WE visited the President of a local Dairy Cooperative, an organization to which all the dairymen seem to belong to in this particular district. He was a breeder of purebred Simmenthal cattle. Over half the cattle in Switzerland are of this breed. They are a fawn colored animal, the cows weighing 200 or 300 lbs. more than our average Holstein cow. They evidently are in good demand, because the owner told us that he was receiving from \$300 to \$500 for a good cow.

The dairymen in this district receive about 5c a litre (a litre is a little more than a quart) for their milk and seem to be quite prosperous. I was very much amused on visiting the cooperative creamery, belonging to this society, at Vevey, to find a dozen or more casks of Danish butter in their icebox. Naturally, I inquired what this butter was doing in Switzerland of all places and I was informed that they found it was more profitable to sell whole milk and make their surplus into Swiss Cheese than into butter, and the manager of the plant said to me, "Danish butter makes the price of all butter in Europe, and frankly, we cannot compete with it profitably". This certainly was an eye-opener to me.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Visits With the Editor

THE other day it was my privilege to attend again a reunion of my Mother's folks. What a fine custom is this that so many families practice of bringing together their far scattered members at least once a year. In this age of hustle and speed, the family reunion is about the only opportunity that relatives have to renew the ties of friendship and affection. All too soon hurrying time changes or scatters the actors on the great Stage and takes from us the privilege of meeting again the ones whom we have loved and who have loved us through the years. The old



E. R. Eastman

folks know how true this is. My uncle said to me at the reunion: "I thought at first I could not come. Long trips are quite an effort, you know, when you get to be eighty. But then I thought, I'd better go, for maybe some of us won't be here this time next year."

Many think they are too busy to attend the family reunions, but as we grow older experi-

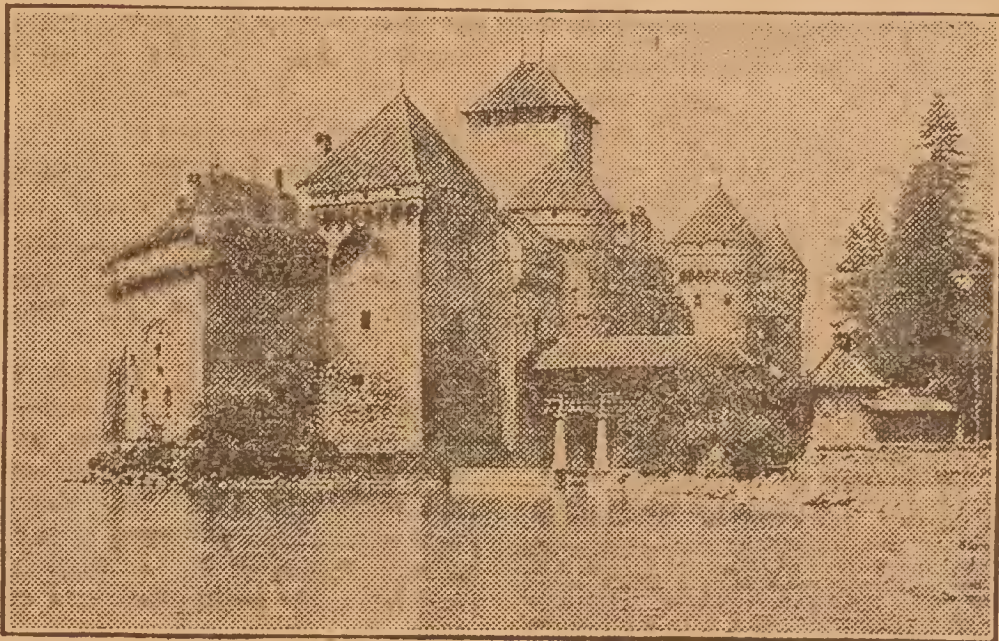
ence teaches us that some of the things we once thought so very important really do not amount to much and that some of the simpler acts and events of life are those that count the most in the end.

Most of us from twenty to forty are too busy, too much charged with the responsibility of making a living or a material success in life to be very happy, but as we get older, the children grow up and leave home, and maybe there has been success enough so that a little has been put by for old age. We, therefore, can slow down a little, take the kink out of our backs and begin really to enjoy the old world around us and perhaps profit a bit by what the years have taught. Time after time my friends among the old folks have told me that they have been far happier since forty than they were before. I think it is because if they have had any natural wisdom they have learned how really to live and let live and have formed, consciously or unconsciously, a philosophy not founded so much upon material possessions as upon the simpler, fundamental facts of life and its relationships which are the essence of happiness.

And among these simpler, fundamental things is the joy of friendship and affection. That is why the older folks prize more and more the gatherings and the visits back and forth from family to family in the community, at picnics and at fair time, and in the family reunions.

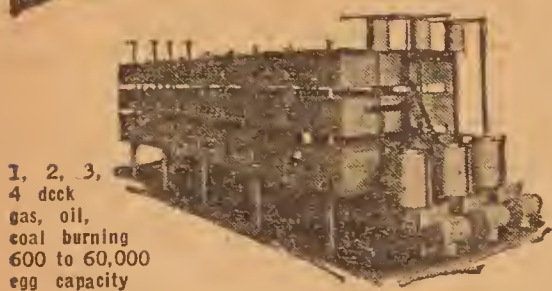
When I was a little boy my folks called me "Eddie". As I grew up, with usual boyish pride, I was a little ashamed of the name for I could not see why what I considered a "baby name" should continue to be applied to a strapping young man. But now time has re-set the stage and nearly all of those old friends, neighbors and relatives who once called me "Eddie" are gone, and what wouldn't I give to hear once more the boyish name from the lips of Father, Brother Charles,

(Continued on page 13)



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There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference. NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5, GAMBIER, O.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	.....\$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	.....10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	.....7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	.....15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. Box No. 161

BABY CHICKS CODE

SEND NO MONEY. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	.....\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	.....2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	.....3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	.....3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	.....3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	.....3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed all varieties	.....2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks 7c
S. C. W. Leghorns 7c
Barred Rocks 9c
R. I. Reds 10c

Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns	.....\$7.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	.....9.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks	.....9.00 per 100
Heavy Mxd, \$8.00; Lt. Mxd 6.00 per 100	

Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

PULLETS: REDUCED PRICES

S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, & Anconas. Even sized, healthy, and well developed.
8 wks., 75c; 10 wks., 85c; 12 wks., 95c.
Also 12 wks. old White Rocks at \$1.00.

BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 A

BABY CHICKS

S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	.....\$2.25	50	100
S. C. Barred Rocks	.....2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	.....2.00	3.50	6.00

Reduction on large amount. 100% live delivery. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY
R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

Alfalfa Meal for Green Feed

Its Quality Varies---When Buying It Watch Color and Analysis

A RECENT article on "Alfalfa Leaf Meal as a Substitute for Green Feed," has resulted in such a deluge of inquiries from all over the country that further comments on the buying of this meal seem to be in order.

The first consideration in buying alfalfa meal is the guaranteed analysis and second, the color. It is not wise to buy by geographical origin only; do not buy a meal because it is sold as a "California Leaf and Blossom Meal," a "Colorado Alfalfa Leaf Meal," or a "Nevada Alfalfa Leaf Flour." There are very good and very poor meals sold under all these names. The analysis and color tell the true value.

Analysis Varies Widely

In general the poultryman should demand a meal containing not less than 20% vegetable protein and not more than 18% fiber. Alfalfa varies very widely in analysis, due to difference in time of cutting, variation in weather conditions, whether irrigated or not, type of soil, method of

curing and other factors. Here is a sample of good analysis:

Crude Protein	.....	Min. 21 %
Crude Fat	.....	Min. 2 1/2 %
Fiber	.....	Max. 12 1/2 %
Mineral Ash	.....	Ave. 15 %
Carbohydrates	.....	Min. 39 %
Moisture	.....	Max. 10 %

We sometimes get a "freak" analysis on alfalfa meal, but in general over 20 to 23% protein cannot be expected, nor less than 12 to 18% fiber.

It is now easily possible for all Western and Northwestern poultrymen to get a good quality alfalfa leaf meal, particularly the better grades of Colorado meals. A sample of the meal should be requested of your dealer, however, and also the guaranteed analysis. In addition to the low fiber and high protein content described above, the purchaser should insist on the meal having a rich green color. Some variation must be expected in all brands.

We can supply names of many dealers in the Northeastern States and of leaf manufacturers who can arrange to supply any Southern poultryman either through the local dealer or the regional agent.

A Personal Experience

One of our letters this morning related the experience of a Georgia poultryman who followed the practice of adding 11% of alfalfa meal to a commercial mash. From October 1, 1925 to September 30, 1926, his flock averaged was stated to be 216 eggs per bird (all pullets). No green feed or Epsom salts was used at any time during this year. The birds were confined most of the time and the mortality was said to be very low, with no deaths from liver trouble or indigestion. (The stock was Hische's Morgan-Tancred strain).

The above is a typical experience with alfalfa leaf meal. It should be noted that most commercial feed companies are now using some kind of alfalfa meal in their mashes, the better manufacturers using a high grade leaf meal. It is our opinion that the future will bring forth some very interesting developments in the further use of alfalfa leaf meal in the ration. Needless to say, we have been carrying on tests in this direction for some time and have some definite ideas on these changes, now. We are not yet ready to announce these, however.—C. E. LEE.

Hens Have Liver Trouble

WE have received a number of inquiries from readers who have lost quite a few hens that showed enlarged livers when a post mortem examination was made. The usual experience is that a hen will act sick for a week or two, gradually getting worse until she dies or is killed. The liver is not only several times its normal size but is rather soft and tears easily.

The most likely cause of this condition is lack of green feed and exercise, with perhaps too heavy feeding of whole grain.

Where hens have free range the trouble is likely to stop as soon as they get out doors. A good general treatment in addition to giving all the grain feed they will eat and getting them out doors is to give the flock a dose of a pound of epsom salts to each 100 hens dissolved in as much water as they will drink in half a day.

Capons Bring Profits to Pennsylvania Poultry Producers

CAPON production is one of the most profitable poultry enterprises, figures announced by J. C. Taylor, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, show.

Starting with 191 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, a Lancaster county poultryman fed them 5510 pounds of scratch grain, 3695 pounds of mash, and 976 pounds of milk. The chickens cost \$126.23 and labor amounted to \$13.60. With a total expense of \$366.14 for chicks, feed, and labor, the poultryman sold 176 of the birds for \$561.14, leaving a net profit of \$150, or 85 cents a bird.

When the capons were sold they weighed 7.7 pounds each and they brought 43 cents a pound. Slips weighed seven pounds each and sold for 37 cents a pound. According to Taylor, success in capon growing depends upon keeping the percentage of slips low and disposing of the birds on a good market.

How Much Will Broilers Shrink?

What is a reasonable amount of shrinkage to expect in broilers that are shipped to market?—L. D., New York.

THE New York State College of Agriculture says that shrinkage of broilers shipped from Central New York to New York City have varied anywhere from zero to 20%, depending on the treatment they get. Grain thrown into the coop is of little help as the birds refuse to eat it. The best method is to feed them on well soaked cracked corn and provide plenty of water or sour milk to drink. It also helps to fasten a tomato can filled with soaked grain to the inside of the crate.

Give the Pullets Shade

GROWING pullets need shade for the best growth. Nothing is better than a cornfield adjoining the brooder house. An orchard is also good. Where there is a total lack of shade, the brooder house may be raised at least six inches off the ground and will provide shade during the hot days.

Best Layers Reach Nearly Egg a Day

LEADING flocks on Keystone demonstration poultry farms averaged about two dozen eggs per bird during April, according to a Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service report. The five leading flocks in each division were White Leghorns. The best flock was one of 110 hens and pullets which laid an average of 27.4 eggs each during the month. It belongs to Mrs. E. H. Hess, Mechanicsburg.

Other high flocks in the division of 100 or more hens and pullets were those of Paul Hopkins, Marion Center, 171 birds, 24.9 eggs each; W. P. Walker, Marion Center, 183 birds, 23 eggs; Paul G. Eshelman, Camp Hill, 361 birds, 22 eggs, and W. M. Lewis, Cherry Tree, 276 birds, 21.2 eggs.

Leading layers among the flocks of 100 or more pullets were those of H. G. McFadden, Harrisville, 195 pullets, 24.8 eggs each; F. B. and M. M. Yockey, Apollo, 138 pullets, 24.3 eggs; Gilbert McEntire, Atlantic, 194 pullets, 24.1 eggs; Frank Woodruff, Powell, 150 pullets, 22.4 eggs, and Mrs. P. H. Helm, Jackson Center, 150 pullets, 22.3 eggs each.

Flocks of 50 or more hens were led in laying activities by 377 birds which produced 23.6 eggs each for Charles Teras, Girard. Other high flocks were those of John Tiovonen, Girard, 296 hens, 21.6 eggs; William Heimberger, Saltsburg, 605 hens, 21.1 eggs; Frank Woodruff, Powell, 88 hens, 21 eggs, and Gilbert McEntire, Atlantic, 302 hens, 20.8 eggs.

Hens Lose Control of Muscles

I had a nice lot of White Leghorn hens and a pen of Barred Rocks and they are dying two or three a day. They have the diarrhoea and seem to lose the use of their feet and some will turn their necks to one side and are unable to lift their heads. What is the trouble?—Mrs. T. W., New York.

WHILE it is always difficult to tell what is wrong with animals without seeing them the symptoms you give indicate that your hens are eating some spoiled meat or that they have been fed a considerable quantity of salt.

Perhaps they have found some dead animal and are eating the flesh.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black	.....\$10 per 100, \$90 per 1000
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	.....14 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	.....16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs	.....8 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range brooders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
325 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 7c. Barred Rocks 9c. Light mixed 6c. Heavy 8c.
100% Delivery, postpaid.
L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$9.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, \$11.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$12.50 per 100; Heavy Broilers, \$9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, \$7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

JULY & AUGUST PRICES

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	.....\$4.00	\$7.00	\$60.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	.....4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	.....5.00	9.00	80.00
Rhode Island Reds	.....5.00	9.00	80.00
Black Minorcas	.....6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds and Ends	.....4.00	7.00	60.00

3,000 Pullets \$1.25 each. Special handling and postage paid 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.**

Chicks

JUNE PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	.....\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
S. C. B. Rocks	.....2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	.....3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	.....2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.**

BABY CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	.....\$2.25	50	100
Barred Rocks	.....2.75	5.00	9.00
Reds & Wyandottes	.....3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	.....2.00	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	.....2.50	4.50	8.00

Free Range. 100% Delivery. Circular
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY
Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.

Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 E. Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 26 years. Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.

Another Milk Marketing Plan

How the Sheffield Producers Work Together

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are the plan and principles on which the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc. works. Last week we printed the plan of milk marketing suggested by the North Country dairymen and in early issues we will publish the plans of the Unity Cooperative Dairymen's Association and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. You will remember that the last big dairymen's meeting at Utica recommended that all of these plans be placed before every dairyman in the New York milk shed for study and later for a referendum as to which one the farmers like best. We are therefore printing each of these plans so that dairymen may have the opportunity of studying them in detail. This material and explanation were furnished through the kind courtesy of Mr. C. W. Halliday, Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.

The corporation is composed of

- (a) Local sections
- (b) Districts
- (c) A board of directors

Local Sections—There are as many local sections as there are Sheffield country shipping plants. Every person who delivers his milk to a Sheffield plant is a member of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., and of the local section to which he delivers his milk. Each local section elects its own officers consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and representative to the district meeting.

Districts—There are 16 districts. A district meeting is made up of one representative from each of the local sections which form the district. Each district elects its own officers consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and member of the board of directors.

Board of Directors—There are 16 directors—one for each of the 16 districts. The Board of Directors elects its own officers consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Committees are appointed by the president. The principal function of the Board of Directors is to negotiate the sale of the milk of the members of the corporation.

Expenses—The expenses of the local sections, districts and board of directors are met by a deduction from the selling price of the milk which cannot exceed in any year one-half cent for each 100 lbs. of milk sold. Last year the total deductions were less than ¼c per hundred pounds, no deductions having been made between July 1926 and May 1927. During that period we sold over 800,000,000 lbs. of milk at a total cost of \$14,410.18.

Contracts and Withdrawals—To each member of the organization the secretary issues a certificate of membership. There are no contracts to be signed and any member may withdraw whenever he desires.

Theory of the Plan—Our organization is formed on the theory that the greatest benefit will come to each member by returning to him the largest possible share of the price that is obtained for his milk. Acting on this theory, we have sold the milk of our members at the highest price paid in our market and have kept our expenses down to the bare necessities. The average cost to each member has been less than \$1.60 annually. This has resulted in returning to our members millions of dollars in excess of what could have been returned to them had we adopted an expensive form of organization involving the purchase and operation of milk plants and the payment of salaries to hundreds of officers and employees.

Growth—Without an official organ to

spread propaganda, without speakers touring the milk shed to arouse enthusiasm, without assistance from the tax supported agencies created for the advancement of farmers' interests in short with nothing to hold our membership except service rendered, our organization has grown far beyond our original expectations. Our membership is now approximately three times as large, as in our first year and we are growing more rapidly than ever before.

We should, indeed, be false to the thousands of farmers whose faith has made this success possible if we did not continue to stand firmly on our oft repeated statement that we will not recommend to our members

(a) The signing of contracts by each producer

(b) The relinquishing of the sale of our milk

(c) The pooling of the proceeds with other groups selling to other dealers

(d) The giving up of any of the vital principles on which success has been achieved.

Can High Butter Fat Test Be Bred into a Herd

THERE has recently been much interest among dairymen in the New York milk shed regarding means of increasing the average butter fat percentage of milk. While the possibility of breeding up a dairy with a high test is a slow way of attaining this end, it is also a sure way if it can be done. The number of cows with a high butterfat test that must be added to a dairy to materially affect the test is so large that the only logical conclusion is that if this is necessary it is best to change breeds entirely.

Some conclusions reached by T. A. Baker of the Delaware Experiment Station, after studying the pedigrees of a large number of Holstein Friesian bulls and the records of their daughters are very interesting.

Much Variation in Test

In looking through the butter fat tests of the daughters of 262 holstein bulls Mr. Baker found that the daughters of one bull averaged to test 3.971% while the daughters of the poorest bull in this respect tested on an average 2.952%.

In bulletin 145 the entire list of the 262 bulls are put down in order of the average butter fat test of the daughters. Mr. Baker then studied the pedigrees of these bulls. He found that the names of certain bulls occurred quite frequently in the pedigrees of the ten highest sires in the list while an almost entirely different list of bulls occurred very frequently in the ten bulls that occurred last in the list and which had daughters with an average low test.

Mr. Baker says: "The idea of developing a strain of Holstein Friesians that will have an average butter fat test of 4% is not outside the realm of possibility, but it would be an impossible ideal for the average breeder to attain. In any attempt at raising the fat percentage of a herd, it must be borne in mind that there is no correlation between high butter fat test and high milk production and that selection for milk production should not be neglected on account of enthusiasm for a high test."

Average of Sire and Dam

Mr. Baker also points out that the percentage fat production of a bulls daughters does not necessarily represent his ability to transmit high butter fat test to his daughters since the test the daughters will have will likely be an average between the possibilities of the sire and the dams. Mr. Baker says, "The only possibility of maintaining a herd that is consistently above the average is by the continuous use of sires whose potentialities for butter fat percentage are above the average."

PAPEC "The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"Quality and Quantity of Cutting"

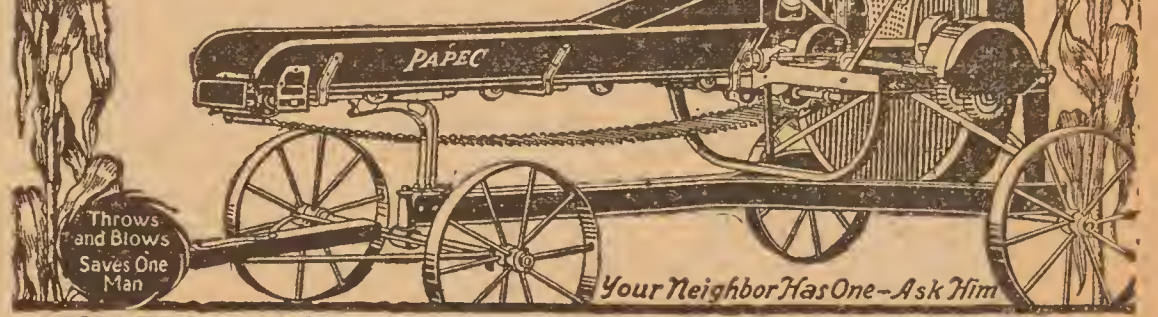
are the Papec features that most appeal to J. Smith Brundage, Superintendent of the Steuben County (N.Y.) Farms. The Papec cuts ensilage fine and even, so that it will pack firmly. It "eats up corn" as fast as a man can throw it from the wagon. Needs no man at the feeding table, thanks to the Third Roll. Fills the highest silo without stress or strain. Operates at low cost.

Four sizes—ask your dealer to show them.

Write us TODAY for FREE 1927 Catalog.

Papec Machine Co.

111 Main St., Shortsville, N.Y.



Throws and Blows Saves One Man

Your Neighbor Has One—Ask Him

RUNNING WATER WITHOUT WORK

With a good Well and a good Windmill you can have all the water you want without work, worry or expense. Water from a well costs you nothing. The cost of an Auto-Oiled

Aermotor is moderate. The expense for maintenance is so small that it need never be given a thought.

An Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze. It will also work safely and steadily in the heavy winds.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is completely self-oiling. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case which holds a year's supply of oil. When the mill is running the oil circulates through every bearing. Every moving part is constantly and completely oiled. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Auto-Oiled Aermotors have behind them a long record of successful operation. Their merits are known the world over. For further information write

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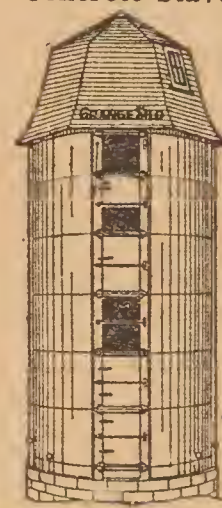
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Silos worthy of the name they bear.

You owe it to yourself to see our catalogue and get our price before buying any silo.

A card to our office and we will be glad to send you both.

Grange Silo Co.
Red Creek, N. Y.



1 YEAR TO PAY after trial American CREAM SEPARATOR

Free catalog. Tells about this world famous Separator. Liberal trial offer attractive terms. Prices low as \$24.95. Monthly payments low as \$2.20. Write today.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 20-T Bainbridge, N.Y., or
Box 20-T 1929 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.



LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE 100 lb. boars and gilts, \$30 each. Large litters. Choice breeding stock. Order now.
RAINBOW STOCK FARM, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

REGISTERED Poland China bears and breeding stock. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Dela.

BLUE BARNS FARM DUROCS Orton and Sensation Breeding.
CHOICE BOAR PIGS For Sale. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.

Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock.

7 weeks old, \$4.75
8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.00

Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$6.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT Selected Spring Pigs

From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each.

CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned.

No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.50 each. All good healthy and growing pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating.

J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503 W.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.75 8 to 10 weeks old \$5.00 All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$6.50 each

PIGS - PIGS - PIGS

Express Paid to Your Depot

These pigs are from quality stock and are fast growers: Chester white and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Also a few pure bred Chester Whites \$7.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	2.95	2.80
2 A Fluid Cream	2.21	2.05
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.46	
3 Evap., Cond., Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
4 Butter and American cheeses		

The Class 1 League price for July, 1926, was \$2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The June surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.61 per cwt. for Class 1 and \$1.27 for Class 2.

BUTTER EASES OFF AGAIN

CREAMERY	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra	42-42 1/2	43 1/4-43 3/4	41-41 1/2
Extra (92 sc)	41 1/2	42 3/4	40 1/2
84-91 score	36-40	36-41 3/4	35-40
Lower G'ds	35-35 1/2	35-35 1/2	34-34 1/2

The bearish pressure was too much for the butter market on July 5 with the result that last week's prices eased off quite sharply. There has been a steady pressure for the past week on the part of some elements in the trade to force values down. It has been the opinion of a great many that values are too high to warrant storage with any degree of safety. They point to the heavy make and to the favorable conditions which indicate a continuance of heavy production. Up to July 2nd the

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.**
170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

EGGS WANTED

Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices

LEWIS & SANDBANK

Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK COM. AGENCIES

BUSHEL STAVE BASKETS

Once used—hamper, carriers with 6 4-qt. tins and divider. Berry crates, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. Egg Cases—30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To **R. BRENNER & SONS**

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
537 Greenwich St., New York

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

bears met with very strong opposition on the part of the receivers. They would not listen to reduction. Rather than take a loss, they have put the butter into cold storage houses on their own account. During that week there had been just enough speculative interest to support their stand.

Right after the holiday however, there was such strong sentiment toward reduction that the situation was tested out under the call on the Exchange and creamery extras went over at 41 1/2 c with a lot of stock offered at that figure with the result that it became the general trading basis. However, the sentiment was unsettled. A factor that gave strength to the unsettled feeling was the receipt of advices from the interior and western parts of heavy shipments rolling and more stock to come. With the flutter downward buyers became very cautious, a good many holding off to see the situation more fully tested. There was a little more speculative interest but not enough to give sufficient support to the market to send prices upward.

CHEESE WEAKER IN THE WEST

STATE FLATS	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
Fresh Fancy	24-25	24-25	22 1/2-23 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	27 1/2-29
Held Av'ge	25-26 1/2	25-26 1/2	26 1/2-27

The cheese market out west has lost some of its strength and prices in Wisconsin have eased off a half cent on daisies. The demand for western cheese has been quiet and sentiment points to a slightly lower level. The situation in the west has been responsible for a more conservative attitude here. Prices on State flats are holding up to previous levels although sales are rather slow. However country prices have been so firm that the market has been sustained without any difficulty.

FANCY EGGS AGAIN HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
Selected Ext's	36-38	34-36	40-42
Extra Firsts	33-35	31-33	37-39
Av'ge Extras	30-31	28-30	34-36
Firsts	28-29	26-27	32-33 1/2
Gathered	26-30	25-28	30-35
Pullets	25-26	24-	33-
BROWNS	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
Hennery	28 1/2-33	28 1/2-33	34-40
Gathered	24 1/2-28	24 1/2-28	30-34

Fancy nearby hennery whites moved to a new higher level right after the 4th of July holiday with an additional premium being paid for extra fancy packs. As a matter of fact practically all classifications of white eggs have advanced from one to 2 cents a dozen, chiefly because of more limited supplies. High grade mediums are full firm. However, where buyers have got to pay the higher prices, they are extremely critical, and are quick to find fault.

BROILER MARKET FLOODED

FOWLS	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
Colored	28-30	-23	-28
Leghorn	25-26	20-21	25-26
BROILERS	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
Colored	20-36	28-40	35-40
Leghorn	15-26	20-28	28-33
DUCKS, Nearby	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
	22-24	22-24	23-27

Live broilers coming in by freight from the west and other distant sections have practically knocked the props from under the broiler market as far as express stock is concerned. The best that receivers can do is to base prices on the freight levels. As a matter of fact the situation was so uncertain on July 5 that values were not established, being decided to hold off in order to let the situation crystallize.

The fowl market is in much better shape. The selling situation is good for the weather has turned quite cool. The proportion of fowls in the cars is slight and stock in slaughter houses has been pretty well cleared up. It might be expected therefore that we would see an advance in the fowl market. The prices given above were not established until July 6 but business on the 5th was not made at any price, pending the establishment of the market on the following day. The present situation in the fowl market is such that the west may swing to fowls and cut down on broilers which are now dirt cheap. This may result in a better express broiler market in another week or so.

SOUTHERN POTATOES MORE PLENTIFUL

Potato shipments from North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland continue

very heavy and the market has had extreme difficulty in maintaining its former level. On July 5 Virginias from the Norfolk section of the best grade were selling from \$4 to \$4.75 with the top figure being more or less extreme. Virginia Eastern Shore stock was generally running two shillings under the Norfolk level while the best of the North Carolina goods had difficulty in reaching \$4.50, most of the sales being on the basis of \$4.

There was still some old potatoes ar-

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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iving from Maine but the trade found it very difficult to move anything for there is practically no demand and indications are that values will have to work even lower than they are now which is \$2.50 to \$3. Those wisecracks who were so sure that they were going to clean up on a high price and passed up the boom of a few weeks ago are now undoubtedly sorry they were so greedy.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	July 5	June 28	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July)	1.44 1/2	1.42 3/4	1.36 3/4
Corn (July)	.97 1/2	1.00 1/4	.69
Oats (July)	.45 1/4	.48 1/2	.37 1/8
CASH GRAINS	July 5	June 28	July 6, 1926
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.57 3/8	1.55 5/8	1.72 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.17	1.16 1/4	.87
Oats, No. 2	.59	.60 1/2	.48 3/4
FEEDS	July 5	June 28	July 3, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	42.90	34.50	30.00
Sp'g Bran	30.70	28.50	23.25
H'd Bran	31.70	31.00	26.50
Stand'd Mids	33.20	31.00	23.75
Soft W. Mids	42.20	36.00	31.00
Flour Mids	41.20	35.50	30.50
Red Dog	47.20	44.00	34.00
Wh. Hominy	38.20	38.25	28.75
Yel. Hominy	38.20	38.75	28.75
Corn Meal		41.00	31.00
Gluten Feed	38.20	38.50	37.75
Gluten Meal	48.20	48.50	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	39.40	39.50	35.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.40	43.00	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.40	45.00	39.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	48.40	46.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

On July 5 the wheat market developed a little weakness compared to trading just before the holiday. During the latter part of June and early July reports of rust damage caused considerable concern and was strong enough to result in an upward turn in the market. It appeared that this was a little premature, however, for by the 5th a reaction set in following cooler weather.

PEA BEANS A SHADE FIRMER

Pea beans have turned firmer since our last report and prices have advanced. Pea beans are also held with more confidence due to high country costs and in some instances short supplies for spot delivery. Although the demand has not improved any, nevertheless with more limited supplies in view the market is beginning to stiffen. It is said that the situation in Michigan is much firmer on pea beans.

Red kidneys are unchanged, white variety being off the market. In fact they have been practically all cleaned up. On July 5 the following prices prevailed: Marrows \$6.25 to \$7, pea beans \$6.00 to \$6.50 (indications of an advance), red kidneys \$6.75 to \$7.50.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been no change in the live calf market since our last report, \$15 still prevailing on July 6th for the choicest of the prime marks. However, most of the sales for medium to good stock ranged from \$12.50 to \$14.25. Culls on the other hand are weaker with some selling as low as \$7.

Steers are a shade better than they were last week on the choicer marks of fed stock, the range being from \$12.50 to \$13.50, the other lines varying downward to as low as \$9 for common stock.

Bulls are still steady and prices are just a shade better, \$7 prevailing for heavy fat states and other lines 25c

above last weeks quotations with the exception of common stock which still sells as low as \$4.

Prices on cows were exactly the same as last week. The market is still holding steady, \$5.50 to \$6 being paid for heavy fat states with all other values unchanged.

The live lamb market has spurred up since last week and on the 5th, choice prime stock selling for \$15.75 with a few extreme lots going at \$16. Most of the sales however ranged around the \$15 to \$15.50 mark.

The hog market is unchanged from that of last week. Advices from the west indicate that we may have a little better price here on hogs. At the same time however, we must not lose sight of the fact that the bulk market is in a very bad condition and the packers are using every effort possible to move the heavy accumulations. The prevailing prices are the same as those of last week with \$10.25 to \$10.75 representing the top which is the price prevailing for stock weighing from 100 to 150 pounds.

Country dressed veal on the 5th was quite firm due to the fact that stocks cleaned up closely just before the holiday and on Tuesday arrivals were light. However, trade was very limited and with an easier market prices remained unchanged, although firm, primes selling at from 19 to 21c, other lots lower, down to 10c for small stock. Barnyards selling anywhere from 12 to 14c.

Live rabbits have been in light receipts but demand is slow and prices in general ruled from 18 to 20c per pound.

HAY MARKET STILL DRAGGY

The hay market is still suffering from a case of "liberal receipts" which added to the heavy supply on hand has worked against any high prices. Small baled goods, especially are quite weak and in some instances they are penalized as much as \$3 a ton. Following were the prevailing prices on July 5 for stock in large bales: Timothy No. 1 \$24 to \$25; No. 2, \$22 to \$23; No. 3, \$19 to \$21; sample \$15 to \$18; timothy and light clover mixed No. 1 \$22 to \$23; No. 2, \$20 to \$21; No. 3, \$18 to \$19. Light straw is still scarce while the demand is very good and prices continue at \$33 to \$35 a ton.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from the Market News Service, U. S. D. A.

July markets have been rather steady so far. The general average is higher than in spring and earlier summer, owing to the advances in grain and cotton prices. Most lines have been just about holding their position lately. Crops look well, although it is still too dry in the South and too cool in the North for most products.

Plantings of domestic-type cabbage in nine late States probably will total 34,000 acres, compared with 24,000 last season. Acreage of Danish-type cabbage, the kind for winter shipment and storage, shows little change from recent seasons. Western New York expects to establish a new high record, by having about 20,000 acres, and Wisconsin may have 8,450 acres of Danish-type.

Production of onions in six intermediate States is forecast at 2,290,000 bushels, or one-sixth more than last year. Onion plantings in 15 late shipping States may total 48,620 acres; only slightly more than last season.

Continued good pastureage throughout most of the country which restricted demand for milfeeds caused a further downward trend in feed prices. Practically all feeds declined from \$1 to \$4 per ton during June but at the close of the month were still about \$4 per ton higher than at the corresponding time last year, with the exception of linseed meal which was about \$1 lower than at the close of June last year. This higher price level, particularly for wheatfeeds, reflects the smaller movement of the winter wheat crop. Last year at this time southwestern mills were offering feed more freely and the market was declining. This year, however, southwestern quotations have been held relatively firm. Middlings and other heavy wheat feeds were relatively firmer than bran, particularly in the central western markets. Linseed meal prices declined about 50c per ton but cottonseed meal held fairly steady. Gluten and hominy feed prices were held firm by the high corn prices but offerings are becoming larger.

With receipts at leading primary markets showing moderate increase and quality deteriorating, hogs sold at irregular prices, at Chicago during the week ended July 2, with the closing top figure at \$9.35.

A fairly large aggregate volume of wool was moved on the Boston market during the first days of July with some domestic wool houses reporting a very good business. Confidence in wool values is apparently increasing and prices are very firm on most all lines with fleece wool prices making moderate upturns.

Egg markets have been following a fairly steady course lately, after the steady advances that began early in June. Receipts are still decreasing and are considerably lighter than those of a year ago. Into-storage movement is also on the wane, and these two factors continue to support the markets. It may well be said that the egg markets are in a much stronger position now than they have been before this season.

The Farm News

Dairy Counties Have Big Picnics and Field Days

OSWEGO County is in the midst of a five year program to make the county the cow county of the East. On June 29 approximately 2000 people met at Kingsford Farms to pay tribute to the dairy industry in Oswego County's first annual Dairy Field Day.

In the morning twenty-one of the future dairymen of Oswego County had their calves on display. The calves were judged by W. T. Crandall of the State College of Agriculture. The winners were as follows: Senior Class; first, Lisle Place, Oswego, R. F. D.; second, Robert Rappleye, Oswego, R. F. D.; third, Glenn Rappleye, Oswego, R. F. D.; Junior Class: first, Clarence Sheldon, Oswego, R. F. D.; second, Leonard Fowler, New Haven; third, Pierron Loren, Central Square.

Judging teams from the Department of Agriculture of Hannibal, Mexico and Pulaski high schools competed in a judging contest for a silver cup offered by the Oswego County Holstein Club. Mexico won the contest with Hannibal as second place and Pulaski as third.

Hold Auction Sale

After lunch ten bull calves were sold at auction. The top price of the sale was \$125 for a yearling bull consigned by D. J. Hollis of Lacona and purchased by M. J. Upton, Sandy Creek. Following the sale the formal awards were made to the winners of the judging contest and to the boys who had won the prizes in the show of the Junior Project calves.

Certificates of recognition were also given to members of the Oswego County Dairy Improvement Association, showing herd averages above 300 lbs., fat per cow for the past year. The list is as follows: W. C. Hubbard, R. F. D. 7, Fulton, Holsteins, 368 lbs.; Frank Mandigo, Pulaski, Holsteins, 384 lbs.; R. H. Hilton, Pulaski, Holsteins, 325 lbs.; Hugh Whitney, Pulaski, Holsteins, 347 lbs.; Ralph Owen, R. D. 6, Fulton, Jerseys, 325 lbs.; L. W. Sheldon and Son, R. D. 1, Fulton, Guernseys 307 lbs.; John L. Putnam, New Haven, Holsteins, 345 lbs.; Haynes Snyder, R. F. D. 2, Fulton, 333 lbs. Much applause greeted the announcement of the selection of the three master dairymen for 1927, each receiving an award of \$100 to be used for a trip to the National Dairy Show, or other dairy improvement purpose. The three dairymen selected for this honor were L. W. Sheldon & Son, Fulton, Jersey breeders; D. J. Hollis & Son of Lacona, Holstein breeder, and C. F. Hurlbut, Mexico, also a breeder of Holsteins.

L. J. Taber Speaks

The principle speaker of the afternoon was L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. He spoke on the importance of the dairy industry and the necessity of organization of agriculture.

One of the features of the Field Day was that nothing was sold on the grounds except milk and dairy products. The Milk Bar was managed by ladies from the County Home Bureau. Over 2000 orders were filed during the day.

The city of Oswego was strongly back of the program. The town was decorated in flags and bunting in honor of the occasion and many business men of the city as well as Fulton and other towns of the county were present.

Washington County Breeders Have Picnics

WASHINGTON County, N. Y. Cattle Breeders have been active in holding meetings and picnics. The Washington County Holstein Friesian Club recently held a successful picnic at the H. P. Bump, Lake Lauderdale. A protection judging contest was staged and the prospective exhibit for the Syracuse State Fair was looked over.

Mr. C. B. Baldwin, President of the State Association gave a talk, Secretary

Robbens was present and spoke, as well as C. M. Slack.

Washington County Guernsey Club, had its annual picnic at the farm of George McNeil at North Argyle on July 2.

J. G. Payne, Secretary of the State Jersey Association made an address.

The Adirondack Ayrshire Club held its first picnic at the Metropolitan Farm, Wilton, N. Y. on June 25. Cow judging contests were staged and Secretary Conklin was present and gave a short address.

Madison County Breeders Have Picnic

ON June 25th half a hundred Madison County Holstein breeders and families packed a basket lunch and, on the invitation of the Madison County Holstein Club, drove to Peterboro, N. Y., where the grounds of Gerrit S. Miller were thrown open for their entertainment.

After the picnic dinner Mr. Miller welcomed all to Peterboro and C. B. Marshall, President of the County Club, introduced the speakers of the day: Pres. Chas. H. Baldwin of the State Ass'n.; Sec. W. D. Robens of Poland, N. Y.; former Pres. A. A. Hartshorn of Hamilton, N. Y.; D. Leo Hayes, County Farm Bureau Manager and W. B. Barney of Iowa. Mr. Miller invited all into his home and a very pleasant half-hour was spent inside the house that writers and historians have mentioned so much in their work.

The famous Kriemhild herd was the first to be visited. The herd sire, Dutchland Creamelle Emperor Paul, came in for quite a bit of admiration, as well as the great show cow, Joy of Pledge, who is claimed by an English authority, to be the finest in America. Pledge Clothilde Onyx Hengerveld 6th who has a remarkable C. T. A. record, was on the job. She has been milking nearly 90 lbs. daily on two milkings—a wonderful cow; she looks the part.

The most interesting thing of the whole day and one of which not only Mr. Miller

can be justly proud but every breeder of Central New York, is the fact, Agoo No. 1 in the H. F. Herd Book, was born in the Miller herd. Over one million cows are entered in this greatest of breed books but Cow No. 1 drew her first breath in the hills of old Madison County.

The next stop was at the herd of New York State College of Agriculture at Morrisville. Prof. Brooks did the honors for the College. The herd sire, Prospect Prince, is a large, straight, powerful built bull with a great heart girth and shows quality. He has an average of nearly 30,000 lbs. milk with 1150 lbs. of butter for his three nearest dams.

One of the nice things in the stable was Sunnycroft Echo Sylvia who made as a Jr. 2 yr. old, 24.42 lbs. in 7 days, came back at 3 yrs. with 28 and now has passed the 30 lb. mark at 4 yrs. This great heifer was bred by C. B. Marshall of Morrisville, N. Y.

The gather was 100% a success.—MERRITT A. SMITH.

Erie County Has Field Day in Spite of Rain

FARMERS' Field Day at Hamburg was a huge success in spite of the fact that a downpour of rain rushed everybody under cover for a short period of time. The crowd gathered in the Grandstand and in the Agricultural Building where the Home Bureau plays were in progress. The drawing for the gold watch which was given as a door prize was conducted and the watch was won by Frank Moulin of Eden, N. Y. A young lady, name unknown, sang several songs and led the crowd in singing "It Aint Gonna Rain No More".

To provide amusement during the rain a Cow Calling Contest was held and was won by John Tarbrake of East Concord, N. Y. August Kader of Boston was second and Robert Frew of Glenwood was third. Ten tons of Michigan Limestone donated by the Michigan Limestone Com-

News From the North Country

Ontario with a sand beach, baseball diamonds, plenty of parking room and many other conveniences for comfort and pleasure.

The horseshoe pitching contest attracted much interest and A. J. Pooler of Adams won again. He will represent Jefferson county for the second year, at the state contest at the State Fair, striving for the prizes offered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. There were various sports held on the hard beach for both old and young, with many exciting finishes. The Junior Project ball throwing contest, which is now an annual event, drew a good number of contestants. Mary Smith of Evans Mills District 15 Poultry Club won by throwing 6 out of 12 balls through the open face of a clock, securing for her club the custody for a year of the loving cup offered by the Watertown National Bank.

Basket picnic groups of families and friends were scattered all over during the noon hour when a few drops of rain caused apprehensive glances toward the skies. The day was just right however as the shaded sun did not get a chance to make the air very hot, and the rain did not materialize. The committees from the various groups, under the direction of County Agent O. G. Ange as general chairman, were roundly praised for their work.

DURING the week a meeting of Grangers from St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Jefferson counties was held in the High School auditorium in Watertown. This meeting, which is one of several such being held in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, was held for the purpose of stimulating general interest in the Grange and its

pany was given as prizes. While the rain prevented the finishing of the Softball Contest between the Grange teams two of the preliminary games had been played. Lawtons defeated Eden 24 to 12 and Elma defeated Alden 5 to 3.

The find-your-wife novelty race was won by Mr. and Mrs. George Benzel of Jamison Road. Mr. and Mrs. Mort Smith won second and Mr. and Mrs. Harland Newhard won third. The one-half mile race was won by Jay Marshall of East Aurora with Wm. Eldridge second and Chas. Mead of East Aurora third. In the play contest put on by the Home Bureau Units, Sardinia Home Bureau won first prize and will represent this county, in the tri-county contest for an opportunity to compete in the State Wide Contest at Farmers' Week next winter at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Marilla Home Bureau was second and Boston Home Bureau third. Sports were under the direction of Glen Mead of East Aurora, N. Y. The Softball Contest was under the direction of Walter Sager, Orchard Park, N. Y. and the Barnyard Golf contest was under the direction of Floyd Laing of Eden, N. Y. The Home Bureau Play contest was under the direction of Mrs. H. Wedow of Williamsville, N. Y. The Executive Committee of the Home Bureau and Mrs. Holbrook, Manager, with the help of Henry Strang and Ed. Russell of the Dairymen's League had charge of the milk bar.

Grange Lecturers Have Conferences

THE Annual Conference of Grange Lecturers in the New England states will be held at Kingston, Rhode Island, August 16-18. Lecturers from Pennsylvania will meet at Center Hall August 15-19 and those of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland will meet at New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 23-25. At these meetings lecturers will exchange ideas and discuss methods of improving Grange programs so that they can go back to their own community and plan for a vigorous year's work.

work. The value of the Grange movement upon the American youth and the farm home with the resulting influence on the life of this nation was stressed by one of the speakers, who stated that over 80 per cent of the greatest leaders in the professions and trades have come from farm homes. Another emphasized a form of education that combines the practical with the scientific.

Among the speakers were: S. L. Strivings, New York State Master; H. A. Caton, Ohio Master; J. D. Boak, Acting Master of Pennsylvania, and H. D. Rumsey, Assistant Steward of New York.

* * *

E. L. POHL of Watertown, one of the oldest Holstein Breeders in Northern New York was elected president of the Jefferson County Holstein Club at the annual meeting this past week. M. G. Fitzgerald of Cape Vincent is the new Vice-President and Dyer F. Millard of Ellisburg is secretary. Mr. Pohl won considerable attention in local breeding circles a few years ago through his open air method of raising his heifers, which enabled him to pass clean tuberculin tests where others were falling down. The county club expects to start some new activities this coming year.

The past week seems to have been crowded with meetings, for the State Veterinarian Medical Society held its annual sessions at Watertown for three days too. A. L. Danforth, well known to many Northern New York farmers was elected president. During the session the activities of the S. P. C. A. and the New York Women's League came in for discussion, as well as the tuberculin test and the various cattle diseases.—W. I. ROE.

Each one is a

A Message of Real Importance

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Among the Farmers

County Notes from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

Chemung County—Oats are looking good but early crops were much better than those sown later. Many farmers sowed barley with oats this year. Wheat is 100%. Corn at present writing is very small but with favorable weather, we may still have a fair crop. Tobacco is all planted with a good stand and is growing fine. The acreage here is about normal. New seeding on valley farms will yield a large crop of hay but old meadows and hill farms have a very light crop. Small fruits and apples are light in this section. The milk supply is splendid and the pasture is fine. Farm work is now pushing to make up for past unfavorable weather.—J. G. G.

* * *

Cortland County—Haying will be in order in this county for the next 15 days. The crop is uneven, some fields are very good while some old meadows are very thin. The cabbage crop, weather permitting, will be very large because of increased acreage. Corn is backward but a good stand. The T. B. test in the town of Willet shows about 45% reactors. The Farmers' Syndicate Picnic was held at Little York this week and was a big success.

* * *

Oswego County—Mr. E. L. Saisselin, of Oswego, N. Y., and Mr. Charles Baldwin, of Oswego, N. Y., were the winners in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Horseshoe pitching contest which was held at our annual Dairy Field Day on June 29.

We had a very successful dairy improvement day. Some of the features were the exclusive sale of milk and milk products; the ball game between Cayuga and Oswego County Farm Bureau committeemen (some of the ball players not having played the game for twenty-five years); milking contest between two city men, which was a howling success because one of the men was kicked off the milking stool (we have a picture of the two contestants after the contest) a cow-calling contest, and a sale of ten Pure Bred sires at public auction.

* * *

Greene County—This season has been cold and backward for crops and corn is very late. Hay will be a heavy crop. Cows are high in price with plenty of buyers. Pears and apples blossomed heavily with a poor set of fruit. The crop is about 25% of a normal crop. Most of the farmers are doing what they can without hiring, as wages are so high that they cannot afford it. Peaches will be a fair crop. All trees have a heavy foliage this season. This section is a great summer resort and city people are beginning to arrive. Butter is selling for 42 cents and eggs for 30 cents. Veal calves are very scarce. Pasturing here is very good.—J. A.

* * *

Erie County—Hay looks good and early potatoes are doing fine. Oats look well but they are late on account of the rainy weather. Not many cows are around here. Their cream is being sent to Buffalo. Potatoes are selling for \$2 a bushel, butter for 50 cents a pound and eggs for 25 cents a dozen. A great many hens are being kept and chicks are raised to a great extent all over.—Mrs. A. B. H.

After the rain at the Field Day at Hamburg the Barnyard Golf Championship games were conducted. The winner and runner-up of this contest are to go to the State Fair to represent this county in the State Wide contest arranged by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Harry Hoag of East Aurora was first. Donald Richard of East Aurora was second and Wm. Benning of East Aurora was third. Ten tons of Bison Brand Slag was given to the winners in this event.

* * *

Sullivan County—Horace Wheeler and Harold Stoddard, both of Swan Lake, N. Y., will represent Sullivan County at the Syracuse Horse Shoe Pitching Tournament. Frank DePuy of Woodbourne and Edw. Houghtaling of Loch Sheldrake will act as alternates in case the first team are unable to go.

* * *

Montgomery County—A large amount of buckwheat has been sown in this locality. One farmer has sown 30 acres.

Rain is needed. Grass and oats promise a fairly good crop. The cherry and plum crop will be very poor because of cold weather at blooming time. Alfalfa and June clover is being cut although quite green. Potatoes are promising well. Large quantities of milk are going to market. Butter is selling for 50 cents and eggs for 24 cents a dozen. Chickens buy for 28 cents live weight and fowls for 30 cents.—G. P. V.

* * *

Essex County—Our County Horse-shoe Pitching Contest was run off at our Annual Farmers Picnic on June 10th.

The three high men were: Case Patten, Theodore Johnston, and Donald Taylor all of Westport, N. Y.

The first two mentioned will represent Essex County in the State Tournament or in event that either one of the first two cannot go the third man would of course take his place.

* * *

Rensselaer County—Weather conditions are not favorable for corn which is very backward. Not quite as large an acreage of potatoes was planted this year because of the scarcity and consequent high price of seed. Some fine fields of clover have been harvested. The

out-look for the hay crop is excellent. Strawberries are plentiful and are of good quality. They are selling from 15 to 25 cents per quart. Cherry trees also look promising. There are many fine herds of cattle in this section which passed last year's tuberculin test above the average. All the milk is shipped away. But few pigs are seen about here. Hens are one of the dependable sources of income. A barn dance was held in Hiram E. Bryan's large new barn on July 1. Mr. Bryan is having an electric plant established in his buildings. The county roads are in exceptionally good condition.—E. S. R.

* * *

Schenectady County—Hay harvesting will be in full sway soon after the Fourth, new seeding pretty good but old meadows are more weedy than usual. Old hay is pretty well cleaned out and oats are looking fine, corn is backwards because the nights are too cold. Hens are not doing as well as usual, in some places there is a disease among them and eggs are very low in price. Price of cows is high. Cultivated and field strawberries are very plentiful and large. One of the big farm problems is the cost of repairing buildings.—S. W. C.

Notes From Pennsylvania

Luzerne County—We have had a late, wet cold spring with very little sunshine. Wheat, oats, and grass are a full crop, other crops are in bad condition. Tree fruits will have about one quarter crop but early cherries total failure, strawberries—one-quarter crop but fine. Work on county and state roads have just gone on full time, hindered by rain soaked ground previously. Grover Stock who bought the old homestead at Carverton, won a \$250 parlor suite as gate prize at picnic at Shalimar Sanatorium A. M. O. S. at Fern Brook last week.—W. B. S.

* * *

Susquehanna County—Owing to weather conditions this county has had a late planting season. Some are replanting corn while others are striving hard to get theirs cultivated. A few are sowing buckwheat. Late frosts hurt the strawberries in some sections as well as cherries. The berry outlook is good this year if the weather holds good for ripening. Hay crop is looking good, many gardens have had to be replanted. Strawberries are ripening fast and selling reasonable. Farmers are receiving a good price for milk. Out of the cows tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson Association, 72 exceeded the 40 pound butter fat mark. First place was held for the third time by No. 13 a registered Holstein belonging to M. C. Benson of Susquehanna. Her record was 77.9 pounds of fat from 2361 pounds of milk. Second place fell to a registered Holstein owned by Cordie Allen of Lenoxville. High herd honors fell to L. J. Thomas of Susquehanna. George Leonard second and C. Benson third. Some grade cows made high marks. The state health car is now touring the county which is a benefit to many.—Mrs. H. S.

* * *

Susquehanna County—In a local cow testing association including over 600 cows Mr. Manzer Benson of Jackson holds the record. A thoroughbred Holstein made 2361 pounds milk in May, three months after freshening. 77.9 pounds of butter fat on a 3.3% test. The net profit for May was \$47.33 or more than some whole scrub dairies earned.—W. P. D.

* * *

Union County—J. S. Zeigler's Holstein cow gave 16585 pounds of milk and 522 butter fat in the testing association this year. H. K. Benner's herd averaged 11608 pounds of milk on 386.4 fat. J. L. Reitz is cutting a great crop of alsike, clover and timothy hay on his Wolfe farm which a few years ago was rated a thin poor gravel farm. L. E. Crammer, R. R. Welch, C. R. Ruhl and the writer inspected the Holstein calves sold to club boys and girls six weeks ago and the calves are doing well. Weather favorable for corn and for hay-

ing which is in full blast. The O. C. Ruhl farm of 138 acres sold at public sale for \$13,925 to Lester Ruhl.—J. N. G.

* * *

Lancaster County—Farmers are finishing planting tobacco, which has started off exceptionally well. Cut worms are abundant. Owing to the cold wet weather much of the corn failed to germinate, many fields were planted the second time causing it to be unusually late. Prices have already advanced to \$1.10 per bushel. Hay, wheat and oats crops promise to be abundant. The B. F. Heistand farm tenanted by O. C. Smith has 23 acres of exceptionally heavy hay being made at this time. Wheat is coloring and oats are heading. East Donegal Township's board of directors and patrons are seriously considering the erection of a new High School building at Maytown.—A. M. S.

* * *

Tioga County—Haying is now on and the weather is ideal, hay is a good crop. All crops look fine except beans and corn, the corn is late and it looks like a poor corn year. Pears, plums, cherries and apples are about one-half crop. The State, county and the townships have arranged to put a new

* * *

Notes From New Jersey

Cumberland County—The weather has been dry and fine for hay. Corn is poor and beans, tomatoes and melons are backward. Produce brought fair prices. Prospects are for a good crop of early potatoes. Wheat looks good. Farm work has advanced and farm labor is plentiful. Fruit prospect is fair. Some orchards are set heavily.—A. P. S.

* * *

Hunterdon County—A very backward spring has caused a very poor stand of corn. Many fields have been planted over. Corn is not all up yet and the weeds have gotten ahead of the corn. Oats are coming up good but they are short for the time of the year. Wheat is good although backward and promises a good crop. Grass looks good but is green. A good crop of hay is sure. Clover looks better than for many years. Old hay is about all gone. There is plenty of pasture and cattle are doing well. Farmers are offering to have their hay put in the mow for the half. Old clover hay is \$14 a ton. Timothy is \$16 a ton. The apple crop will be very light. Cherries are a failure. Wheat is \$150, oats are 40 to 50 cents, corn is \$1 to \$1.55 a bushel, veal calves are 14 cents, fresh cows are high priced from \$180 to \$225. Too many of them are being killed.—J. R. F.

* * *

Monmouth County—The season is

road or a hard surfaced top on the road from Elkland to Lawrenceville, the distance is about 13 miles, also two miles of hard surface from Phillips Station to Middlebury. This will be a great help to people going to Wellsboro, the county seat. One cent more tax, making 3 cents July 1. Gasoline here in Pennsylvania is 21 cents, N. Y. State 13 cents, some difference. Potatoes \$2.00, eggs 25c per dozen, cows high \$125 to \$150 each. The Ransom Milk Co. have their plant under way of construction, about one-half completed. The Borden Co. has bought the condensory here at Wellsboro, Elkland and at Genesee.

* * *

Bucks County—In Bucks county—the S. E. part of Pennsylvania—we have had an unusual cold, wet spring which set the crops back several weeks. So far the crops looking most promising is the potato. On the upper sections of the county the potato growers complain of black and white lice which is only controlled by the dusting method. In this section the same kind of lice are attacking the grape vines. The corn is very late and just starting to grow. Until the last week in June the weather was not conducive to growing crops. The Japanese beetles have or are just making their appearance above ground. The warm weather is assisting them in their arrival. While it was cold and rainy they lay dormant. The farmers early market crop in this section is asparagus but due to the cold season it was a short crop and the prevailing prices were less than previous years, when it had been more abundant. Every spring the farmers from Philadelphia and Bucks counties are invited to a get-together meeting at St. Francis Industrial School at Eddington, Pa. It is to create friendly and co-operative interests.—C. W. W.

* * *

Berks County—The indications for the expected extraordinary large apple yield dwindled greatly as present reports prove that early prospects were over-rated. Pennsylvania vegetable growers are rewarded by normal crops and a continued profitable market. The much heralded Japanese beetle has thus far avoided this section much to our gratification. Laws of a rigorous and effective character and enforcement at the proper time will certainly accomplish a salutary effect. A decreased number of feeding stock steers are on farms this season. The Cocklin (Ada) cherry which was introduced here by a local grower was the only one to produce a fair crop this year, having escaped frosts. Farmers sons never before manifested such an active interest in the majestic color, song and the economic value of birds, as a result insectivorous birds are more numerous. July 4th was unusually cool.—O. D. S., Harrisburg.

very late; weather is still cold and raw. Asparagus is a short crop and is low priced. Strawberries are a fair crop. Other orchard fruits promise 70% of crop. Peas, carrots, onions, turnips, beets, lettuce, cabbage is all O. K. but wavering in price. Potatoes look like the best crop in five years. Corn, tomatoes is backward, but a few real hot days will improve same. Eggs are 33 cents, butter 50 cents, milk 15 cents and cream \$1.20 a quart.—D. T. H.

* * *

Salem County—Crops are looking fine especially the early tomatoes of R. Shreiber who raised them well in his green house and then he had them under irrigation. He sprayed them a couple of times already with bordeaux mixture. His peppers look good too. The folks made good with early peas, and not so good with strawberries and poorly with gooseberries and cherries. Asparagus paid well.—S. B.

* * *

Warren County—Summer and spring have been very cool and quite wet. All vegetables are late. Peas only offer half of a normal crop. Cherries are almost a failure. Strawberries are also a short crop. Wheat is rather thin. Oats seem rusty. Potatoes are looking real good. Eggs have been plentiful and cheap. Many of our farmers lost their alfalfa by wintering out, making hay a small gathering.—Mrs. J. R.

What Farmers Want to Know

Salt Can Be Used to Kill Poison Ivy

Is there any way that patches of poison ivy can be killed?—L. C., New York.

THE Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture recommends that large areas of poison ivy be sprayed with a saturated salt solution made by dissolving 3 pounds of salt in a gallon of water. Several sprayings will be needed. Other methods of control in small areas is to spray with a sodium arsenite solution which may be purchased or with kerosene oil, either of which will kill all vegetation with which it comes in contact and also injures the soil. Small areas can also be killed by covering for a season with tar paper or any material that will entirely keep out the light. Weed leaflet No. 8 by Albert Hansen, published by the Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pa., gives complete information about controlling poison ivy and treating poisoning by it.

Concrete for Granary Floors

I am planning to build a new granary and intend to make a cement floor. Some people say the grain will mold laying on cement floors. Could you advise me on this subject?—O. O.

CEMENT is not absolutely water proof. There is a tendency for moisture to rise through a cement floor just as it will rise through soil by capillary action, just as oil will rise in a lamp wick. You can get away from this trouble by laying a layer of concrete and then a layer of tar paper and then a thin layer of concrete on top of this.

The only other satisfactory way of which we know is to put in a board floor on top of the concrete. However, a floor properly constructed with a layer of tar paper will usually solve the problem.

Renewing a Strawberry Bed

Is it better to try to renew a strawberry bed in a farm garden, or to set out new plants?—R. L., New York.

MORE than one crop is often harvested from a commercial strawberry bed, but it is doubtful if it pays in the farm garden. The quality of the berries is not so good the second year, and the labor required in setting a small patch is not great. Where a bed is renewed, it is done by mowing the bed as soon as picking is finished taking care to mow high enough so that the crowns will not be injured. Then narrow the rows to about a foot by plowing between each row, and cultivate several times. If the ground is dry, only a few new plants will be set.

Should Potatoes Be Hilled

Will better results be secured by hilling up potatoes or practicing level culture?—D R., New York.

THIS will depend on the kind of soil. Where the soil is sandy or gravelly it is likely to dry out too much in a dry season if ridged. Ridging makes digging easier and is practiced by most growers to some extent. The heavier the ground the higher they are hilled.

The Average Productive Life of Cows

I saw in the paper recently that the average productive life of a dairy cow is five years. Does this include boarders that are sold and those that lose their udders? I have cows from 10 to 14 years old that are doing fine yet. I have heard that a cow does her best at the age of seven. Is this true?—B. K., New York.

ON the average, a dairyman who raises his own calves will find that it will be necessary for him to raise a fifth as many calves every year as he has cows. This will replace those that die, and those that are sold for various reasons. Once in a while a cow will be a good producer for many years, but

to balance these are the ones that die or are sold young. A cow is considered to be mature at five years of age, and there should be little difference in her production after that, so long as she gets the same feed and care.

Dwarf Apple Trees Not Advised

We intend to set out an apple orchard next year and would like your advice about setting dwarf apples. We understand that dwarf trees will bear at an earlier age and that the cost of picking is much less.—L. H., New York.

DWARF apple trees were given considerable attention a few years ago but are seldom advised. It is true that they have the benefits you mention but to offset these benefits they have a number of disadvantages. First, since they are smaller it takes more trees per acre and so the first cost is greater. The trees are also shorter lived as the union between the stock and the graft is not as strong as with large trees. There is also much danger that such trees will be winterkilled. Dwarf trees have shallow root systems and storms are likely to blow them over or break them where they were grafted. The only place we would advise setting dwarf trees is in a home orchard where very little space is available for trees, and even then it is doubtful if they are advisable.

Vegetable Matter Lightens Soil

Is it practical to try to lighten a spot of heavy clay soil for a garden spot by putting on coal ashes?—R. J., New York.

COAL ashes carry practically no fertility and so do not add to the soil in any way except to make it lighter. If enough are added, they will help in this respect. However it is slow work. A heavy soil can be put into fair condition, for a garden a lot faster by draining and by adding vegetable matter to the soil. A mixture of half clay and half coal ashes will still act a lot like clay but 10% of decaying vegetable matter or humus will make it work a lot better.

Putting New Positive Plates in Battery

Would like to know if it pays to buy a set of positive plates to replace a set of worn out plates in a farm lighting plant. Negative plates appear to be good yet.

YES, this is quite commonly done, as one set of negative plates will usually last just about as long as two sets of positive plates. It is usual to put in fresh electrolyte at the same time.—I. W. D.

Poison Spray for Cabbage

Is there any danger in using a poison spray on plants where the leaves or fruit are eaten such as cabbage, or currants?

CABBAGE can be safely sprayed with arsenate of lead or paris green to kill cabbage worms. The cabbage head develops from the inside, and as the poison is applied when the plants are young, there will be no poison on the eatable portion of the head. Where currant worms are eating the foliage of the currant bushes, powdered hellebore is usually used for dusting the bushes. The worms are troublesome about the time that the currants are ready to eat, and hellebore is not a poison.

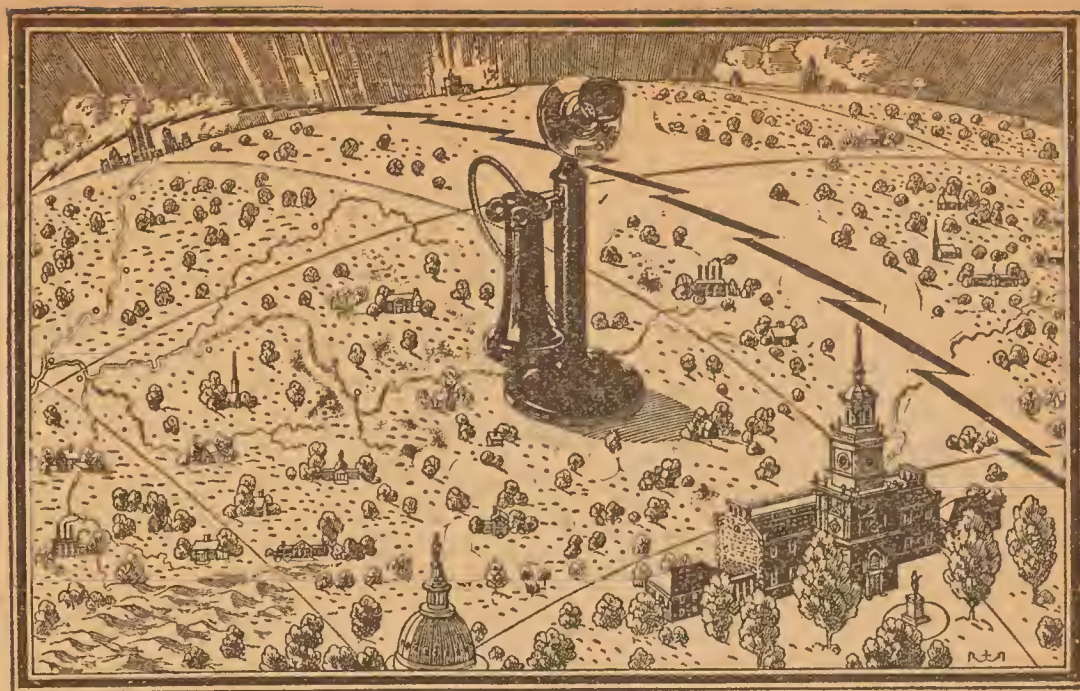
We have eaten grapes where the Bordeaux mixture could be plainly seen on the surface of the berries, and have never been sick from eating them.

Visits with the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

Uncle DeWitt, Uncle Henry, and all the others in the family group and among the friends whom I shall see no more.

So I like to go back to the old town whenever I can and I like to go to the family reunions and visit and joke with the old friends and with the members of



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the "clan" who are left, and especially with the older generation who still think of me as a little farm boy and who still call me "Eddie", for I think I am beginning to see as I come along toward middle life that there is nothing finer or more necessary to human happiness than Friendship and Love.

Pasted on a friend's desk in the city of Albany some days ago, I found this little poem called "The Friend" written by Charles Hanson Towne, which sums up what I have been trying to say on the need of keeping old friendships green:

Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face;
For life is a swift and terrible race.
He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger
then;

And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a foolish game;
Tired with trying to make a name.
"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow
goes;

And the distance between us grows and
grows.

Around the corner;—yet miles away—
"Here's a telegram, sir"—"Jim died to-
day!"

And that's what we get—and deserve in
the end—
Around the corner, a vanished friend.

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Side Lights on The Ulster County Pageant

What the Woman Editor Saw on The Side When She Visited the Great Spectacle

WHAT a spectacle was the Ulster County Pageant! The whole county simply seethed with excitement from the littlest to the biggest. But when between three and four thousand people from all parts are putting on a show, one can expect to see things not so calm! At lunch at the hotel in Kingston one little tot wanted to know, "Mummie, when are we going to see the pageant?" That seemed to be the feeling everywhere.

It was not a hard job to find the place; just step out on the main street and follow the crowd, clear over to the Esopus Creek, actual spot where much history had been made in early colonial days.

An Ideal Setting

In going over, no sight was surprising; headdress and garb of Indians both big and little, colonial dames with powdered hair and flounced skirts, men with the long baggy knickers of our Dutch ancestors, all mixed with the crowd and trying not to look too self-conscious. But when the grounds were reached and the sheep were separated from the goats, as it were, the Indians were sorted into one group, the Dutch into another and so on, every indication that things were most carefully thought out and organized. Of course, orderliness is beautiful, but that alone was not the chief attraction of the pageant. The setting was ideal, being in a sort of natural park or amphitheatre on the banks of Esopus Creek. The creek itself played a part, since Indians swam in it, Governor Stuyvesant with his boatload of followers used it for boat transportation and at all times the limpid stream with its sheltering trees was as picturesque as Old Mother Nature could provide.

The spectators, estimated at around twenty thousand, either sat on bleachers erected for the occasion on the hillside or stood in any place they saw fit. In fact the amount invested in preparation for the pageant, including seats, properties, costumes, etc., ran into the thousands, so we were told.

The Weather Threatened

As the various scenes were enacted before our eyes, showing the different stages through which Ulster County has lived historically, there was a constant feast of delight for the eyes and imagination. Although the cloudy day had prevented some people from coming and also had the effect on dulling somewhat the colors of the costumes, it no doubt made for the comfort of the multitude who might have suffered in two hours' direct exposure to sunlight on a western slope.

While episode after episode of history went on before our eyes, all around us neighbors and friends visited with each other, children rolled about on the grass or on the floors of the boxes and everything indicated a high holiday spirit.

Every detail of the pageant had been worked out for its artistic effect, and, as the pageant book stated, some liberties were taken with historical correctness in order to produce a colorful and dramatic picture. The lush, green grass under-

neath and the beautiful tender trees in the background with the Catskills rising behind them, gave a perfect background on which all colors showed to the best advantage. The red skins a la nature, or in their ceremonial clothes, positively gleamed against the green background. And the same was true of the reds, blue, pinks and yellows and even whites in the other costumes.

From the first moment—and the pageant began strictly on time—when Director Bruce Bennett stood and waved his flag

and living at peace with them; first visit of the French (1600); they also build homes as have the Dutch before them; trouble with the Indians—both sides encroach on the other's possessions which results in bad feeling; the results of the tennis game played to celebrate the completion of their homes, the coming of Governor Petrus Stuyvesant, (1658) his councils with the Indians and final obtaining of the fertile lands for the colonists; the Esopus Wars (1659) with the Indians; the Indians sue for peace; the government changes from Dutch to British (1664); a colonial wedding (1770) the state adopts a constitution (1777); Governor George Clinton inaugurated (which took place in front of the court house in Kingston); the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

The Interludes between main episodes were lovely, full of color and action. They were the Dance of Acquisition, a Canadian boating song, Bow and Arrow dance by Indian boys to entertain the Dutch, French Vintage dance, Indian Scalp Dance, Indian Dance of Contention, Dutch Dance of Honor, the Spirit of 1660, Indian fight, the victory of the forces of peace, chorus "Hail Britannia", Festival dance.

The Ulster County Farm and Home Bureau Association and the Kingston Chamber of Commerce organized and sponsored the pageant which, coming 150 years after our nation's independence, is a sort of sesquicentennial reminder of the dramatic history which has been enacted within Ulster County.

Kitchen Contest Goes Well

WOMEN are now working in seventeen counties on the Kitchen Improvement Contest for this year. As was done in last year's contest, the contest this year is under the auspices of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, the state prizes being offered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. A few weeks ago we printed in full the rules of the contest and its pleasing to see how many new counties have entered the race. It is even more pleasing to see listed as entrants counties which enrolled last year and which liked it so well that they are doing it again. The complete list is as follows: Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Genesee, Herkimer, Lewis, Saratoga, Ontario, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Tompkins, Ulster and Yates.

The stories and sketches of kitchens as their owners started with them and as they will be when revised are now being made ready for the keen eyes of those people selected as judges in each competing county. August 1st is the date set for completing the contest in the counties.

After the county judges have finished their task the stories winning first prizes will then be sent to the state judging committee. The winners of the State prizes will be announced at the annual meeting of the State Home Bureau Federation in Syracuse in November. The money for

state prizes donated by the A. A. is as follows: 1st prize, \$50.00; 2nd prize, \$25.00; 3rd prize, \$15.00; 4th prize, \$10.00.

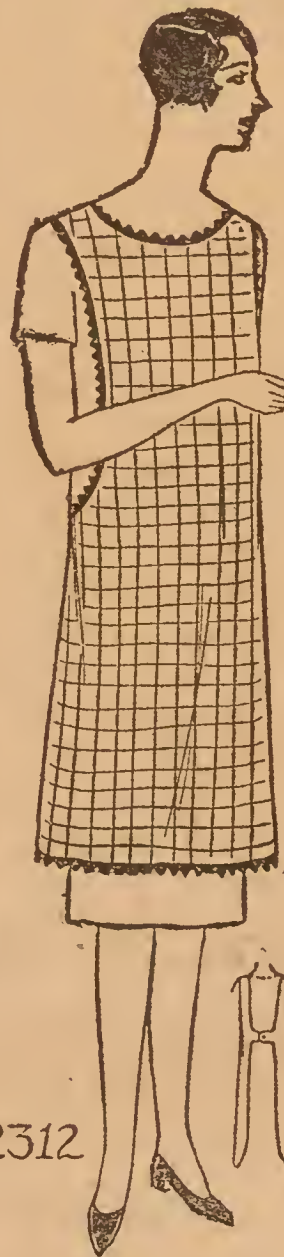
The "Kitchen Improvement Contest" is again in full swing. When I think over what fun I had in making my plans a year ago I am really sorry that I can't have all the fun and thrill of it again. At first I thought it would be just a waste of time on my part, for the old kitchen looked hopeless. After turning the idea over in my mind a few days the thought occurred to me that with money to spend the kitchen had a future. It cost nothing to draw plans on paper and dream what you would like to do. Then it became a game to me. For I was always thinking just how ideal I could make it. I really got a lot of fun out of my day dreaming and then I began to see little changes I could make at once.

When I found I had won the county prize I was more than pleased. I was so happy to think my plans had been so highly thought of by the judges and then too I would have the pressure cooker for canning and cooking. The Self Seal Pressure Cooker has been a great help to me ever since.

Before winning the county prize I hadn't thought of the state prizes of money offered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. When November ninth drew near I wondered who could be the lucky winners. When I heard by phone I was the lucky one and that they wanted me to attend the banquet at the Federation meeting my joy was beyond bounds. I decided it was

(Continued on opposite page)

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2312

as signal to begin until the whole audience stood and sang the Star Spangled Banner, there was not one dull moment. The characters moved through these scenes: the gathering of the chiefs (1600); Indian women at their tasks (drying meats and fish, weaving, cooking, working in the fields, etc.); Indian men at work (mending a canoe, fishing, bringing in fish, deer, etc.); An Indian communion, with ceremony of smoking the peace pipe; the arrival of Dutch traders who exchange hatchets, red cloth, knives and "fire water" for skins and pelts; arrival of French traders (1640) who exchange their trinkets for furs and grains; An Indian wedding; coming of the Dutch immigrants (1652); Indian hospitality welcoming the Dutch

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the New Summer Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



One of the groups that took part in the great Ulster County Pageant

Vacationing With Baby

Baby Can Go Along Too If Certain Precautions Are Taken

ABOUT one-sixth of the deaths occurring under one year are from gastric and intestinal disorders. The greatest mortality from these causes is apt to be during the hot weather. Parents can usually bring their children safely through the summer if they will follow a few simple rules of hygiene particularly in regard to feeding.

The cardinal rules for mothers during this period are:

Nurse your baby. The breast fed baby has at least four times as good a chance to live and thrive as the artificially fed baby.

If the baby must be weaned before autumn, wean him before the hot months. Babies should be weaned by the time they are nine or ten months old.

If it becomes necessary to give a complementary bottle feeding after the nursing, or to wean entirely, give the baby clean cow's milk from a tuberculin tested herd, modified according to the directions of a competent physician. Certified milk is best, and well worth the extra cost because of the extra safety for the baby. To insure the most perfect digestibility any milk fed the baby, certified or otherwise, should be boiled for three minutes.

The physician should see the baby at least once a month so that the formula may

well rinsed before being used again, and dried in the outdoor sun and air.

The coolest part of the house is for the baby in the summertime. His crib, basket or play pen, covered with mosquito barring, should be one which can be easily moved from cool place to cool place.

When and wherever possible the baby should be kept out-of-doors several hours a day. His movable abiding place can be put out on the veranda or fire escape, if it is impossible for the mother to take him out-of-doors.

Especially care should be taken, during summer, to guard children against contagious diseases. Hot weather lowers resistance to disease.

Vacation season is almost upon us with its problems of travel hygiene for the little ones. All the precautions observed while at home to guard against disease producing germs should now be redoubled. Before starting on the trip it is well to have had the entire family, as well as the children, vaccinated for smallpox, and immunized against typhoid and diphtheria.

Many babies will join the Ford Caravan. For these the mothers will find powdered cow's milk a convenience as well as possessed of a greater certainty for cleanliness and good quality. It is easily prepared by mixing with boiled water according

to the directions on the can. The resulting liquid has practically the same constituents as whole, fresh cow's milk and may be used for cooking, as well as for drinking, by the whole family. The water should be boiled first and allowed to cool somewhat before the milk mixture is made.

In fact, all water used while "gypsying" should be boiled, the possible exception being water taken from a source which is marked safe by the local health department. All water, boiled or pure, must be screened against insects and kept in clean containers.

Water may be boiled over the camp fire for five minutes, then covered and kept covered till used, or a solid alcohol stove may be carried for this purpose. These are small, cheap and efficient.

If the baby is taking a formula, the bottle and nipple, spoon and mixing bowl, should be boiled for five minutes before making up the feeding. The hands should be thoroughly washed

before preparing the milk. Unless a portable refrigerator is part of the outfit, it is better to only make up one or two bottles at a time. The most carefully assembled formulas may spoil in hot weather after being subjected to the vicissitudes of "auto gypsying".

Choosing a camp is a matter to be given serious consideration. Nowadays most of the camping grounds are sanitary, as well as sightly, and well advertised. Plan to stop at one of these hygiene places.

The regular routine of the baby's life should be maintained as at home. Make camp in time to put the baby to bed by 7 o'clock, bathed, in a fresh nightgown, and tucked away in his own airy sleeping nook, screened by fine mosquito barring. Even his bath water should be boiled.

The little bay is fed every three or four hours by the clock. Four regular meals are given to the older baby. A well-balanced daily ration contains a cereal (cooked if possible), at least one fresh, green vegetable, fruit (until after his second summer only stewed fruit is given the baby), and a pint to a quart of milk. A simple sweet may conclude the heavy meal

of the day. Nothing is given between meals.

Come into camp provided with fresh, green vegetables, butter, eggs and fruit; the food supply at the camps is usually limited and expensive. Vegetables, fruit, butter and eggs are often for sale along the road. If one carries a refrigerator milk and meat are safely transported if they are obtained at clean stores. Buy milk only in bottles, and boil it for five minutes if there is any question as to its purity.

If camp is to be made for any length of time, the toddlers and runabouts should be somehow fenced in to play in their own safe place, far away from the campfire or stove, and treacherous or appealing bodies of water.

In the final analysis it is good, clean food, fresh air, quiet and regularity of habits that insures for your baby the best possible resistance to the disturbing and enervating effects of hot weather.

United States Children's Bureau

Kitchen Contest Goes Well

(Continued from opposite page)

a chance of a life time to go so I went. And I am so glad I did. After hearing so many able addresses my only grief was that not all of the folks at home could have shared in such a treat.

I think the contest is well worthwhile even for those who don't win any prizes because you can't help getting some new ideas that will help you in your work.

Sincerely yours,
MARGARET E. LEFEVRE,
Forest Glen, N. Y.



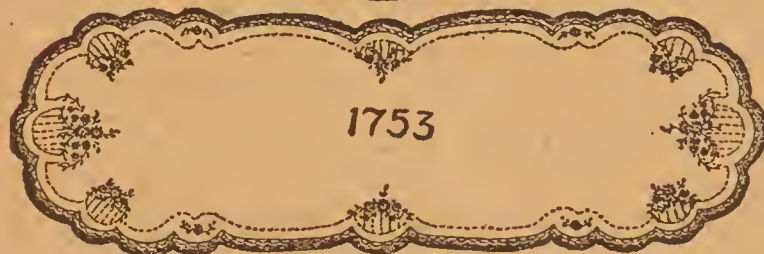
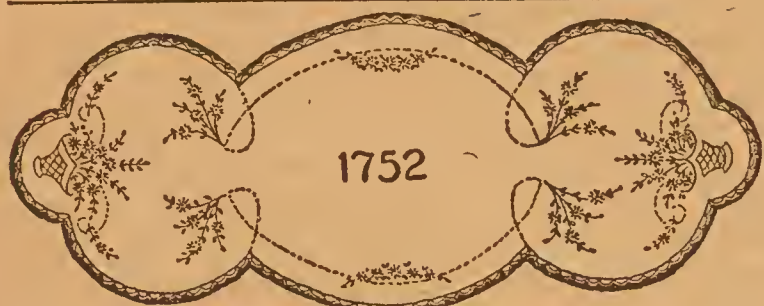
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be changed to meet the needs of his rapid growth.

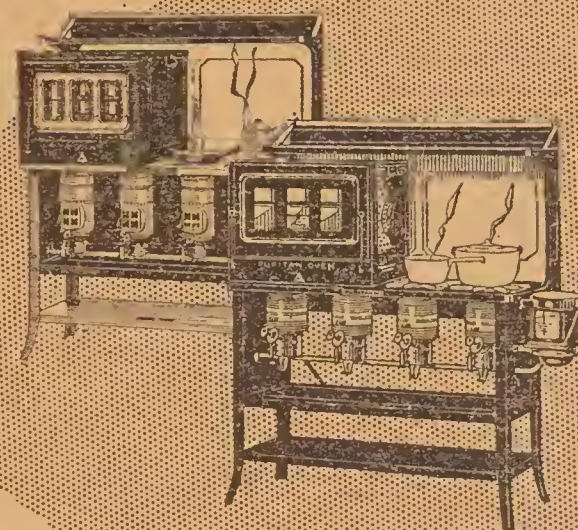
Offer the baby plenty of boiled water to drink. Sometimes the breast fed baby refuses to drink much water, but in the hot weather, he should frequently be given a chance to drink in case he wants to. Water that has been boiled five minutes is safe to drink.

Never consider any disturbance of the baby's bowels as unimportant. Any unusual constituency of the stool, or more than four stools a day is a disturbance. Consult your physician at the first sign of trouble. Never forget that any bowel complaint occurring in babies in the summer time may be the outward and visible sign of beginning of serious illness.

Clothing is an important item in the summer hygiene of the baby. The amount of clothes or coverings should never be such as to cause the baby to perspire. Cotton garments are the best.

Rubber or water proof napkins, if they must be used, should never be worn for long periods. Better to carry along some sort of a washable protective pad for him to sit or lie on. Diapers, no matter how slightly soiled, should be boiled and

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WHILE I lay gazing to my front and wondering what might be happening behind me, I was astonished to see the French officer come round the corner of the fort, alone, and proceeding as unconcernedly as if he were riding in the streets of Sidi-bel-Abbès! . . .

Well! I had done my best for him and his column. I had risked my own safety to warn him that things were not what they seemed—and if the Arabs got him and his men, it was not my fault.

He could hardly call being shot at a welcome from the fort? . . . Round the walls he rode, staring up at the dead defenders.

I wondered if the shade thrown by the peaks of their caps would so hide and disguise their faces that, from below, it would be impossible to see that the men were dead. . . .

What were the Arabs doing?

Ought I to warn them again? Surely once was enough? It would mean almost certain capture for me, by one side or the other, if I fired again. . . . And while I argued the matter with my conscience, I saw that all was well—the relieving force was approaching, preceded by scouts and guarded by flankers.

Slowly and carefully the French force advanced, well handled by somebody more prudent than the officer who had arrived first, and by no means disposed to walk into an Arab ambush.

A few minutes later, I heard the trumpeter summoning the fort, blowing his calls to dead ears.

I could imagine the bewilderment of the officer standing before those closed gates, waiting for them to open, while the dead stared at him and nothing stirred.

As I waited for him to climb up into the fort or to send somebody in, to open the gates for him, I came to the conclusion that the Arabs must have abandoned the siege and departed altogether. I wondered whether this had been due to Lejaune's ruse and the fort's apparently undiminished garrison, or to news, from their scouts, of the approach of a strong relief force. Anyhow, gone they were, and very probably they had raised the siege and vanished after moonrise the previous night. . . .

The officer, his *sous-officier*, the trumpeter, and a fourth man, stood in a little group beneath the wall, some three hundred yards or so from where I lay. . . . I gathered that the fourth man was refusing to climb into the fort. There was pointing, there were gesticulations, and the officer drew his revolver and presented it at the face of the man who had shaken his head when the officer pointed up at the wall.

The trumpeter, his trumpet dangling as he swung himself up, climbed from the back of his camel to a projecting water-spout, and through an embrasure into the fort.

I expected to see him reappear a minute later at the gate, and admit the others.

He never reappeared at all, and, about a quarter of an hour later, the officer himself climbed up and entered the fort in the same way.

As before, I expected to see the gates opened a minute later—but nothing happened. There was silence and stillness. The minutes dragged by, and the men of the relief-column stood still as statues, staring at the enigmatical fort.

Presently I heard the officer bawling to the trumpeter, the men outside the fort began to move towards it in attack-formation, another squadron of the relief-column arrived on mules, the gates were thrown open from within, and the officer came out alone.

He gave some orders, and re-entered the fort with his second-in-command. No one else went in.

A few minutes later, the officer's companion reappeared, called up a sergeant, and gave orders, evidently for camping in the oasis.

It occurred to me that my situation

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

was about to become an unwholesome one, as, before long there would be vedettes posted on all four sides of the fort in a big circle, to say nothing of patrols.

I must be going, if I wished to go at all, before I was within a ring of sentries. . . .

After a good look round, I crawled painfully and slowly to the next sand-hill, trusting that the two in the fort would find too much of interest, within its walls, to have time to look over them and see me on my brief journey from cover to cover. Apparently this was the case, for when I reached the next sand-hill and looked back from behind its crest, there was no sign that I had been seen.

I rested, regained my breath, and then made another bolt to the sand-hill behind me, keeping the fort between the

ing the chances impartially, I came to the conclusion that there was more likelihood of Michael's letter reaching Aunt Patricia if I had a shot at getting a camel, than if I did not. A thousand-mile stroll across the Soudanese Sahara did not strike me as one that would lead me home, in view of the fact that it takes a good man to do it under the somewhat more favourable conditions of preparation, organisation, and the protection of numbers and of the law (such as it is).

I decided to wait until night, see what happened, and reconnoitre the oasis with a view to deciding whether theft, bluff, or a combination of the two, offered the greater possibilities of success in securing a mount.

In spite of the terrific heat and my unutterable misery and wretchedness, I

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lejaune, and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. One night John awakens and sees Lajeune motioning him to follow him. Lajeune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny. While Lajeune is quelling the mutiny in his own way the fort is suddenly attacked by Arabs. Every soldier that is killed is put back into an embrasure by Lajeune. Cordier predicts the death of the entire garrison.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

The next morning the relief arrives and after warning them of possible ambush by a shot, John leaves the fort and awaits developments.

oasis and my line of retreat, and a good look-out for the vedette which, sooner or later, was certain to come more or less in this direction.

My best plan would be to creep from cover to cover, between the sand-hills, as I was doing, until beyond the vedette-circle, and then hide and rest till night fell. A good night's forced marching and I should be thirty miles away before the sun gained full strength, on the morrow. As though for a prize—and, of course, my life was the prize—I carried out this careful scouting retirement until I was half a mile from the fort and among the big stones that crowned a little hill of rock and sand. Here I was safe enough for the present. I could lie hidden and see where the vedettes were posted; sleep in what shade there was; eat, drink, rest, and gather strength; and set forth, when the moon rose, on my fairly hopeless journey. . . . Fairly hopeless? . . . Absolutely hopeless—unless I could secure a camel. . . . And then and there, I firmly rejected the idea that entered my mind—of killing a vedette to get his beast. That I could regard as nothing better than cold-blooded murder.

A more acceptable notion was that of trying to creep into the oasis, during the night, and stealing a camel from there. It would be an extremely difficult thing to do successfully, for there would be brilliant moonlight, a very sharp look-out for Arabs, and a horrible row from the camel when one disturbed it. . . . Yes, very difficult and dangerous, but just possible, inasmuch as I was in uniform and might be believed if, challenged by the camel-guard, I pretended I was an orderly in search of his camel, for duty. Or if I walked up boldly and announced that I had been ordered to take a camel and ride back to Tokotu with a dispatch. . . . Distinctly possible, I considered. With really good luck and a really good bluff, it might be done. The good luck would lie in the camel-guard being unaware that I wasn't a member of the relief-force at all.

However, after thinking the matter over from all points of view, and weigh-

ing the chances impartially, I came to the conclusion that there was more likelihood of Michael's letter reaching Aunt Patricia if I had a shot at getting a camel, than if I did not. A thousand-mile stroll across the Soudanese Sahara did not strike me as one that would lead me home, in view of the fact that it takes a good man to do it under the somewhat more favourable conditions of preparation, organisation, and the protection of numbers and of the law (such as it is).

I decided to wait until night, see what happened, and reconnoitre the oasis with a view to deciding whether theft, bluff, or a combination of the two, offered the greater possibilities of success in securing a mount.

In spite of the terrific heat and my unutterable misery and wretchedness, I fell asleep, and slept soundly until towards evening.

When I awoke, I realised that I had been lucky. The nearest vedette was quite a thousand yards to my right, and so placed that there was no fear of my being seen, so long as I exercised reasonable precaution.

So far as I could see, the fort had not been taken over by a new garrison, nor, to my surprise, had the dead been removed from the walls. Those motionless figures could not be living soldiers, for no Commandant would have kept his whole force on duty like that—particularly after a day-and-night march such as this one had just made.

I should have expected to see that the dead had been buried, the fort occupied, the look-out platform manned, and the sentry-posts occupied. However, it didn't matter to me what they did, so long as they left their camels in the oasis. . . .

As I watched, a small party, preceded by an officer on a mule, crossed from the oasis and entered the fort. I expected to see them remove the dead from the embrasures, but they did not do so. From where I was, I could not see on to the roof, but I should have seen them at work, had they come to the wall and begun their labours as a burial fatigue-party. . . .

Before long, the party returned to the oasis, the officer remaining in the fort. I wondered what they made of the *adjudant* with a French bayonet in him, of the dead *Légionnaire* with his eyes closed and his hands crossed upon his breast, of the men dead upon their feet, of the complete absence of life in the uncaptured fort from which two warning shots had come. . . . Some of the superstitious old legionaries would have wonderful ideas and theories about it all!

The evening wore on, the sun set, and the great moon rose. In the brief dusk, I crept nearer to the fort and oasis, crouching and crawling from sand-hill to sand-hill. I would wait until everybody who was not on duty would be asleep; and then work round and en-

ter the oasis, walking up boldly as though sent from the fort with a message. If challenged, I would act precisely as I should have done if dispatched by an officer to get my camel and hasten back to Tokotu. . . .

I imagined myself saying to a sentry, who was disposed to doubt me, "All right, you fool, hinder me—go on. . . . Don't blame me, though, when I say what delayed me! . . ." and generally showing a perfect willingness to be hindered, provided I was not the one to get the blame. From the crest of the next sand-hill, I saw that the men of the relieving-column were parading outside the oasis, and I wondered what this portended.

As I watched, they marched towards the fort, halted, faced into line, with their backs towards me, and stood easy. I concluded that their officer had given them an "off" day after their long march, and was now going to work them all night at clearing up the fort, burying the dead, and generally re-establishing Zinderneuf as a going concern among the military outposts of Empire-according-to-a-Republic.

This might be very favourable to my plans. If I marched boldly up to the oasis, as though coming from the fort, when everybody was very busy, and demanded a camel, I should probably get one. . . .

The Commandant rode out from the oasis on a mule, and the men were called to attention. He was evidently going to address them—probably to congratulate them on the excellence of their forced march and refer to the marvelous defence put up by the garrison of the fort, who had died to a man in defence of the Flag of their adopted country.

Suddenly, the man standing beside him cried out and pointed to the fort. Instinctively I looked in the direction of his pointing figure—and very nearly sprang to my feet at what I saw.

The fort was on fire!

It was very much on fire, too, obviously set alight in several places and with the help of oil or some other almost explosive combustible. . . . And what might this mean? Surely it was not "by order"? Not the result of official decision?

Of course not. . . . Could it be the work of some superstitious legionary left alone in the place as watchman? No. If there were anybody at all on duty there, he would have been upon the look-out platform, the emptiness of which had puzzled me. . . .

How was this going to affect my chance of escape? Ought I to make a dash for the oasis while all hands were engaged in an attempt to put the fire out?

And, as I stared, in doubt and wonder, I was aware of a movement on the roof of the fort!

Carefully keeping the gate-tower between himself and the parade troops, a man was doing precisely what I myself had done! I saw his cap as he crept crouching along below the parapet, I saw his arm and rifle come through an embrasure, I saw the rifle fall, and a minute or so later, as a column of smoke shot up, I saw him crawl through the embrasure and drop to the ground. By good luck or by skill, he had chosen a spot at which he was hidden from the vedette that had been a thousand yards to my right. . . .

And who could he be, this legionary who had set fire to the fort of Zinderneuf? He certainly had my sympathy and should have my assistance. I must see that he did not crawl in the direction of the vedette. He might not know that he was there. I began creeping in a direction that would bring me on to his line of retreat in time to warn him.

A few minutes later he saw me, and hitched his rifle forward. Evidently he did not intend to be taken alive. Very naturally, after setting fire to one of *Madame la République's* perfectly good forts. . . . I drew out what had been a handkerchief, and from the safe obscurity of sand-valley, waved it. I then laid my rifle down and crawled towards him. I noticed that he was wearing a trumpet, slung behind him.

As I came closer to the man, I was

(Continued on page 20)

USE THIS CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITY PAGE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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DOGS AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPPIES, all ages, priced to sell. Handsome champion-bred stud at service. H. LaFORTY, Hermon, N. Y.

PURE COLLIE PUPS. Beautiful-Intelligent. Farm Raised. Males \$10.00—Female \$10.00. COOLSPRING KENNELS, Mercer, Pa.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, \$10. Bred matrons and smooth fox terrier pups, all ages, prices reduced. Can be registered in A. K. C. Shipped on approval anywhere. Order early. References: This paper or State Bank of Herrick, Illinois. CARMEN D. WELCH, Ramsey, Illinois.

YOU OFTEN WISH for help at 4 A. M.—satisfy your desire with an English or Welsh Shepherd, they go for stock alone. GEO BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

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OUR FAT YEARLING Steer will weigh 1000 lbs. out of one of our heavy produced Milking Shorthorn cows. M. WHITNEY, Berlin, N. Y.

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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE and Dorset Sheep. Shipped on approval. No payment required. JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

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REGISTERED O. I. C. Bred sows, farrow in July, Aug., Sept., at reduced prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—POULTRY

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 B. Rocks or R. I. Reds, \$10.00; W. Leghorns or H. Mixed, \$8.00; mixed \$7.00. Delivery guaranteed. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$10.00; Barred Rocks, \$10.00; Heavy Mixed, \$8.00; White Leghorns, \$8.00; Light Mixed, \$7.00. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery, Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—Leghorns, eight weeks old \$1.00 each. Good stock. GREAT BARRINGTON POULTRY FARM, Great Barrington, Mass.

BABY CHICKS—POULTRY

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, \$10 per 100; \$90 per 1000; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, \$14 per 100; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$16 per 100. Left-overs, \$8 per 100. Lower prices in larger quantities. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily with plenty on hand for sale. Custom hatching. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

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FEBRUARY-MARCH HATCHED PULLETS. Free clover range grown. 2½ pound Tanager White Leghorns, stock direct, \$1.25 up. Ringlett Barred Rocks, large, well barred, \$1.50 up. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Penn'a.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds Dark Color; certified; high production; accredited; vigorous; low prices on chicks. 25-\$4.00; 50-\$7.75; 100 up 15c; 500 up 14c; 1000 up 13c; circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

JUNE PRICES of Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks & Reds, \$10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, \$8.00 per hundred. Light mixed \$7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

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90 VARIETIES POULTRY. Eggs. Chicks. Dogs. Pigeons. Hares. Ferrets. Cavies. White Mice. Catalogue. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

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TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms \$10 each; Hens \$8.00. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, Long Island.

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Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

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RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PRO-CESS CO., Salina, Kans.

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ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Silos

NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—\$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, \$237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

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FOR SALE—New York Farms, Northern Otsego County, Alfalfa soil, on paved roads, electric power, telephones, ¼ mile to high school and church, Buildings in excellent repair. Write P. O. BOX 31, Springfield Center, N. Y.

BEST 10-ACRE LEVEL FARM—This section, macadam road, handy, all advantages, splendid eight-room residence, porch, running water, good barn, concrete floor, large modern poultry house, some timber, fruit; creek; two cows, horse, poultry, dairy tools, wagons, sleighs, full equipment, crops. Sickness forces sale. Only \$2,500 half cash. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

65 acres in FINGER LAKES SECTION southern New York State, under crops, level fertile land, close to large village, near state road, new barn, good house and other buildings. \$3,700 takes farm, stock on crops. Six hundred down, balance easy terms. Address M. L. ROSS, Himrod, N. Y.

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INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

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SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—\$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80-85 lbs.. \$1.95 per roll. Paint \$1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROTHERS, Millis, Mass.

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RADIO—5 Tube, cheap. Write G. SIMMS, Lake, New York.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting also Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, Tulips for August and Fall planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

DELPHINIUM, HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Pyrethrum, Gaillardia, Hardy Sweet Pea, Lupine, Mertensia, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Valerian, Foxglove, Hardy Pink, Blue Bells, Mountain Pink, Evening Primrose and 100 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year, all of which may be planted during August and Fall and will bloom freely next summer. Also Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY and Brussels Sprouts. Field Grown Plants. Cabbage Plants—4,000,000 Ready (May 25th to August 1st). Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Short Stem Danish Ballhead, Tall Danish Ballhead, American Drumhead Savoy, Savoy, Red Danish and Dark Red Dutch. \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage Plants—\$2.25 per 1000; 5000, \$11.00; 500, \$1.50. Cauliflower Plants—(All Re-rooted) 500,000, Ready May 25 to August 1st. New beds coming on each week. Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt. \$4.50 per 1000; 5000 for \$20.00; 500, \$2.50. Celery Plants—2,000,000 Ready June 15th to September 1st. (Every plant is hardy and strong, with good roots. No poor plants shipped) Golden Self-Blanching (French seed), White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, Tall Golden Self-blanching, Emperor, Burpee's Fordhook and Easy Blanching. \$3.00 per 1000. Re-rooted, \$3.50 per 1000. Brussels Sprouts—500,000 Ready June 1st to July 15th. Danish Prize and Long Island Dwarf, \$2.50 per 1000. Smaller Quantities—All orders for 100 plants or smaller quantities will be \$1.00 per 100 Postpaid except Potted Plants. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, Brussels Sprouts and Celery Plants—Cauliflower, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt. 5000, \$20.00; 1000, \$4.50; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Enkhuizen Glory, Succession Surehead, Red Rock and all other varieties 5000, \$10.00; 1000, \$2.25; 500, \$1.60; Brussels Sprouts Long Island improved 5000 \$12.50; 1000, \$3.00; 500, \$2.00; 300, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; Celery Plants, French Golden Self Blanching, Easy Blanching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Fordhook, Emperor 5000, \$15.00; 1000, \$3.50; 500 \$2.00; 300, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; All good plants with good roots. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. \$1.25—1000; \$10.00—10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES MIXED IRISES for cut flowers, for supplying roadside markets, four dollars per hundred plants wholesale. SPECIAL OFFERING: Mother of Pearl; Alcazar; Lord of June; Fro; Emperor; Afterglow; Kochi; Opera; Archeveque; Seminole; Rhein Nixe; Her Majesty; Shekinah; Madame Chereau; Isolene; Quaker Lady; Princess Beatrice; Zanzardalia; Iris King; May Queen. Your choice postpaid, labeled, of four for one dollar; ten for two dollars, or the whole twenty for three dollars. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — To Store Eggs for Winter Use — — — By Ray Inman

EGGS ARE CHEAP!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PACK 'EM AWAY FOR WINTER



MIX ONE QT. OF SODIUM SILICATE (WATER GLASS) WITH 10 QTS. BOILED AND COOLED WATER.



Put mixture in 5 GAL. JAR WHICH HAS BEEN CLEANED and scalded. PUT ONLY clean fresh eggs in jar. IT WILL HOLD ABOUT fifteen doz. THERE SHOULD BE 2 inches of liquid OVER THE EGGS.



cover jar WITH WAXED PAPER and PUT in cool dry place.



An Auction That Works Backwards!

* * *

Last month we started another
CHINESE AUCTION
of FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

We started at \$450 with the promise that if he were unsold on July 1, the price would go down \$50. Alright, here we go—

Who Will Bid For FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

A descendant on both sides of his pedigree of the great Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best sons of that most noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

He is Ready for Service

HIS SIRE

FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DE KOL, a grandson of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, with a record of 30.95 pounds butter in 7 days. Through his dam, Winana Segis May 2nd, he is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Hero (37 tested daughters, 2 over 31 pounds), a full brother of the great King Segis Pontiac Count whose daughters have broken world records.

HIS DAM

FISHKILL BIRD COLANTHA INKA, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, whose A. R. daughters are legion, with 18 over 30 pounds. Fishkill Bird Colantha Inka is a grand-daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who was a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, as mentioned above.

It is interesting to note that this young bull we are selling carries Colantha Johanna Lad and King Segis Pontiac blood in both the upper and lower parts of his pedigree. Truly he is qualified to accept the responsibility of heading any man's herd.

\$450 was his starting price
Now it is \$400

WHO WILL BID?

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Owner

HOPEWELL JUNCTION

Dutchess County, N. Y.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
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CLASSIFIED ADS

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BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. **FARMERS' CLUB 100**, Hazel, Kentucky.

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SWITCHES, Etc.—Combings made up. Book-let. **EVA MACK**, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meriden, Conn.

PATCHWORK—For 25 cts. we will send the largest package, twenty pieces—all new Pattern Percales, Gingham and Calicos, five packages \$1.00. **NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO.**, Hartford, Conn.

KODAK FINISHING. Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 5x7 enlargement in handsome mount 25c. Overnight service. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE**, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WOOL-HIDES—best cash prices. Write for quotations and free tags. **S. H. LIVINGSTON**, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

HAVE YOUR WOOL made into yarn. Write for particulars. Also yarn for sale. Samples free. **H. A. BARTLETT**, Harmony, Maine.

Turning Back the Pages of History

(Continued from page 1)

idyllic days before the first Great White Winged Canoe with Magic Thunder had flown across the Great Lake whose water was salty so that none might drink it. In the broad clearing with its splendid forest border we see the little street of long dark houses and two or three tepees. The village hums with life. Indian children play their childhood games—just as white children play theirs now. Indian women in the fields are tending corn and beans and tobacco. Others are bringing in fire wood. Others are tanning skins and weaving mats and pounding corn into meal and baking corn cakes. Bark canoes dart to and fro on the river. On a rock stands a statuesque naked Red Man till he dives off and swims across. Fishermen come from the river bearing their full catch. And see—out of the heavy forest comes a hunting party. Dangling from a long pole which they bear on their shoulders is a dead stag, the quivering arrow still sticking in his side. Others carry strings of birds and rabbits. There will be great feasting in the village tonight.

And now out of his tepee comes the Big Chief, Pegh-Pegh-Quanoch, who is about to call a council of his people. He raises his hand successively toward north, south and west and as he does so in each quarter far away smoke signals rise—puffs of dense yellow smoke that mounts in a column and spreads out in the quiet air. It is the Indian telegraph—the summons to a council. Soon out of the forest come swift runners announcing the approach of the lesser chiefs and presently they emerge into the clearing. There is much joyous excitement. The Council fire is kindled and the chiefs sit around it and each in turn takes a puff at the peace pipe. The Indian women serve food in abundance from wooden bowls.

The scene closes. The End of an Era is at hand but the Indians cannot know the significance of what the next few years will bring.

The Coming of the Dutch Traders

It is the year 1617 and the Indian Village one day is suddenly startled by swift runners who burst in, carrying the disturbing news that a canoe is coming up the creek bearing men with strange white faces and whose chins are covered with hair. Presently the boat grounds on the beach, the voyagers drag it on shore and a little group of Dutch fur traders straggle into the village and are soon surrounded by curious and friendly Indians. The traders communicate by the sign language and soon a lively barter is in full progress. The Indians bring great piles of peltry and receive in return hatchets and beads and bits of bright colored cloth. The women make a fire—cook a dog stew and offer hospitality to the strangers. After the exchange of many compliments, the white men go down to their boat and sail away—but both Dutchman and Indians feel that they have driven a very shrewd bargain.

So a new era opens—and it is also the beginning of the end.

The Coming of the French Trader

Again the years slip by and it is again a summer day of the year 1640. The Indians have now become quite familiar with the Dutch traders from New Amsterdam but today there is excitement in the village because another race of strangers from Montreal far to the North have come and that day the Indians hear the strange French tongue and barter with another and different race. So the Frenchmen trade for furs and corn and after the palaver is completed, load their purchases into their bateaux and pull down the creek, trolling the ancient Chansons—the boating

songs which Frenchmen have sung on North American rivers for more than three centuries.

The Coming of the Colonists

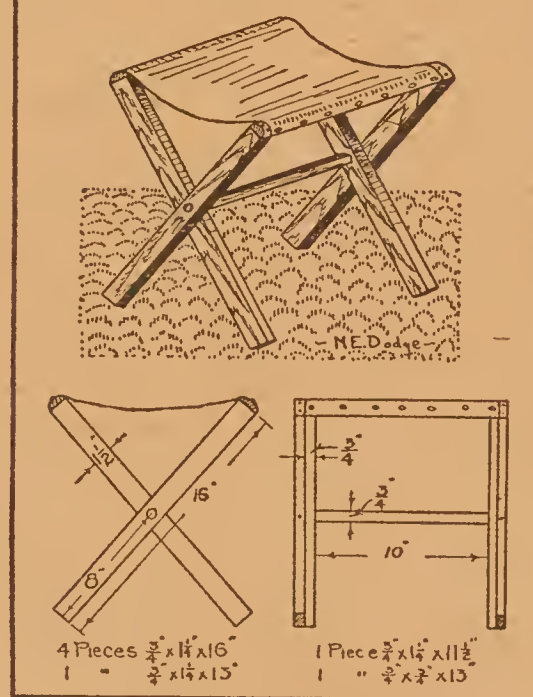
Again the seasons pass until the fateful year 1652 and again the village welcomes new arrivals. But this time it is an event altogether different and fraught with ultimate disaster to the Red Man—for it is no wandering traders intent merely on bargaining for beaver skins and peltry but the new arrivals are Dutchmen who mean to possess the land. They have oxtteams and two-wheeled carts and farm wagons and in the wagons are plows and many reaping hooks and household stuff, and white squaws and rosy-cheeked papooses and they buy—not the Indian's furs—but they take possession of his lands—and so the end draws nigh. Here after we have a village life that is a mixture of White and Indian but always the latter grow fewer and less important.

At this point in the pageant we see an example of skilled and extensive stage carpentry. While you wait before your wandering eyes, the bark houses and tepees go down and as if by magic the Dutch village of Wiltwyck, including an exact replica of the City Hall, complete even to the cupola rises on the site of the Indian village. This was really a very elaborate part of the spectacle. The painting was skillfully done by the Artist Colon at Woodstock and when erected it was a striking reproduction of the Colonial Stone houses which is such a characteristic architectural feature of certain parts of Ulster County.

I have not space to write of the scene, depicting the addition of a new racial element when the Louis De Bois brings in his company of Walloons—generally called Huguenots. It is worth remembering however, that Ulster County is one of the very few localities in the state which has a strain of this people.

Something to Make

FOLDING CAMP STOOL



Folding Camp Stool

IT is camping time. A stool, especially a folding one, is very convenient to have around the camp.

The drawings show an easily constructed camp stool that has proved very satisfactory. Hard woods such as maple, birch, oak and ash are the best woods to use although other woods are satisfactory if the user is not too heavy.

You will need four pieces $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches for the legs. You will also need one piece $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches to be nailed across the top of the inside legs and one piece $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches to be nailed across the top of the outside legs. A piece of a broom stick may be used instead of the $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches bar through the center. Drive a nail through the outside legs into the bar leaving the inside legs free to fold.

Cover the top with canvas, burlap or other strong material.

From the date of its earliest colonization down to 1664, the New Netherlands had been a Dutch Colony and as such it had prospered. The Hudson Valley on both banks had been parceled out to the Patroons who maintained here a sort of feudal baronial state. The Hudson Valley was getting full of men who spoke the tongue of Holland. Settlers were pushing back into the Valleys of the Mohawk, the Roundout and the Esopus. The Hudson was dotted with broad beamed sloops plying the placid water between New Amsterdam (New York) and Fort Orange (Albany). Kingston was then Wiltwyck and a thriving town. We could see the village street of old stone houses, the gossiping townsmen—old Governor Petrus Stuyvesant with his white wooden leg and the tall flag staff with the proud banner of Holland rippling in the breeze. But a great change is at hand. Down the street comes a swinging company of red-coated British Regulars—their brilliant uniforms making a splotch of scarlet on the scene. They reach the flag staff and halt. Stuyvesant stamps his wooden leg in impotent rage. By royal proclamation the growing village is no longer Wiltwyck, but Kingston. Slowly—a little sadly perhaps—the banner of Holland drops down the staff and a moment later the great standard of Britain bellies in the breeze. So it was on that September afternoon in 1664 when Dutch dominion in the New World passed forever—and so we see it re-enacted today.

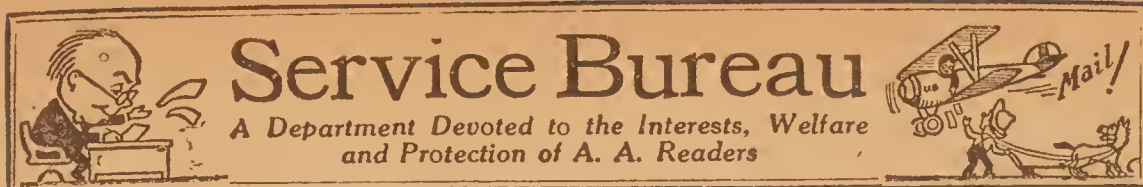
The Change of Flags

Follows some one hundred and thirteen years during which the Colony of New York lives under a long succession of English Governors—but there comes a day in 1777—the concluding scene of the pageant—when all the people gather in a great crowd in front of the Court House where already the first Court Session of the new State has been held. Down the street again comes the tramp of armed men, but this time they wear not the brilliant uniform of King George, but the buff of the Patriots and amid wildest acclamations and rejoicing the British flag sinks to earth and the new Stars and Stripes float above the old stone houses. But there is further bustle and excitement in the crowd. Two outriders on splendid horses spur their way through the frenzied throng announcing that George Clinton is at hand to be inaugurated the First Governor of New York. A moment later and he and his staff appear. Two hogsheads set side by side with a plank thrown across them make a platform from which Pierre van Cortland reads the oath of office which the Governor affirms. So they inaugurate His Excellency George Clinton, First Governor of the State of New York—God save the commonwealth. The suspense breaks—the great audience drifts away—and Governor and staff and townspeople and Soldiers and Indians turn again to private citizens to take up the concerns of this work-a-day world.

I have not tried to describe the Pageant. I have left very much of it unmentioned—the Indian fights, the Colonial wedding—the many sports and dances and merry-making of the settlers.

It would be easy to play the ungracious carping critic—to call attention to historical inaccuracies and errors in costuming and the like. I do not propose to try to belittle what was a big, finely conceived lesson in history and patriotism.

Rather I would like to congratulate the people of Ulster County because country and city have joined hands to produce a great spectacle and in doing so they have gotten acquainted and have found out how many splendid worth-while folks there are on the other side.



Help Catch Crooked Agents

WHEN an agent comes to your place or if you hear of one in your neighborhood whose proposition sounds questionable, tell him to come some other day, then notify us at once so that the proposition can be investigated.

More Complaints About Egg Receivers

EGG dealers are still causing grief to the trade and shippers. During the past week two more of them showed up. One is Leo Weinberg of 13 Harrison Street. Weinberg occupied part of a store having hardly more than desk room. It is said that Pennsylvania shippers are still waiting for their money for eggs shipped to Weinberg recently. Weinberg has not been at his desk for several weeks it is reported, and none of his employees have put in an appearance of late. About a year ago we had a complaint in the nature of a protested check issued by Weinberg which he made good.

Another small egg concern in the Eastern Butter and Egg Company which has been located at 22 Harrison Street. The firm was operated by Max Narzisenfeld for whom several creditors have been looking during the past several weeks. He is a brother of Jake Narzisenfeld but there is said to be no business connections between the two.

Free, But With Strings Attached

Some two years ago I was induced to accept from The Maxim Development Corp. of 110 W. 40th St., New York City, one of their so-called free lots, located at Maxlin, N. J. I have since become satisfied that the investment though small was a rather poor one. However, today I received a bill or improvement call (as they put it) for the general improvement of the land in question. I am ignorant of the laws of New Jersey and am wondering if I must pay this \$5.00 in order to retain a clear title to the lot in question.

MENTION of the Maxim Development Corp. has appeared in the columns of the Service Bureau before. This same corporation it is said, has a development at Whittings, N. J., which has been advertised extensively. A representative examined this property for the Service Bureau and returned a very unsatisfactory report. The development is very much in the "rough".

The above letter is a sample of what may come from accepting a free lot. It is a case of a free lot with a whole lot of strings attached to it. It is impossible for us to say whether or not the holder of the property is compelled to pay the \$5 assessment because we do not know the details of the contract entered into with the company.

Do Not Buy on Sample Alone

Will you kindly give me information about George K. Higbie & Company, Rochester, N. Y., that claims to produce a superior quality of seeds. One of their agents called on me and wanted me to place an order with him for some seed oats, variety O. A. C. No. 72. I resolved to first write you before placing an order.

THE Service Bureau has always urged its readers to consult it first in case they are in doubt. George K. Higbie & Company of Rochester has been mentioned in the Service Bureau columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST many times. Other farm papers have also reported on the company.

It has been the practice of this company to put a salesman on the road selling seed. Frequently, it is said the salesman creates a special appeal through an infirmity. The sample of the seed shown is said to be very fine. However, we have had a number of our friends write us

that when the seed was delivered it was vastly inferior and nothing like the original sample. Unfortunately it seems the orders, are said to be so worded that the merchandise is not returnable. If it were, then if the delivered product did not

Caught Chicken Thief Not for Reward Alone

I wish to thank you very much for the check of one hundred dollars received.

When I started out to catch the thief I did not think of any reward. I wanted to catch the thief not only for my own benefit but I knew lots of other farmers were annoyed by them.

At the present time I am going to put the money on interest. As farmers are having a hard time to get along, this money will be of great help to me.

Sincerely yours,
HARRY K. GERLACK,
Swedesboro, N. J.

satisfy, it could be returned and no harm would come from it.

Sell Instruction; Do Not Hire Help

The Acme Addressing Co. of Greenfield, Ohio, advertises for help addressing cards at home and in spare time. They say experience is unnecessary. Do you know whether they actually pay any money?

SO far as we have been able to find out, the Acme Company does not actually hire people to address cards. According to the National Better Business Bureau the company requests a dollar to cover the expense of the service. Those who remit this sum get an instruction book, five postcards and "a complete plan of business".

According to the Better Business Bureau the instruction book contains suggestions for spare time money making, from mending hosiery and making artificial flowers to making soft drinks and taking

Service Bureau Report for June, 1927

C. A. Slater, Towanda, Pa.	\$ 16.91
(Adjustment on merchandise)	
W. J. Mikes, Lebanon, N. Y.	11.89
(Collection from commission merchant)	
A. W. Ramsey, Midland Park, N. J.	12.00
(Adjustment from chick hatchery)	
Mrs. G. M. Emple, Sharon Springs, N. Y.	4.91
(Collection for work done at home)	
Mrs. L. Stilwell, Lutheraville, N. Y.	3.60
(Collection for work done at home)	
Mrs. F. Lockwood, Cherry Valley, N. Y.	2.50
(Collection for work done at home)	
Anthony Banuat, Bloomville, N.Y.	25.00
(Adjustment)	
C. R. Imerson, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.	5.79
(Adjustment from creamery)	
S. A. Fisher, Hamilton, N. Y.	18.16
(Collection from commission merchant)	
Walter Fosburg, Ulster, Pa.	15.58
(Collection from commission merchant)	
W. F. Craft, Burlington Flats, N. Y.	7.79
(Collection from commission merchant)	
Miss Louise Nodecker, Canastota, N. Y.	5.00
(Adjustment on correspondence course)	
Charles Luellen, Edinboro, Pa.	350.00
(Adjustment on feed)	
Glenn G. Allen, Powell, Pa.	2.94
(Adjustment on express claim)	
John Vodvarka, Chenango Forks, N. Y.	5.00
(Adjustment on express claim)	
Charles C. Pearce, Bridgeton, N.J.	36.40
(Collection from commission merchant)	
H. F. Campbell, Gouverneur, N.Y.	57.00
(Adjustment on radio)	
George Chasmer, DeRuyter, N.Y.	5.00
(Adjustment from chick hatchery)	
L. R. Wormuth, Merrickville, N.Y.	337.74
(Adjustment on milk bill)	
Mrs. F. R. Fessenden, Mt. Vision, N. Y.	40.00
(Adjustment on rug)	
E. R. Dersham, Lockport, N. Y.	7.00
(Adjustment from chick hatchery)	
G. B. Fenton, Randolph, N. Y.	3.25
(Adjustment from chick hatchery)	
L. H. Watkins, W. Winfield, N.Y.	10.00
(Adjustment from chick hatchery)	
W. J. Burbach, Verona, N. Y.	3.51
(Adjustment from chick hatchery)	
L. M. Owens, Erleville, N. Y.	1.85
(Adjustment on pigs)	
TOTAL	\$948.82

care of children. In many of the instances the method of doing the work is not given.

The "plan of business" describes in detail the plan of operating at home what is called a news clipping bureau. Of course, the amount that any one can earn doing this kind of work is dependent on their ability of selling the service.

Another Similar Proposition With Dressmaking

Another proposition, very similar may be found in the following inquiry, which we are glad, was referred to the Service Bureau before matters went so far that our reader would have been disappointed ultimately.

I read an advertisement in a local paper under Female Help Wanted of a firm in Bayonne, New Jersey, by the name of Milo Garment Company. What kind of proposition do they offer for doing work at home?

THIS concern was investigated by the National Better Business Bureau. The investigation reveals that the company sells instructions to those who wish to do home sewing. In their literature it is stated that by following the instructions it is possible to make variable returns. It is also said in the literature that the instructions are so simple that any woman with average intelligence can follow them and make money in her spare time. With the instructions are sent material, trimmings, and buttons for making simple garments for which there is a charge of \$1.50.

This is really not a Help Wanted classification at all for the company does not offer direct employment but sells instructions. Furthermore nothing is said about refunding the money in the event that the respondent decides not to take up the work.

A Medicine Formula Home-Work Scheme

I have been reading the columns of the Service Bureau and notice a lot of suggestions about different concerns. I saw an advertisement in a paper we get of a firm out in Michigan, the address is enclosed, that wants women to do work in their spare time at home. Is there any way for you to find out what their proposition is like?

THE literature attached to our reader's letter is that of the Flu-Foe, Inc. of Detroit. We referred the inquiry to the National Better Business Bureau and they submitted a bulletin about the company's proposition. Those who answered the advertisement received a form letter urging the individual to manufacture and sell Flu-Foe, a salve said to be beneficial for persons suffering from colds and influenza.

The company offers the formula to anyone for \$5 so that the individual can manufacture and sell it under a different name. The name Flu-Foe is registered by the company itself. This company does not offer any help. It proposes to sell a formula. Incidentally, there may be some question relative to the law restraining the sale of the preparation.

Home-Work Plan Ad Misleading

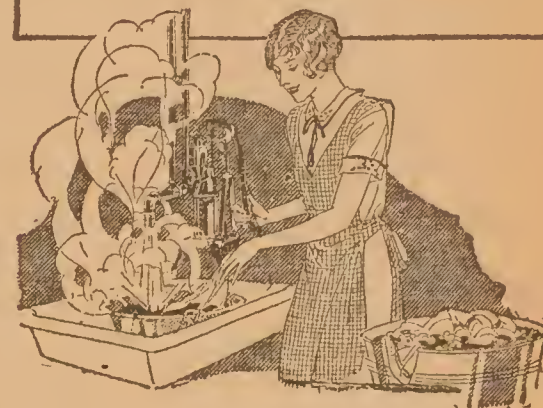
I am an excellent seamstress and would like to make more of my knowledge. I saw an advertisement in a paper not long ago of the Carol Lee Company out in Kansas City, Mo. Do they offer employment at home? They say they want experienced needleworkers to work at home.

THE National Better Business Bureau has investigated this concern and has found that the company has women's dresses for sale. There is no mention in the literature they send out about sewing experience which is mentioned in the advertisement. A form letter is sent out telling how easy it is to sell the dresses. Three dollars deposit is required for the sample outfit, this being returned when the respondent sells \$100 worth of goods.

The Service Bureau has received any number of inquiries of late relative to concerns that advertise for Help Wanted whereas in reality something is for sale. In a number of instances of late, advertisements have been placed in the Help Wanted columns whereas in reality the company advertising is desirous of selling merchandise or equipment.

Hot Water on the R.F.D.

with every stroke
of the Kitchen Pump



IF you live beyond the gas mains or out where coal is hard to get, you can still have hot water—and plenty of it—from your pump or pressure system.

Modern conveniences—hot water by the gallon, day or night! Just think of how you can speed up wash day, sterilize the milk cans, wash the dishes, take good hot baths.

With or Without Water Pressure

Now, the Perfection Kerosene-Burning Water Heater may be connected to your kitchen pump by means of pipes and a three-way valve (the booklet explains). Want hot water? Turn the valve, then pump as usual. Want cold water? Turn the valve back.

Low Cost Models

Your plumber has the Perfection Water Heater pictured here. It is No. 412. All four models are fully described in the Perfection booklet, and all Perfection Water Heaters burn Socony Kerosene—the clean, safe, economical, easy-to-get fuel.



PERFECTION Kerosene Water Heaters

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Standard Oil Co. of New York
Room 1207 F, 26 Broadway, New York City

Please send me FREE Perfection Water Heater booklet with full explanation of various reasonably priced models and plan of installation.

My plumber's name is.....

Town.....

My Name.....

Street or R.R.....

Town.....State.....

A Worthwhile Old-Time Practice

(Continued from page 3)

seed with clover this fall or next spring.

1. Ask your county agricultural agent to test the soil on this field for lime needs.

2. Buy lime in carload lots if you want to get it cheap. Arrange to take it directly off the car and your dealer will give you a close price. Or pool your order with one or two neighbors if you want to buy direct and can't use a carload alone. Apply lime either in fall or spring depending on when you have the most time. If your soil needs more than one ton per acre it may be desirable to spread half in the fall and half in the spring. If you don't have money enough to purchase all you need, purchase all you can afford to.

3. Order your clover early and only from reliable sources where you can be sure of its adaptability.

4. Purchase acid phosphate enough for your small grain crop. For the dairy farmer acid phosphate is nearly always the most economical fertilizer for practically all crops.

I should like to see clover growing contests carried on in every county in the state with substantial prizes offered for the winners. I should like to see each entry consist of a fair sized field with an account of the materials used and the cost of seeding. A committee of good farmers of experience and judgment should be selected to judge these. The fields might well be judged in late fall after the nurse crop is harvested and again in June just before haying. The hay from sample areas should be weighed. The prize winners ought to furnish to the agricultural papers a full account of the methods used.

What do you think about it? Is it worth while? Who should conduct the contest? Would you and your neighbors enter such a contest and what effect would it have on the milk in the pail, the dollars in the milk check and the size and quality of our cows?

Stephentown Farmer Kills Chicken Thief

(Continued from page 3)

thinking to shoot Hayes in the legs. The shot took effect in the shoulder and Hayes staggered back up the road and collapsed on the grass. Hayes said he had been shot. He died shortly after that. William and Charles Rowe then summoned Dr. L. D. Green, of Stephentown, who came immediately and pronounced Hayes dead. Word was immediately sent to State Troopers and the county authorities. Trooper Fred Palmer took the boy into custody and he was locked up in the Rensselaer County jail. Justice Eugene Strait, of Garfield was notified and heard the stories of the Rowe brothers. He declined to hold Charles as did Dr. James C. Sharkey, Rensselaer coroner. An autopsy on the body of Hayes the following day showed that the main body of the shot had lodged in the right lung.

An inspection of the Nash car in which Hayes and his son arrived at the Rowe farm showed two bags each containing six live chickens and there was one dead chicken in the car. Both the boys and the father, Garrett M. Rowe, are of the opinion that Hayes had been at the farm before.

The father grappled with chicken thieves thirty-five years ago and other farmers in the vicinity have had the same trouble. The Leder farm and the farm of Mildred Holcomb nearby have suffered from the depredations of the thieves. Charles Rowe told the representative that there was chicken stealing before the advent of the automobile, but that it had increased since fast cars made getaways easy.

Charles Rowe and his brother, William, are upstanding young farmers and they propose to protect their property, they said. Charles enlisted in the World War and received his training at Camp Jackson. He said he knew how

to handle a gun and that anyone coming into the Rowe farm looking to steal chickens or anything else would have to take that into consideration.

The Rowe boys and their father said they appreciated the support of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and said that the campaign conducted by the paper against thievery from farms was most commendable. They made it plain that they could take care of any culprits that came their way, however.

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from page 16)

conscious of that strange contraction of the scalp-muscles which has given rise to the expression "his hair stood on end with fright."

I was not frightened and my hair did not stand on end, but I grew cold with a kind of horrified wonder as I saw what I took to be the ghost or astral form of my brother there before me, looking perfectly normal, alive, and natural.

It was my brother—my brother Digby—Michael's twin....

"Hullo, John," said Digby, as I stared

open-mouthed and incredulous, "I thought you'd be knocking about somewhere round here. Let's get off to a healthier spot, shall us?"

For all his casual manner and debonair bearing, he looked white and drawn, sick to death, his hands shaking, his face a ghastly mask of pain.

"Wounded?" I asked, seeing the state he was in.

"Er—not physically.... I have just been giving Michael a 'Viking's Funeral,' he replied, biting his lip.

Poor, poor Digby! He loved Michael as much as I did (he could not love him more), and he was further bound to him by those strange ties that unite twins—psychic spiritual bonds, that make them more like one soul in two bodies than separate individuals. Poor, poor Digby!

I put my arm across his shoulders as we lay on the sand between two hillocks.

"Poor old John!" he said at length, mastering his grief. "It was you who laid him out, of course. You, who saw him die.... Poor Johnny boy!...."

"He died trying to save my life," I said. "He died quite happily and in no pain.... He left a job for us to do.... I've got a letter for you. Here it is.... Let's get

well off to the flank of that vedette and lie low till there's a chance to pinch a camel and clear out...." and I led the way in a direction to bring us clear of the vedettes and nearer to the oasis.

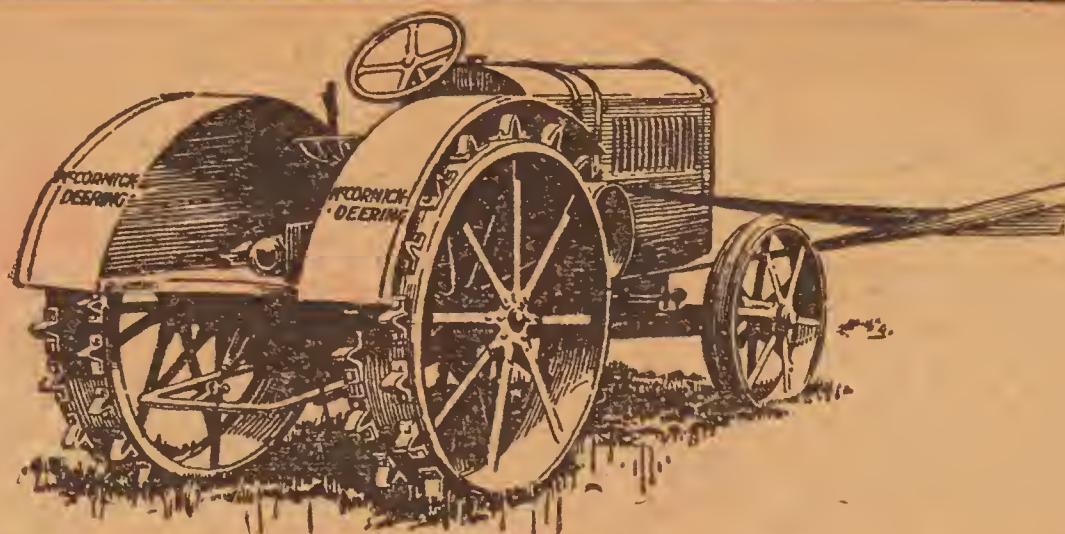
A couple of minutes after our meeting, we were snugly ensconced behind the crest of a sand-hill, overlooking the parade of our comrades, the oasis, and the burning fort. A higher hillock behind us, and to our right, screened us from the nearest vedette.

"And," said Digby, in a voice that trembled slightly, "they're not going to spoil Michael's funeral. Nor are they going to secure any evidence of your neat job on the foul Lejaune.... They're going to be attacked by Arabs...." and he raised his rifle.

"Don't shoot anybody, Dig," I said. It seemed to me there had been enough bloodshed, and if these people were now technically our enemies and might soon be our executioners, they were still our comrades, and innocent of offence.

"Not going to—unless it's myself," replied Digby. "Come on, play Arabs with me...." and he fired his rifle aiming high.

(To Be Continued)



Put a McCormick-Deering at the POWER END of the BELT

THE belt-work season is here again. Now the belt will come into play on many jobs and you will want dependability at both ends of it. At one end the machines will change many times in a year, but *the same tractor must stand steady and ready with plenty of power through it all.*

Thresher, ensilage cutter, husker and shredder, feed grinder, hay press, wood saw, etc.—all are idle and helpless without power. The best of them are only as good as the power is. When the power is inadequate the machine is weak and inefficient. When the power is faulty, the job may be bungled, valuable time lost, and part of the crop value sacrificed.

Assurance of ample power and steady operation in *belt work*—as in all *drawbar work* and all *power take-off work*—lies in McCormick-Deering Tractor ownership. International Harvester tractor design has always given 100 per cent attention to the requirements for belt power. Study the 15-30, the 10-20, or the new *Farmall*, and you will see. Look at the big wide belt pulley; note its correct position, parallel with the wheels, ready for instant location in the belt. Note the throttle governor which keeps the speed uniform, saving fuel and saving wear. Set the tractor on a belt-work job and leave it—you can always depend on a McCormick-Deering to run unattended all day long.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

There is great and lasting satisfaction and pride of ownership in the standard farm power, the 4-cylinder tractors known the world over as McCormick-Deering. Your choice among these three quality tractors—15-30, 10-20, and the Farmall. See them at the dealer's store or write us for a catalog.



THRESHING



SILO FILLING



SHREDDING



GRINDING



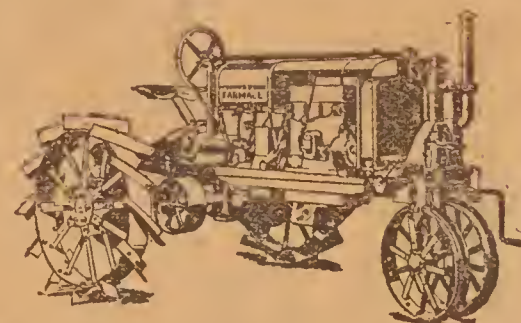
SAWING



SHELLING



BALING



The Farmall is the new all-purpose McCormick-Deering, designed to handle planting and cultivating of corn, cotton, and other row crops along with all other power work. This view shows the belt pulley. Farmall is perfectly fitted for belt work.



A Real Success

NOTHING that has come to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in a long time has interested us as much as the picture below of a real farm family—father and mother and twelve healthy and bright children as ever graced any home. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Riise of Sunny California. We are privileged to pass the picture on to you through the courtesy of our friend, Editor Pickett of the *Pacific Rural Press*, a Standard Farm Paper. Mr. Pickett secured the picture for us.

When Mrs. Riise forwarded the photograph, she wrote as follows: "We are standing in our lettuce field with a patch of peas in the left background while on the right the dark strip is beets."

"We are doing very well in our truck gardening this season as two wholesale dealers of green products and several grocery merchants drive out to our place for fresh vegetables and berries every day, so that relieves my husband of the market end and gives him time for other work on the farm. As the older boys are all in school, I assure you our place is a busy scene night and morning, pulling, tying and washing vegetables aside from handling a crowd of folks who come for strawberries."

There are a good many ideas and definitions of real success, but to our mind, there is nothing greater nor finer than raising a family of children and giving them a background of health, practical experience and responsibility, and a training and education that will

fit them to take their places in life as useful citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Riise are certainly measuring up to this ideal of true success.

The names and ages of the children are as follows:

Lars Allen—born April 3, 1911.

Wesley Igal—born June 22, 1912.

Mark Andrew—born Aug. 19, 1913.

Paul James—born Aug. 1, 1914.

Bertha Jane—born Jan. 15, 1916.

Morris Melvin—born Nov. 20, 1917.

George Edward Olin—born Jan. 31, 1919.

Charles Willis—born July 22, 1920.

Stella Jewel—born June 14, 1922.

Albert Warren—born Sept. 2, 1923.

Thomas Wayne—born Mar. 23, 1925.

Barbara June—June 30, 1926.



Should Children Work on the Farm?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE farm bureau's alfalfa campaign has interested a good many farmers in this crop and more than ever before are attempting to grow it. I have had enough experience with this legume to have it well impressed on me that it will not thrive except under conditions which just suit. This is common



M. C. BURRITT

knowledge and yet most of us have to learn some of these things by experience. Hardy Northern grown seed, inoculation, lime, well drained land and freedom from weeds are the essentials.

The securing of hardy seed and inoculation are easy and most of us do these. Liming is more difficult because it calls for more money and labor than the others so it is frequently neglected with bad results. Two years ago a composite sample of soil from one of my fields showed no lime requirement, hence no lime was applied. I lost the seeding on two gravelly stony knolls. A subsequent soil test showed these needed 2000 pounds of lime per acre. The lower ground apparently had an abundance of lime but it had washed out of the higher land and the composite test had not revealed this. Drainage too, is absolutely necessary. My best alfalfa is in a low swale or draw which is well tiled. Unless land is tiled in this section, will be impossible to avoid having some low spots where water does not run off freely after a rain, and where alfalfa is likely to winter kill. These

spots should be sown with alsike clover and timothy along with the alfalfa. This is our practice.

Weeds next to poor drainage causes more losses of alfalfa seedings, I believe than any other factor. Weeds must be conquered before alfalfa will thrive. Mid-June is probably the ideal time to seed alfalfa, but if land has not been plowed early and reworked frequently so as to kill weeds, I would rather delay seeding even to Mid-August to fight the weeds. I have seen many fine seedings sown in May, smothered out by weeds. Quack grass too must be pretty well whipped by tillage before alfalfa can compete with it suc-

cessfully. I shall probably have to plow up last years seeding in one field because the quack grass is smothering out the alfalfa before it is well established.

But alfalfa is a wonderful feed and in strong demand. It is worth all the trouble necessary to grow it either as a home feed or as a cash crop, and as an orchard cover crop and soil improver in the rotation is hard to beat. I like it better than sweet clover in the orchard. We cut it three times and let it lay as a mulch. We have sweet clover which averages five to seven feet high in the orchard now and we are leaving it to make seed and expect to disc it down in August.

It is little short of remarkable what proficiency has been developed and taught in picking out poor and good producing hens. The hen culler employed by our farm bureau was here this week and sorted out 25 per cent of our flock without affecting its total production an egg as far as I can see. Three hundred birds were handled in one and a half hours. It was a good job—less hens to feed and just as many eggs.

This past week my two oldest children have been pulling cabbage and riding the cabbage planter much of the time. Both get to be tiresome jobs after awhile, and we got into a discussion about work. Why did they have to work when some others didn't? They were reminded that some boys and girls worked much more than they did. The hired man remarked that he and his brothers always had to work before and after school and in vacations and without pay too, other than board, clothes

(Continued on page 7)



New York's Apple Crop Expected to be Light

Horticultural Society Announces Results of Early Season Survey

ACCORDING to the early summer fruit reports of the New York State Horticultural Society, New York's 1927 apple crop is going to be a light one, in fact one of the lightest apple crops in years. This is especially true of some of the most intensive apple producing sections of the State. The report goes on to say that in addition to light crops the indications are that there has been less spraying than usual with the result that aphid and apple scab are reported as being quite abundant.

The report was prepared by Secretary R. P. McPherson of the Horticultural Society with the cooperation of Mr. R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Western New York Crop Light

Pears apparently are also going to be light according to the report sent in by members of the Horticultural Society, although the condition of the crop is said to be slightly better than at the same time last year. In practically all sections of the State where peaches are grown, the set is reported to be light and the loss because of winter killing has been quite extensive. Prunes and plums will be very light, many members reporting that there are no plums or prunes in the orchards in their vicinity. Sour cherries appear to have the lightest crop in years, more so in western New York than in the Hudson Valley. Sweet cherries are somewhat in a bet-

ter condition but they are not any too plentiful. The prospects for the quince crop are not as good as last year. Although grapes are perhaps the most promising of New York state fruit crops this year, they are considerably below last year's indications at the same time.

In the great western New York district, including Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Ontario and Seneca counties all varieties combined are rated at 42% compared with 70% last year. The fall varieties rate 39% compared to 80% in 1926. Baldwins are rated at 42% compared with 55% last year; Greenings at 24% compared with 77% in 1926; McIntosh 34% compared with 52% last year; Northern Spies slightly better than last year when they were rated at 35%.

In the Hudson Valley

In the southeastern district which includes the Hudson Valley counties namely Columbia, Ulster, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Westchester and Rockland, all varieties this year are rated at 54% compared with 67% last year. The fall varieties in this district are considered better than in western New York, being reported at 60% compared with 68% last year. McIntosh are better than a year ago, being rated at 58%

compared with 48% last year; Northern Spies 67% compared with 38% in 1926 while Baldwins are only 41% whereas a year ago they were rated at 77%. Greenings are down to 37% while last year they were up to 68%.

In the eastern district, which includes the upper Hudson Valley counties, such as Saratoga, Washington, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, we find all varieties being reported at 64% while last year they only reported a 40% crop. The late varieties in that section however, were not quite so good, being rated at 53% compared with 73% last year. Baldwins have fallen off from 64% last year to 42% this year and Greenings have also dropped from 67% in 1926 to 57% this year. McIntosh on the other hand have jumped from 26% last year to 68% this year and Northern Spies have also gained about 20% over last year with 36% crop.

In the northern district including Essex and St. Lawrence, McIntosh are reported at 70% compared with 75% last year.

Other Sections Also Light

Moving westward again over into the central district includes Oswego, Cayuga and Onondaga counties we find all varieties rated at 37% compared with 80% last year. Fall varieties have apparently suffered badly for they are rated at 25% compared with 86% last year; Baldwins being down as low as 18% which is about one-fourth what the crop was a year ago. Last year Greenings in that

(Continued on page 6)

Summary Analysis of Early Summer Reports of the New York Horticultural Society for the Last Seven Years

Year	APPLES					PEARS					PEACHES				PLUMS				QUIN'S		CHER'S		GRAP'S
	All Variet's	Fall Var.	Baldwin	Greening	McIntosh	All Variet's	Bartlett	Seckel	Kelffer	All Variet's	Early Variet's	Late Variet's			Sour	Sweet			Sour	Sweet			
1927	45	48	42	31	48	52	45	38	47	53	30	47	30	36	58	39	44	61					
1926	69	77	63	75	50	37	52	48	42	62	81	83	79	70	78	63	71	87					
1925	55	55	49	41	63	60	53	42	57	55	60	63	59	54	70	59	66	66					
1924	66	79	39	70	64	49	54	47	49	59	69	71	68	62	82	72	54	73					
1923	56	45	67	40	58	52	36	26	40	42	62	70	58	56	59	56	59	76					
1922	55	68	35	53	53	48	66	63	64	70	89	89	89	74	75	65	62	87					
1921	34	32	35	17	23	33	48	42	43	35	48	52	42	27	58	15	20	40					

More Money for Western New York Farmers

A Suggestion That Might Lead to Better Times

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

FOR about seven years now farmers of Western New York have contended with the worst hard times that have ever visited that section. Each year they have gone forth with new hopes and plans and with renewed spirit only to have a worse year even than the ones preceding.

I do not want to be too pessimistic, but I am of the opinion that some radical changes in farm practices must be brought about in many sections of Western New York before conditions can improve very much. I have had actual farm experience in both the dairy country and in Western New York, and from this experience and from years of observation of and sympathy with agricultural problems in this section I want to make a definite suggestion which I am sure, if practiced, would help to relieve the hard times of thousands of New York farmers.

It is a rather peculiar situation that many of these Western New York counties which contain as good land and as good farmers as are to be found anywhere are still not able to make both ends meet. The general farm business in a great number of these counties is fruit and grain growing, and the chief reason for the decline of this business is the increasing competition which Western New York has had from other sections of America. This competition will continue to increase. We believe that Western New York should continue to grow fruit and grain, but that these industries **MUST BE SUPPLEMENTED BY SOMETHING ELSE, AND THAT SOMETHING IN OUR OPINION IS DAIRYING.**

I have recently seen figures to show that the time is not many years distant

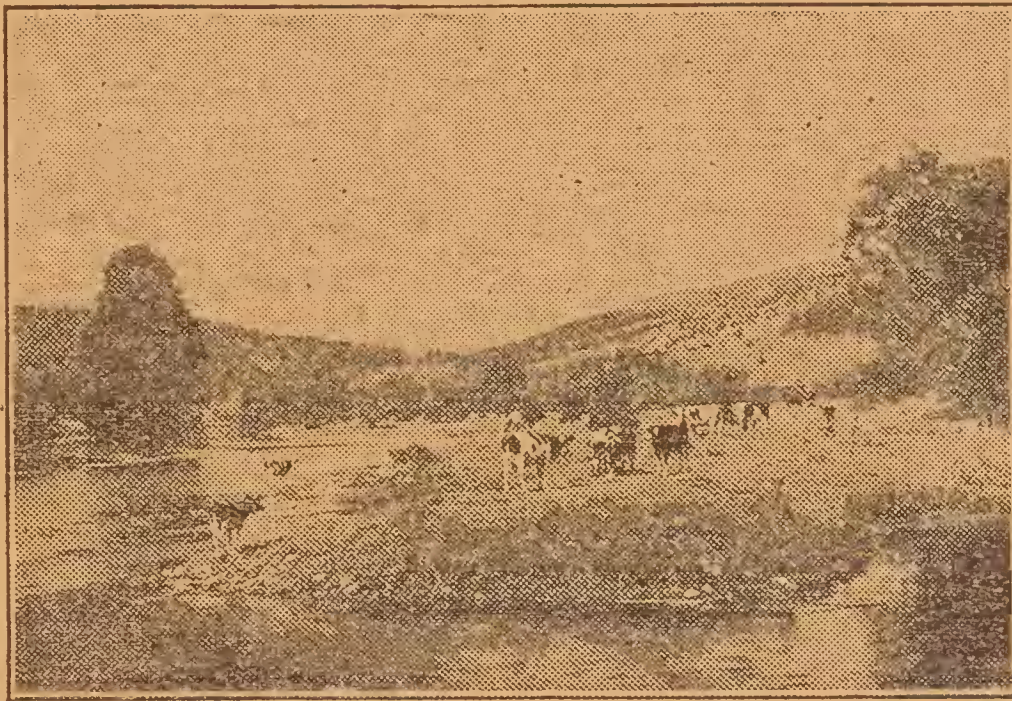
when the increasing demand for milk in the big Eastern markets cannot be met by the present sources of supply. Already our dairymen are worrying because of the so-called Western milk menace. But why should the markets be forced to go to Ohio and points further West for their supply when there is such a tremendous extent of the finest natural dairy country in the world not now in the dairy business, but which is strictly within the true New York milk shed? None of the present dairymen can object to increasing the milk supply from Western New York because they might better have their own supply supplemented by their brother Eastern farmers

than to have the milk trade get into the practice of bringing in great quantities of milk outside of the true New York milk shed.

Why have the Western New York farmers never acted on this suggestion? Of course, many of them have. There are some Western New York counties where milk is produced in large quantities, but many other farmers have never accepted the idea of milking and caring for cows beyond keeping one or two for home use. The reason is largely psychological. It is prejudice against the cow. I have had these farmers tell me that they never would milk cows if they starved. They do not have the dairying habit, nor, of course, do they have the technical dairy knowledge that is necessary to succeed.

But certainly there is no country in the world that lends itself to the dairy business more than the great natural clover and legume growing sections of New York. It is also true that the manure would be a big asset for both the orchards and the crops. Dairying would fit in well with the other farm operations, that is, winter dairying, and that is the only kind we are talking about. There will always be enough and too much summer milk. In the winter, time the fruit growers and the grain farmers have something of a let-up in their summer operations. Dairying would enable them still to maintain their larger business the year around and to concentrate their attention on dairying during the winter months when it would need more of their attention. With land naturally adapted to growing legumes and grain, they are in a better position than any other farmers for producing winter milk at low cost. Instead of selling the grain as at present below the costs of

(Continued on page 7)



The business of dairying is not necessarily limited to the hill country. Western New York has many natural advantages for a great milk producing section. Why not take advantage of these rather than force the markets to go outside of the true New York Milk Shed for their supply?

A Well Balanced Farm in Tompkins County

Mr. Fred. N. Smith, Produces Wheat, Beans, Potatoes, Hay and Milk

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

FRED SMITH of Tompkins County, New York, bought his first thirty acres of land when he was twenty-one years old.

"I had been teaching school for two or three years," said Mr. Smith, "and had saved up enough to make a payment on the place. There was not much in the way of buildings. An old log house was still in shape so that it might pass as a house and there was a rail shed which had been used for stock. I lived with my father at that time as my mother was dead. I worked this thirty acres as well as working my father's place of forty acres on shares. Later I worked other land in the neighborhood on shares. A few years later a man across the road wanted to sell his place of forty-five acres. I bought that place and went in debt for the biggest part of the purchase price. I succeeded in paying for it in a few years and gradually bought more land as the

neighbors wanted to sell. I guess I must have been land hungry."

The present farm operated by Mr. Smith consists of four hundred acres which at one time made up four different farms and parts of two others. This area has been worked as one farm for about fifteen years. In addition to this farm Mr. Smith owns about six hundred acres which is farmed by tenants.

When I first learned of the area of farm land which Mr. Smith operates and owns I naturally concluded that he had inherited a large part of this. I immediately thought of a large estate perhaps operated for show purposes rather than as a business proposition. I soon found, however, that this idea was entirely wrong and not only did Mr. Smith start out with no particular help but that he is also operating his farm at the present time on a thoroughly business-like basis.

I asked Mr. Smith whether he would work as large an area of land if he was starting out at the present time.

"Yes, I think I would under present conditions," said Mr. Smith. "If it was necessary to hire all the help to work it I presume I would prefer a smaller area. The question of help is quite a problem. We have succeeded in keeping

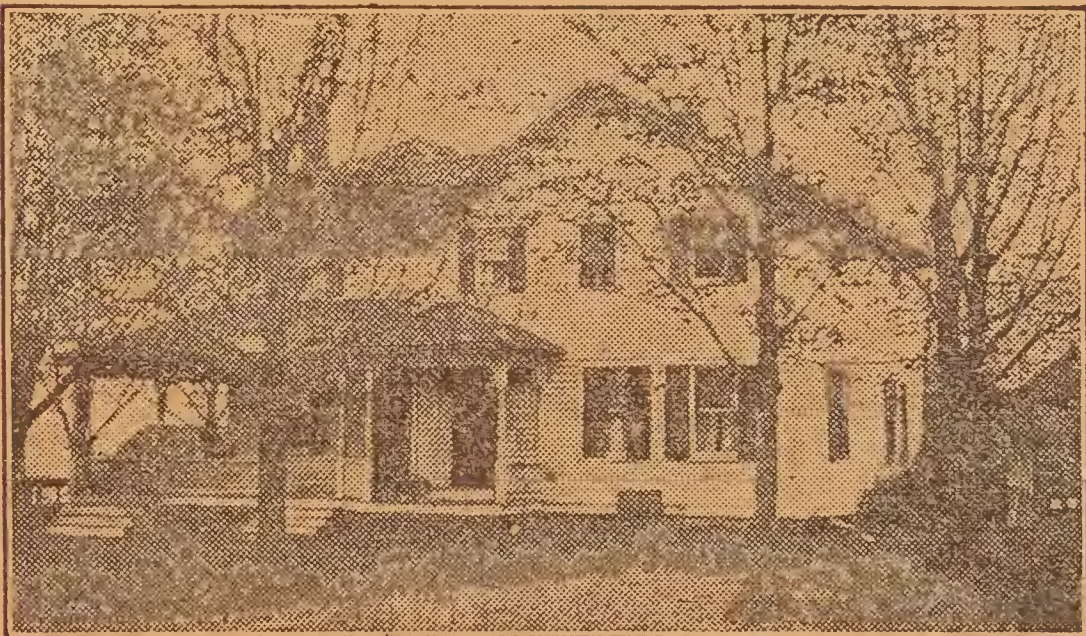


Mr. Smith (left) with his two sons, Elmer and Harold, and his grandson. Unfortunately Mr. Smith's son-in-law was not present when the picture was taken.

most of our men for a number of years and yet everyone knows a member of the family takes a greater interest in the work than hired help possibly can."

Mr. Smith has two sons helping him. Harold is married and lives in the house just across the road while Elmer is still living at home. One son-in-law, Chester Parker, also helps out and in addition to this Mr. Smith hires three men. One is a married man and lives close by and the other men are single and their board is hired for them rather than to give Mrs. Smith the extra work of cooking and caring for them. The three

(Continued on page 16)



The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith near Trumansburg, N. Y.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 120 July 23, 1927 No. 4

A Thought For the Week

*All your strength is in your union
All your danger is in discord;
Therefore be at peace henceforward,
And as brothers live together.*

—LONGFELLOW.

* * *

HERBERT MYRICK, President of the Phelps Publishing Company and for a lifetime a publisher of farm papers, died on July 2nd while on a trip to Germany. Mr. Myrick was formerly President of the Orange Judd Publishing Company, which published AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, New England Homestead, and several other farm journals throughout the country. The only one of these papers which he still published at the time of his death was New England Homestead of Springfield, Massachusetts. He was sixty-seven years old.

* * *

THE National Grange has declared war on the unsightly billboards in rural communities. The Grange is absolutely right in this stand and it should have the support of every farmer in cleaning up the unsightly and distasteful signs which line every highway and which are destroying the beautiful scenery of America.

* * *

A Ford is a car you push up a hill with your left foot!

* * *

THE question is often asked, "Should I buy a small electric light outfit or should I wait until the electric light lines come through?" The answer depends upon when you may expect electric current service over power lines. Although great progress is being made in extending electric current, it is going to be a great many years in many localities before farmers may expect this service. In the meantime, it is not necessary or practical to go without electric lights and in all such localities we advise our people not to hesitate to get themselves the comfort, satisfaction and happiness that come from applied electricity through the use of a small home manufacturing plant.

* * *

ONE of the best pieces of advice we have heard on the problem of increasing the winter milk supply is the following given by the New York State College of Agriculture: "Whatever in-

crease is desired should be obtained from the present cows. Avoid increasing the investment in cows. A little more milk from the present herd should be the goal."

This fits in with what we have repeatedly said to the effect that farmers will sooner or later regret paying such high prices for grade cows. Unless a cow has a proven record of at least seven or eight thousand pounds of milk yearly, she will not pay returns on a valuation much over \$100. Yet there are hundreds of cattle now being bought at \$150 to \$200. This is just plain foolishness.

* * *

"Cora, you were entertaining a man in the kitchen last night, weren't you?"

"That's for him to say, ma'am; I did my best."

A Chance for Trustees to Cooperate

A COUNTY in California stands forth as a striking example of how trustees in small school districts can cooperate to save the taxpayers' money in the purchase of school supplies. The superintendent of this California county estimates that the taxpayers of his county have been saved at least \$5,000 a year on the cost of school supplies since the purchase of such supplies has been on a cooperative basis. As an example of some of the savings that have been made, ink purchased by single trustees on the old plan cost \$1.50 a quart. Under the cooperative plan the same ink cost 60 cents. Paste under the old plan cost \$1.00 a pint but by all of the trustees of the county buying together in wholesale lots it cost only 45 cents a pint. Similar examples are cited for practically every kind of supply which the trustee buys.

Why is this plan not practical in every county? Certainly school taxes are high enough so that there is grave need to give every attention to cutting down expenses without cutting down necessary supplies and facilities for making a good school. We believe that district superintendents of schools could take the lead in helping school trustees to put this plan into effect.

While we are on the subject, we might add that thousands of dollars are wasted every year by trustees buying supplies that are not practical. We have been in many schoolhouses where there has been a considerable amount of equipment and books that are never used, which was put there by high pressure salesmen selling to school trustees who do not have the time or the opportunity to make proper investigation before they buy. Some plan of working together in the purchase of all such equipment would save many of these unnecessary expenditures.

Tioga County Enforces the Law

THE county judge, the district attorney and the sheriff of Tioga County, New York, have proven that it is possible to enforce the law in a rural county providing the officers are determined enough to do so. Our readers may remember that we reported in these columns last summer a campaign being made by the authorities against bootleggers and other criminals in Tioga County. Here was an old rural county which rapidly was becoming infested with lawbreakers of every type. Lonesome country farm houses were being turned into booze joints and in many of the country towns there were disreputable places making constant trouble for the decent citizens of the community.

Conditions finally became so bad that several conferences of citizens were held throughout the county and the local officers began a determined campaign to clean house. It was a difficult job but the campaign has been continued ever since until today Tioga County is an unhealthy place in which to break the law. It was not an easy job. It is difficult to get at a man in New York State who breaks the Eighteenth Amendment, but a criminal who breaks one kind of a law does not often hesitate to break others. So the local officers, when they could not get a lawbreaker on one account, waited until they could get him on

another. When Sheriff Foote with the cooperation of the state troopers arrested lawbreakers, District Attorney Andrews prosecuted them vigorously, and if found guilty, Judge Turk gave them good stiff prison sentences.

The people of Tioga County owe these officers a great deal of credit, and many other rural counties can well look to Tioga as an example of what can be done when the citizens and the officers are really determined that law and order shall prevail.

For Better Dirt Roads

OUR readers know how many times we have called attention to the great need of improving the dirt roads and giving the great majority of farm people who live back on these roads better road service. We are glad to announce that others are thinking and working on this problem also. A new organization has just been formed in Washington to improve the two million miles of dirt and secondary roads of America. The organization is known as the County Highway Officials Association. Its members include representatives from every state.

One of the first jobs of this organization is to standardize the methods of improving dirt roads. The organization is trying to find the best plans for constructing good dirt and gravel roads which carry a limited amount of traffic. It is said that about three-fourths of a billion dollars are spent on the dirt roads of this country. All of us know that a good deal of this is wasted. The problem that the organization is trying to solve is how to give the taxpayer full value in road service for every dollar spent. We hope this association will grow and thrive. We hope also that this problems of dirt roads will be given attention by every farmer and be discussed in every farm meeting until public opinion is aroused to the point of absolutely insisting upon better dirt road service.

Who Has Done the Most for Farming?

WHAT man or woman now living in your county has done more to promote agricultural welfare, prosperity and happiness than any other?

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will give one dollar for every letter we can use in answer to this question. Judging will be on the basis of those which are best written and that give the best reasons for the answer. Letters should be written plainly, should not be over two hundred and fifty words in length, and should be in this office not later than August 20.

Eastman's Chestnuts

NO one of our friends loves a good story more or is able to tell a better one than Professor Bristow Adams (known to his friends as "B.A."), agricultural editor of the New York State College of Agriculture. Therefore, it is with some delight that I am able to relate the following from B.A.'s early experience.

It seems that B.A. worked for a lady who had a horse which she valued very highly. The horse got sick and the veterinarian who was called prescribed a very nauseous powder. The horse would not take the powder willingly so the doctor left with B.A. a tube which was to be inserted in the horse's throat and the powder poured down through it. The next morning the woman was surprised to find that B.A. looked very ill and asked him what was the matter, to which he sadly replied:

"Well, I'll tell you, I backed the durned horse up in the corner, put the powder in the tube, one end of the tube into the horse's throat and the other into my mouth. But just as I was gathering my breath to give it a good blow down his throat, the thieving brute gave a puff like a steam engine and I have the powder in me instead of in him!"

New Jersey, the Egg Basket of the East

Some Impressions on a Trip Through the Garden State

By FRED. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

OUT on the Pacific Coast, there is a district famous for its poultry farms—Petaluma. It is called the egg basket of the West. Last week I had the privilege of visiting the egg basket of the East—the Garden State of New Jersey. Really, when you call New Jersey the Garden State, sufficient credit is not given the great poultry industry that thrives in Toms River, Vineland, Frenchtown and other communities. We drove almost the entire length of the state from Hoboken to Vineland and then up through Woodbury to Camden. It is indeed a trip worth the time of any man who is interested in the poultry business for it takes one through some of New Jersey's most famous producing sections.

The first egg district we entered was Toms River. By holding to the main road, the largest and most extensive ranches cannot be seen, so we detoured a little. We made a couple of turns on the side roads and there they were,—Leghorns, Leghorns everywhere, thousands upon thousands of them.

Big Farms Around Toms River

Every farm appeared to be a series of great long laying houses, sheltering thousands of noisy hens. On every side, in addition, were countless brooder houses, sheltering flock after flock of young pullets. I was told that in the Toms River section the number of farms may not be as great as in other districts, but the individual plants are much larger. It is in this vicinity that is located the famous Indian Head Farms. There they number hens by the thousands. It was truly a great sight.

As we passed through this extensive egg producing section, we noticed men and women carrying huge pails heaping full of eggs. They make their collections a number of times during the day, appreciating the fact that the quicker the egg is removed from the heat of the day to a cool well ventilated cellar, in just so much better condition will the eggs arrive on the market.

While speaking of marketing I might mention a feature that was called to our attention in Toms River. There is a colony there of Jewish farmers, all poultrymen. They are very well organized and they market their eggs under one brand. By following a strict code, they put on the market a very superior product that does not only net them top quotations but they realize a premium in addition. Premium prices are not unusual in New Jersey, however, for I met a number of farmers who have no difficulty in getting one or two cents above top quotations simply because they ship nothing but the finest.

Poultrymen Use the State College

Another feature of this colony is the fact that they have a most attractive community house where they give plays, hold entertainments, meet for business purposes, and lastly use it as a house of worship. These Jewish farmers are very progressive as was indicated by a conversation that I overheard, between a farm woman and an extension worker, who operates solely among the Jewish people. His position is quite similar to that of L. S. Reiner who works among the Jewish farmers of Ulster and Sullivan Counties in New York. Although this farm woman could speak English, she expressed herself more freely in her native tongue. Naturally I could not understand

what was being said but very frequently I heard "Rutgers", "state college" and "bulletin" mentioned. This woman, I learned, was using the College of Agriculture very frequently and was making excellent use of the college literature. It developed that her flock unfortunately had become infected with a severe attack of coccidiosis and she was exerting every effort to stem the tide. She was feeding skimmilk powder freely. When we were there at her place, she had practically succeeded, for although the birds appeared washed out, evidence of the disease in the droppings had disappeared.

boards which consist of an endless belt that can be cleaned by one man, merely by touching a button that starts a motor, which in turn transmits its power to the endless belt.

We arrived in Vineland on schedule at 7:30. It was still light so we decided to visit at least one farm while we could still see and eat later. We drove over to the farm of the Stern Brothers. They have a breeding establishment that has achievement written all over it, even to confining the young stock in specially screened houses with screened runs. This is known as the confinement method of raising pullets and is said to be the only method that will keep down the dread disease, *coccidiosis*, and eliminate as much as possible the ravages of round and other worms. The screens are to

keep out the flies which are believed to be the disease carriers. It was certainly an eye opener to me to see the wonderfully developed pullets in that house.

On the Stern farm as well as the others they use dry peat moss instead of straw litter. This year the Sterns are going to use a light straw cover over the peat with the idea of keeping down the dust. They say with their present litter the hens kick up such dust that it settles on the eggs in spite of frequent collections and necessitates special cleaning. Another outstanding feature on all of the farms is the sanitary methods. Everything is disinfected. The war on vermin is never over.

The main business on the Stern farm is hens. To show you how they succeeded at last year's Vineland Poultry Association exhibit, they cleaned up in the four classes,—cock bird, hen, cockerel and pullet and by virtue of their victory gained possession of the beautiful Bacharach cup awarded to the best display in the exhibit. But the Stern boys do not carry all their eggs in one basket. In addition to the poultry business they have quite a vegetable farm under irrigation. The whole place is taken care of by two of the boys and one helper. The third member of the family handles the business end of the deal.

The next morning we made a number of visits, the first one being to the hatchery of Elmer Wene, whose incubators hold 35,000 eggs at one sitting. It is quite a sight to stand at one end of his incubator house and look down the long alley which is about a block long. From there we went over to Paul Smith's, which I mentioned previously, and on our way we passed the famous Bountiful Poultry Farm owned by James Whetsel who came into prominence a few years ago by virtue of Lady Bountiful, the famous hen that topped the Vineland egg-laying contest. Undoubtedly our readers will recall the article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST back in the issue of December 22, 1923, when we told about the achievements of Lady Bountiful and the other members of the pen that took the first place.

I can mention a great many other farms around Vineland, such as the Tan Stag and others but space prohibits. Vineland itself is full of interesting stories about the poultry business. When we consider that we have not touched on the other great poultry producing sections, such as Frenchtown, where the Hillpot and Kerr plants are located, it may be seen what an extensive industry it is in the whole State.

(Continued on page 6)

He Shook Hands With Lincoln

JAMES WILSON HERA, an old soldier, age 83, of Glassboro, New Jersey, recently expressed himself as very much pleased with Mr. Eastman's story of Gettysburg which appeared in a recent number of American Agriculturist. This is appreciated for Mr. Hera is certainly in a position to judge, for he took part in all three days of the battle of Gettysburg and on the last day was wounded at the Devil's Elbow.



Mr. James Wilson Hera

Mr. Hera, who is a subscriber of American Agriculturist, recently told one of our representatives that he holds an honor shared by few persons now living of having the opportunity on two occasions to shake hands with President Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Hera enlisted on August 17, 1861, in Graham's Battery K, 1st U. S. Heavy Artillery at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. Baltimore at that time was divided in its sympathies and when President Lincoln went to Washington it was Mr. Hera's battery that escorted him through Baltimore to the station on Utah Street. On this occasion the President shook hands with and personally thanked each member of his escort.

Mr. Hera participated in several battles and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He also took part in all three days of the battle of Gettysburg and on the last day was wounded at the "Devil's Elbow".

While Mr. Hera was in a hospital tent at Antietam, President Lincoln came there to confer with the commanding officer, General George B. McClellan, and asked to see the wounded soldiers. The tents were full of wounded and the President's first visit was at Mr. Hera's tent.

General McClellan came and said: "Mr. Lincoln, I'm ready to show you around now."

Mr. Lincoln replied: "When I'm through with this boy (Mr. Hera) I'll be with you."

Mr. Hera tells of these occasions with noticeable pride. He was mustered out in September, 1863.

From Toms River we proceeded down along the coast to Egg Harbor City and then to Mays Landing and across to Vineland. On this run we passed through vast areas of waste land.

Vineland is a great peach country and every orchard is in itself a picture. There is not a weed in the orchards, cultivation is so clean. Peppers are also grown very extensively in this section. However, I was out to see poultry and I saw lots of it. Again it was Leghorns, Leghorns everywhere. It seemed to me there were more than around Toms River. Undoubtedly that was because of the fact, so I was told, that there were more poultry farms around Vineland but the units are smaller than in Toms River.

Even at that, Vineland has some poultry farms that measure with the biggest in the state. For instance there is Paul Smith's place where they expect to go into winter quarters with 15,000 layers. Just as an incident I might say that Mr. Smith has a laying house that is four stories high, the capacity of which will be 10,000 layers. There are many mechanical features about this house that I know our farm boys would be glad to hear about, at least those who are mechanically inclined. One of these features is a system of dropping

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Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pe-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, \$3.75; 100, \$7.00; 500, \$33.00; 1000, \$62.00. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1000
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas \$14 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs \$8 per 100
Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. Box No. 161

Chicks

Mixed Chicks 7c
S. C. W. Leghorns 7c
Barred Rocks 9c
R. I. Reds 10c
Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

Reduction on large amount. 100% live delivery. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY
R. F. D. No. 2, McAllisterville, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$20.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	16.00	25.00
S. C. Barred P. Rocks	9.00	16.00	25.00
Heavy Mxd, \$8.00; Lt. Mxd 6.00 per 100			

Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns 7c. Barred Rocks 9c. Light mixed 6c. Heavy 8c. 100% Delivery, postpaid.
E. STRAWER, McAllisterville, Pa.

New York's Apple Crop to be Light

(Continued from page 2)

district were about 86% of a crop while this year has been reported at 44%. McIntosh and Northern Spies are about on par with last year's crops.

In the southern district, which is represented by Tompkins County, the Baldwin crop is apparently a non-entity for the few reports that come in state that Baldwins are going to be about a 5% crop compared with 75% last year, while Greenings are no better although they made an 80% crop last year.

Prospects Fair in Chautauqua

Over in Chautauqua County fall varieties are just a shade under last year being reported at 75% compared with 80% in 1926. Baldwins, so the report states, are expected to make a 90% crop whereas last year they were down to 40%. The Greening crop in that county however, is exactly the same as last year at 30% compared with 60% a year ago. McIntosh are also going to make the same crop as last year with reports predicting a 70% crop compared with 30% a year ago.

In order to get a cross section idea of the crop over the past 7 years, the accompanying table shows how the various varieties line up. All varieties of apples combined indicate the smallest crop in prospect since 1921. Fall varieties have never shown such low indications since 1923. Baldwins have never been so light since 1924 while we have to go way back to 1921 to find such a poor prospect for Greenings when the prospects were rated at only 17%. The outlook for McIntosh is also the lowest since 1921, while Northern Spy apparently will be better than last year but not as good as in 1925.

Pear Crop Under 1926

In Western New York all varieties of pears show a reduction of about 12% compared with last year when the crop was rated at 49%. Bartletts are listed at about 26% compared with 45% last year; Seckles are rated at about 38% compared with 41% in 1926 and Kieffer at 48% compared with 63% last year.

In the Hudson Valley Bartlett pears apparently are about on par with last year. In the upper Hudson in Albany and Rensselaer counties they are a shade under last year while in the lower Hudson they are a shade better. In the upper Hudson including Albany and Rensselaer, Kieffers are reported at about 62% compared with 52% last year while down farther they are 3% under last year when they were rated at 62%.

Peaches Hard Hit

The peach crop in western New York apparently is hard hit for reports indicate about a 32% crop compared with 80% last year. In the Hudson Valley the reports show a 27% crop compared with 84% last year.

Market Wants Only Good Fruit

Taking all in all therefore, the Empire State apparently is going to experience a reversal of conditions of last year. Consequently it is expected that good apples will bring much better prices, particularly when we consider reports from other sections which indicate a shorter crop. The only discouraging feature in the report was found in those statements relative to spraying. It is usually the case that following a bumper crop when prices are ruinously low, a great many growers become discouraged and consequently cut out those good practices which make for a better crop. Spraying is generally considered a matter of insurance. Business men seldom leave their insurance lapse and it is to be regretted that some apple growers this year have allowed their's to do so. Our markets demand top quality goods under any consideration and even

in times of a short crop when supplies are light, only the more desirable stocks bring the big money and find ready buyers.

The Thirty-Sixth Week at Farmingdale

DURING the thirty-sixth week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 3,960 eggs. This is at the rate of 55.8%, but a decrease of 266 eggs, or 3.8% from last week's production. The pullets have laid a total of 126,428 eggs since November 1, 1926. The present Contest is 4,628 eggs ahead of last year's competition at the end of the thirty-sixth week.

High Pens for the Week

Sunnyside Poultry Farm, W. L.	56
E. E. Chamberlain, W. L.	54
Belcoe Poultry Farm, W. L.	53
The Grove Poultry Farm, W. L.	53
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, R.I. Reds	53

High Pens to Date

The highest pens to date in each variety are:

White Leghorns	
W. R. Dewsnap	1689
Sunnyside Farm	1634
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	1631
Dr. L. E. Heasley	1621
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm	1613
Five Point Leghorn Farm	1549

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	1654
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	1601
Fristegarth Farm	1523
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	1478

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	1257
R. W. Davis & Sons	1257
Lewis Farms	1232

White Plymouth Rocks

Springdale Farm	1221
-----------------	------

Teach Pullets to Use Roosts

It is a good plan to get the pullets to roosting as soon as possible. This will allow some circulation of air around their bodies at night and prevent overheating. They will grow better. If perches are provided near the floor at first they will soon learn to use them. This will also prevent trouble in fall when they are put into the laying house.

Attention to good ventilation during hot summer nights will pay dividends. In addition to the regular ventilators, it is a good plan to take out the windows in the front of the house.

Milk supplies enough of most of the minerals needed in the diet of poultry except lime and phosphorus. Where much milk is fed, oyster shell or limestone and bone meal should be added to the ration to provide an adequate supply of these minerals.

New Jersey the Egg Basket of the East

(Continued from page 5)

It may sound to some readers that in my opinion there are no other poultry production sections in the East. There are. I am sure my good friends down on Long Island will not think I am forgetting them. There are some poultry farms on Long Island that carry most interesting stories and some day we hope to hear from them. Then again, we must not forget the great duck industry down on the east end of Long Island, of which there is nothing greater in the entire United States. But Vineland, Toms River and other New Jersey producing sections are very extensive and they produce a vast amount of poultry products that flow into the Metropolitan district and other nearby markets. A man who has made his business the poultry business, should try his level best to visit this region and make a study of their methods. Certainly we found a most cordial welcome among those people in south Jersey and they were only too glad to tell us all they knew, for they in turn realize they do not know it all and want to hear what other folks are doing.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads

You must say

"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Should Children Work on the Farm?

(Continued from page 2)

and a little spending money. There were no "ifs" and "ands" about it either but what Dad told them to do they did. Well, the children argued, certain town and village children didn't have to work, why should they? This is a very important question, wholly aside from whether children have to work to earn a living or a few extras and was the subject of an illustrated talk by dad.

It is one of the greatest disadvantages, of the city and the village as places for children to grow up that the opportunities for work there are limited. Most city and village children either don't have to work or can't easily find useful and interesting work to do. On a farm the opportunity to work usefully is never lacking and the necessity seldom. But the farmer often goes to the other extreme and works his children too hard and without the pay which not only encourages them but teaches them how money is earned and its value. I think, that aside from chores, errands and general usefulness about the home as their share of the family duties, that children should be paid when they work. Even if the amount is nominal, it teaches the lesson of earning and values early in life.

Of course children should not be worked beyond their strength. Their growth and health should be other rewards too. Last night for example as a reward for getting certain jobs done, we went to the lake for a swim. And the children are looking forward to two weeks each in scout camps. They earn the money for this and it is something to work for. Why do farm boys and girls need a vacation and outing? For a change to help keep them thinking of work as drudgery and farm life as a hard life, to develop new outlooks and new contacts and to round out their lives.

If parents can teach efficiently these lessons of working, earning and learning values I believe they will have contributed almost as much to the education of their children as the public school system itself, and I am sure that the chief reason why farm boys and girls make such good records in cities and in public life later, is not our relatively poor country schools but our farms themselves as places to learn to work, earn, learn, and live. There are few things more important to the future of our nation than these four.

More Money for Western New York Farmers

(Continued from page 3)

production, they possibly could use some of it to feed their own cows and in addition could grow almost unlimited quantities of clover and alfalfa, the most natural roughage that can be fed a dairy cow.

I know of sections where dairying is

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock.

7 weeks old, \$4.50
8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.75

Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$6.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT Selected Spring Pigs

From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7.00 each.

CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$5.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

not a present practiced very much because there has been no shipping station and it has not paid to make butter or to ship cream. But the shipping station would come fast enough provided there were enough farmers in any community with enough cows to make a production that would pay a dealer to operate a station.

Now we do not believe in making the suggestion that thousands of farmers should rush into the business of producing milk. All such adjustments should come slowly. But we do believe that there is something here for the good farmers of Western New York to think about and act upon in a conservative way and that such action would fit well into their present activities and guarantee a more permanent agriculture for a section that is now having and promises to continue to have serious economic difficulties.

Notes from Western New York

THERE is an unusual amount of alsike clover in the eastern part of Erie County and in the western part of Wyoming and Allegheny Counties. In talking with a farmer near Chafee he observed that this clover is largely volunteer clover and that he believes it is largely due to the large amount of rainfall this last spring. In driving through that section for miles the air is literally filled from the fragrance of the fields.

Haying has been started on the majority of farms in this section although further west in Erie County many had not yet started on July 8. The hay crop promises to be good. On many farms it is rather short but quite thick.

* * *

One of the old land marks of Tompkins County has disappeared. The old covered bridge near Trumansburg is being replaced by a modern structure and travelers on that road are required to detour to Taughannock Falls.

* * *

The wheat crop in Western New York is looking good and will soon be ready to cut. It is interesting to watch the corn crop on different farms. There are very few pieces that show the growth that they should have at this time of the year. Many fields were not only small but choked with weeds and it is doubtful whether they will ever recover from this setback. However, where the weeds have been controlled it is reasonable to expect that a fairly good crop will be put into the silo in the fall.

* * *

It is reported that the Dairymen's League has purchased the Queen City Company which owns a number of plants which have been shipping to the fluid market in Buffalo. This is good news to a large number of dairymen in Erie County, yet there are many who for various reasons have not become Dairymen's League members and who regret this action as it means that they must either join the Dairymen's League or look for some other market. Dairy cows are scarce in this section and are bringing a good price.

Swine Questions and Answers

A CONCISE, interesting and practical book recently put out by Webb Publishing Company, is "Swine Questions and Answers" by W. H. Peters. Mr. Peters is chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry of the University of Minnesota and live-stock editor of *The Farmer*.

The book is written in question and answer style and includes practically every question on which the average breeder might wish to have information. It contains 135 pages of text as well as numerous illustrations. It is handy in size and published with a paper cover so that it makes a very handy reference book for the swine breeder.

A brush and can of kerosene are mighty good tools to loosen dirt and rust so that bearings may be properly adjusted and bolts and nuts tightened.

3 Ways to Make Money on Summer Feeding



Mail the Coupon for This Free Booklet.

1. Feeding the Dry Cow
2. Feeding the Dairy Heifer, and
3. FEEDING THE MILKING HERD.

"Feed a grain ration in summer" is the slogan today in the leading dairy districts. And almost invariably these summer rations include Linseed Meal.

Why are these prosperous farmers no longer satisfied with pasture alone, in summer? Because a richer ration — with Linseed Meal — pays immediate profits and gives a double return through building up the vitality of cows for high milk production in fall and winter.

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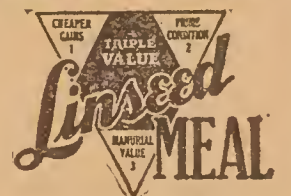
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Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Send your booklet R-7 on Summer Feeding.

Name _____

Address _____



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DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR CORN CROP!

INSTEAD have a reliable Silo in readiness for any emergency. Then if your belated corn fails to mature; is nipped by an early frost, or becomes infested with the corn borer you won't suffer loss. In a Unadilla Silo all such corn becomes succulent, nutritious feed.

The Unadilla is easy to erect and safe to use. Its patented door opening is continuous, with the door fasteners forming a safe ladder all the way up. With a Unadilla, there

is no need for the hard lifting or pitching of silage—you simply push the silage out at any level.

With its great convenience and unique safety features, it is no wonder that the Unadilla is the favorite silo of most leading dairymen.

We have all sizes of Oregon Fir or Spruce silos ready for shipment immediately. The time to order your silo is now. Then have it erected and ready to fill at the most opportune time.

You can either take advantage of our liberal cash discount offer or buy a Unadilla on the easy time payment plan. Write for catalog, prices and terms.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. All good growing pigs. Examine pigs on arrival at your depot and if not satisfied, return at my expense. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503 W.

SWINE BREEDERS

REGISTERED Poland China boars and breeding stock. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Dela.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE 100 lb. boars and gilts, \$30 each. Large litters. Choice breeding stock. Order now.
RAINBOW STOCK FARM, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.50 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.75

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$6.50 each

PIGS - PIGS - PIGS

Express Paid to Your Depot

These pigs are from quality stock and are fast growers: Chester white and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Also a few pure bred Chester Whites \$7.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Prompt delivery guaranteed.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

more profit in BEANS!

Harvest your crop more quickly and economically with a Miller Bean Harvester. For 40 years recognized as the best by the biggest growers everywhere. Reasonably priced and built to last.

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Exterminate Corn Borers ROSS METAL SILO

Made of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."



Easy terms—buy now, pay later. Agents wanted.

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Ross Old Reliable Ensilage Cutter is another exterminator of the borer. Cuts ensilage into 1/8 inch pieces. All steel construction. Write for prices.

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Makers of Brooder Houses—Silos—Cribs—Bins—Cutters—Mills—Garages

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Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

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W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

BUSHEL STAVE BASKETS

Once used—hampers, carriers with 6 4-qt. tins and divider. Berry crates, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. Egg Cases—30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids, New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
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Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
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EGGS WANTED

Well-packed, evenly graded. Whites and Browns bring highest prices

LEWIS & SANDBANK

Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK COM. AGENCIES

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk ...	\$2.95	\$2.80
2 A Fluid Cream ..	2.21	2.05
2 B Cond. milk		
Soft Cheese	2.46	
Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese ..	2.15	2.00
4 Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for July, 1926, was \$2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The June surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.61 per cwt. for Class 1 and \$1.27 for Class 2.

June Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following June prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross \$2.19

Expenses06

Net Pool Price 2.13

Certificate of Indebtedness15

Net Cash Price to Farmers \$1.98

The net cash price to farmers in June 1926 was for 3% \$1.66 (\$1.86 for 3.5%). The June 1925 net cash price to farmers was \$1.70 (3%).

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for June 1927 is \$2.22 per hundred. This is equivalent to \$2.42 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for June a year ago was \$2.12 1/2 for 3% milk. The June 1925 Sheffield price was \$2.01.

BUTTER MARKET IMPROVES

CREAMERY	July 12	July 5	July 13, 1926
SALTED			
Higher			
than extra ..	42 1/2-43	42	42 1/2-41
Extra (92 sc.)	42	41 1/2	40
84-91 score ..	36	40 1/2	34 1/2-39 1/2
Lower G'ds	35	35 1/2	33 1/2-34

Buyers of butter were rather slow to take hold after the 4th of July holiday and prices yielded about one cent on the finer grades. This started considerable interest, much of it speculative and the tone of the market has gradually improved. Receipts have continued heavy and have included several cars from Chicago. This western butter will probably stop any large increase in prices and may result in a slight reduction. On the 12th a good trade was reported in strictly fancy butter and leading grades of fresh creamery advanced a quarter of a cent. The demand for the lower grades has been rather slow but on the 12th there was a slight improvement along this line.

On July 1st the State Department of Agriculture and Markets reported the amount of butter in storage in licensed cold storage warehouses in New York State was 13,322,670 pounds as compared with 14,308,090 pounds on July 1, last year. In licensed cold storage warehouses in greater New York they reported 8,804,097 pounds on July 1 as compared with 10,136,667 pounds on July 1, 1926.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM

STATE	July 12	July 5	July 13, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	24 1/2-25 1/2	24-25	23 1/2-24
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27	27-28	27 1/2-29
Held Av'ge	25	26 1/2	26 1/2-27

The cheese market has shown some improvement since last week's report, particularly on the finest grades. The markets in northern New York are very firm and the country costs are high, in many instances being above a parity with New York. The Watertown and Canton cheese boards made a price of 23 1/4c on twins and for fancy flats premiums were paid. Reports up-state were on the basis of 25 1/2c on well classed marks F.O.B. shipping points. The make in Wisconsin is about equal to last year and nearly equal to last year in New York. On July 11 the cold storage holdings in public ware-

houses in New York were reported as 2,103,138 as compared with 2,897,673 last year.

EGGS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	July 12	July 5	July 13, 1926
Selected Ext's	38-40	36	38-41
Av'ge Extras	35-37	33	35-38
Extra Firsts	31-33	30	31-34
Firsts	29-30	28	29-32
Gathered	24-28 1/2	24 1/2-28	29 1/2-35
Pullets	25-27	25	26-33 1/2

BROWNS
Hennerly 29-35
Gathered 24-28 1/2

There has been rather an improvement in the egg market since our last report. Receipts have increased slightly but are behind the corresponding week last year and accumulations have been materially less than a year ago. The quality of the arrivals has been rather low due to the excessive hot weather in the middle west.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily by American Agriculturist for your benefit, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

The eggs going into storage have been matched by withdrawals especially from short stored eggs which has helped to prevent greater improvement in prices and together with other factors have caused buyers to be extremely critical of quality.

The storage situation as reported by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets is as follows: On July 1 there were 1,589,915 cases in licensed cold storage houses in the state as compared with 1,326,448 cases on July last year. There was proportionately heavier increase in the amount of frozen eggs in storage.

GOOD DEMAND FOR FOWLS

FOWLS	July 12	July 5	July 23, 1926
Colored	—	28-30	28-29
Leghorn	—	25-26	24-26
BROILERS			
Colored	—	20-36	38-45
Leghorn	—	15-26	25-33
DUCKS, Nearby	24-	22-24	25-27

Cars of poultry arriving have contained an unusually large proportion of broilers and as a result there has been a heavy demand for fowls with a firm market while receipts of broilers have been in excessive supply and prices have been driven downward. On Saturday, the 9th, express colored fowls were reported at 30 to 31c and Leghorns 30 to 32c. Heavy broilers were reported up to 35c with Leghorns down as low as 20c on small and up to 32 on large broilers.

On Monday and Tuesday the situation was unchanged there still being a surplus of broilers and a scarcity of fowls and as no definite values were reported quotations are omitted. Some peddling business was reported in fancy heavy fowls as high as 35c and Leghorns at 26 to 27c. The low price of eggs in the west is apparently causing a cleaning up of young stock. Receivers are expecting a higher proportion of fowls in the near future.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	July 12	July 5	July 13, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July)	1.43 3/8	1.44 1/2	1.43 3/8
Corn (July)	1.00 1/4	.97 1/2	.75 1/4
Oats (July) .....	.45	.45 1/4	.38 1/2

CASH GRAINS	July 12	July 5	July 13, 1926
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.54 3/8	1.57 3/8	1.58 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.21 3/4	1.17	.94
Oats, No. 2 .....	.54	.59	.50 3/4

FEEDS	July 9	July 2	July 10, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	36.75	42.90	31.00
Sp'g Bran	29.00	30.70	24.50
H'd Bran	31.00	31.70	26.50
Stand'd Mids	33.00	33.20	25.00
Soft W. Mids	37.00	42.20	32.00
Flour Mids	40.00	41.20	30.50
Red Dog	45.00	47.20	34.50
Wh. Hominy	38.50	38.20	29.00
Yel. Hominy	39.50	38.20	29.25
Corn Meal	44.00	—	32.00
Gluten Feed	35.00	38.20	37.75
Gluten Meal	47.00	48.20	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	39.40	35.50
41% C. S. Meal	42.00	43.40	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	44.00	45.40	39.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	48.40	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There is little change in the hay market since our last report. There is considerable stock on hand and the market

is rather dull. Choice No. 1 timothy and light mixtures quoted at \$24 for large bales and \$21 to \$22 for small bales. Prices ranged down from \$18 to \$20 for large bales for No. 3 and \$16 to \$18 for small bales of the same grade. Rye straw is quoted at \$34 and \$35 a ton.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

Receipts of live calves were rather low on the 12th and the market was firm and prices higher. Most arrivals were from the south and sold at \$13.50 to \$15.50. The market was easier on lambs. Prices were somewhat lower with \$16 the top price on best qualities with most sales at \$14.50 to \$15.50.

Hogs, Yorkers (100-150 lbs.) \$11 to \$11.50. (170-200 lbs.) \$9.75 to \$10.50. (200 to 220 lbs.) \$8.75 to \$10.00. Heavy bulls \$6 to \$6.35, heavy cows \$7 to \$7.50 with light weights down to \$3.50 to \$5.

Receipts of country dressed veal calves continue light but the demand is limited and the market is not more than steady. A few selected veals worked out a little higher than quoted but 21 and 22c was about all that could be obtained on the best grades with prices ranging downward according to quality.

Live rabbits were quoted at 20 to 25c.

POTATO MARKET STEADY

Digging has started on Long Island and New Jersey although as yet the receipts from these sections are small. The quality of these arrivals is showing up satisfactorily with the exception of some green stock. Offerings are a little lighter, demand is active and the tone of the market is steady to firm.

On the 12th the best No. 1 were quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 with occasional sales, especially from Maryland, reaching \$3.87 1/2. Long Islands were quoted at \$3.75 and \$4. Few No. 1s are sold below \$3 except poor green stock.

According to a recent crop report the potato acreage in New York State has increased 9% over what was harvested last year, in other words there will be 270,000 acres this year as compared to 248,000 last year.

There has been a similar increase in potato acreage throughout the late northern potato growing states of Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Minnesota. The entire potato acreage in the United States has increased about 11% over last year.

Bean Acreage Lower in New York

The New York bean acreage is 2% less than was harvested last year. However a large percentage of last year's acreage was never harvested so the decrease is greater than the figures indicate. The bean acreage in Michigan is 20% greater than was harvested last year.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from the Market News Service, U. S. D. A.

Prices have slanted upward all summer. The middle of July recorded further market gains in the great staples, cotton, grain, feeds, livestock and fruits. Dairy products held their place with a stronger underlying position. Hay and potatoes tend lower with larger supply in prospect.

Crop prospects are only fair but part of the doubt is owing to the late start. The big feature is the reduced acreage, and poor condition of corn, which of course affects the feed outlook. A long growing season will help with planted crops. Tree fruits of all kinds seem likely enough to bear good prices. Vegetables are doing well in most sections.

The total production of 392,943,000 bushels of potatoes, about an average crop, is forecast. The acreage was the largest since 1923. Because of increased population the production would be only 3.3 bushels per capita, thus affording a fair outlook for prices. The southern part of the Virginia peninsula is cleaning out and interest is shifting to New York and states north, also to Kentucky, Kansas and Missouri.

Butter markets have continued fairly steady since early in June. Receipts are still heavy and are thought to indicate a heavy production in late summer. Movement into storage has been heavy but total holdings reported July 12 were more than 90,000,000 pounds, over 3,000,000 pounds greater than a year ago. Cheese markets continued steady with prices in country markets showing little change in recent weeks. Trade is still slow with buying for storage lighter than the normal for the season. Production is heavier than a year ago and storage holdings of American cheese at nearly 50,000,000 pounds are about 4,000,000 pounds heavier than last year.

Interest in wool on the Boston market was more general among manufacturers during the first half of July than at any previous time this year. Even wools from vegetable fleece and the territory wool sections moved out of the mills at slightly hardening prices despite the heavy shipments of domestic wools arriving on the market during the past fortnight.



P. A. was
made-to-measure
for me

PRINCE ALBERT couldn't have suited me better if I had made the blueprints myself, and superintended the entire job from soup to nuts! It fitted my smoke-taste perfectly the first time I tried it. I started right — with P. A. — and I've stayed with it.

I wanted fragrance. I got it . . . both from the tobacco in the tidy red tin and in the smoke itself. Fragrance that reminded me of woodland trails just after a soft, spring rain. I wanted mildness—mildness that would let me smoke from morning till midnight.

But mildness alone was not enough. I demanded a full, rich tobacco body that would satisfy my pipe-hankering on every fire-up. There again Prince Albert had my measure, right to the tick of the tape. Cool, long-burning, free from bite and parch—P. A. was all of these.

You suspect by this time that I am satisfied with P. A. I'll tell the world I am! And I want to get it over to *you* that, if you don't know P. A. by personal experience, you've got something coming to you . . . something mighty good. Try P. A., on the word of a friend!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

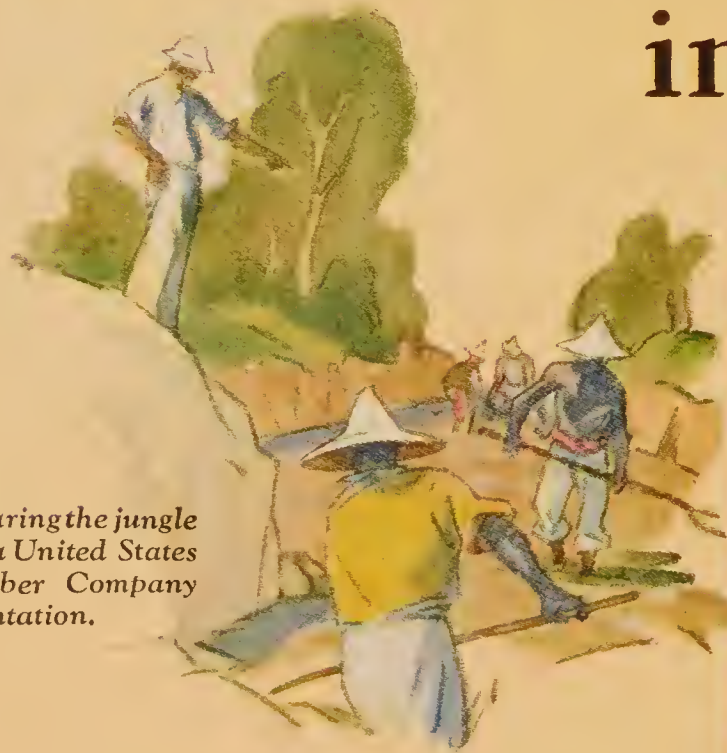


PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

The Greatest Large-Scale Farmer in the World

Clearing the jungle
for a United States
Rubber Company
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Picture a group of farms totaling 136,000 acres with 20,000 hands to work them. Consider that these farms had to be cleared from virgin jungle, drained, fertilized, prepared. That 10,000,000 trees have been grown from seed, set out, grafted. Consider, also, that these farms have whole villages within their borders, schools and hospitals. Docks of their own. 80 miles of railroad and 355 miles of motor roads. Picture this and you begin to get an idea of the greatest agricultural enterprise in the world—the Far Eastern rubber plantations of the United States Rubber Company.

This huge development has but one object—to make certain of an ever-increasing supply of the finest rubber that can be grown for United States Tires. And so to guarantee the users of United States Tires *quality* right through from the place where quality must start—the rubber from which the tires are built.



Bud-grafting young
stock. Each budded
tree must be pro-
tected with a shield
of leaves.



Get more for your money!

THE longer wear of United States Royal Cord Balloons begins with rubber grown for quality. But plantation ownership is only one of the important steps in producing these better tires.

To obtain tire cord of the quality its specifications demand, the United States Rubber Company operates its own Cotton Mills in the heart of the cotton fields.

And every Royal Cord Balloon incorporates three of the greatest forward steps ever made in tire building:

Sprayed Rubber—the purest, strongest and most uniform crude rubber known; *Web Cord*—the framework of the tire structure in which the cotton cords are bonded together with pure rubber latex without friction generating cross-tie threads; and the *Flat Band Method*—which assures a tire equally strong at every point.

Company-owned plantations and mills, new and better materials and methods—all mean greater mileage for tires. That is what you are interested in. Get more for your money—go to the dealer who sells United States Tires.

United States  Rubber Company
Trade Mark

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON



Collecting latex
(rubber tree milk)
from the tapped
trees.

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

The Farm News

Notes From the North Country---County Notes

AFTER several days of unsettled and cloudy weather, the sun has started his work again, and the hay is drying very nicely. Quite a bit was cut the first days of the week and then lay without even wilting to any extent. Where the clover is heavy it will require several days like this to finish the process in good shape.

The "Harvest Weather Forecast" is being inaugurated by the Farm Bureaus of Jefferson and Lewis counties again this year. They are receiving the wholehearted cooperation of the Black River Telephone Co., which has many lines through both counties. The operators give a line call each day at noon and give the forecast as received through the Bureau offices from the U. S. Weather Department to all who are interested enough to listen.

On lines operated by other companies who do not care to contribute toward the community service, local people receive the forecast by phone and then give it to all who call up for it. This service has been carried on for several years and from the beginning in Jefferson and a few other counties about six years ago, has spread to many other sections. It has been found by those who follow the forecasts intelligently and consistently, that they are of much value, not only for haying and harvest but for planning for other activities.

* * *

DURING the closing days of June and the first part of July many family and community gatherings have been held. At these a number of unusual sports have been evolved to add to the interest of the occasion. One of these is the cow calling contest. This was carried out at the gathering of the Rutland community at the Middle Road Community House recently. Fred Case of Champion was declared the champion cow caller—considering distance, volume, and musical qualities. A chicken calling contest was staged for the ladies, and Mrs. George Woodruff won that, both vocally and by pantomime.

The St. Lawrence county farmers picnic will be held at Eel Weir park on August 11th according to latest advices. This will be carried out by county granges, farm and home bureau, Dairyman's League Co-operatives, and other organizations. C. M. Bowen, former county agent in Wyoming county, is acting as county agent following the resignation of S. R. Farley. We understand that a new county agent has been selected, but have not learned his name as yet. He will not arrive until some time in August at least.

* * *

THE struggle is still on between the old line settlers and buyers of cheese in St. Lawrence county, and those who are interested in trying the auction system. The former are holding their weekly sessions in Canton where, years ago, a Cheese Board used to hold meetings, and are handling the larger part of the cheese—perhaps three times as much as that sold by auction at Gouverneur, according to all reports.

The auction sale however is netting slightly higher prices for the best quality cheese than that secured by either the Canton or Watertown Boards by the Price Committee system. Cheese sold for 23½ and 23¼ cents per pound the past two weeks at Gouverneur. At Canton and Watertown the price was 23 cents a week ago, and 23¼ cents this past week. This is the highest price cheese has brought on the Watertown Board at least in over two years, and three cents higher than last year. W. I. Roe.

More New Jersey Counties Heard from in Horseshoe Pitching Contest

HUNTERDON County was a little late in organizing a county farm Bureau but they are right upon schedule in the horseshoe pitching contest. E. A. Gauntt, county agricultural agent of Hunterdon

writes that his county is contemplating sending a representative to the annual contest at High Point Park on July 29th.

Atlantic County is making preparations to be on hand at the annual tournament. The Atlantic County Farmers Picnic is being held July 21st at Lenape Park, Mays Landing, N. J. The Vineland band has been engaged to give a concert in the afternoon and the orchestra of the band will furnish music for dancing in the evening. A number of contests were scheduled for the afternoon including horseshoe pitching to determine the county representative at the High Point contest, a tilting canoes in canocs, potato race for women, men's relay race, 100 yard dash for boys, tug of war between poultrymen and Grangers and swimming race.

Dr. J. M. Thomas of Rutgers University has been announced as the main speaker. County Agent Eldred and Henry Scull, chairman of the picnic committee have arranged a most complete program.

Notes from New York

Chautauqua County—We have had a hot, dry week which has improved the corn prospect but retarded the growth of hay and shortened the pasture. Flies have worried the stock greatly the past week and shortened the milk flow. Farmers are starting haying earlier than usual this year. The past week has been ideal weather for haying. The crop will not be so heavy as was expected a few weeks ago. New seeding looks fairly good but old meadows mostly look like "the devil's flower garden." There will be less corn grown here than usual owing partly to the corn borer and partly to the unfavorable spring. Corn seems to have made a better stand than could have been expected and where it has been thoroughly cultivated has made a fairly good growth and has good color, but many pieces are badly infested with quack grass.—A. J. N.

Essex County—The outstanding public event of the season in Essex County was the great celebration of the Fourth of July at the Crown Point Reservation. The exercises commemorated the 150th Anniversary of the American Revolution in the Crown Point Area. Many thousands gathered to listen to the excellent speeches and witness the pageant which portrayed the history of the region from the time of the Indians down through the wars and early settlements to the end of the Revolutionary War. It was a grand occasion and everything passed off in first class order.—M. E. B.

Dutchess County—These cold nights are bad for corn and it is already three weeks late. The town of Lagrangeville has the name of the best dirt roads in the county. Everybody is busy with haying. Hay is heavy this year. Oats are looking fine, potatoes are late. Eggs sell from 28 to 30 cents wholesale and all kinds of feed is higher in price. Cows are selling high from \$100 to \$200, pigs from \$6 to \$7. Many farmers are losing their chicks because of white diarrhea. The apple crop will be small this year. Crows are helping to make the corn sick.—P. S.

County Notes from Pennsylvania

Crawford County—We have had one week without rain and it has been very warm and then a sudden coolness. Early oats are looking good but some late ones are only three inches high. Corn is very small and a poor stand. It grew very quickly in the few days it was warm. Buckwheat is being sown earlier than usual. Very little grass has been cut yet. Eggs are 22 to 25 cents, butter is 50 cents, veal calves are 11 cents a pound and wool is 32 to 33 cents. Some are making hay.—J. F. S.

Dauphin County—A wonderful crop of hay is being harvested in this coun-

ty. Wheat is looking good. Corn is backward due to a late spring and cold rains. There are no cherries to speak of this year. Strawberries are over. Price for them was 15 to 25 cents per quart. Eggs are 30 cents, poultry is 25 cents per pound. There are no potato bugs this season. Striped cucumber beetles are very numerous.—I. F. A.

Fayette County—Weather being wet and cool all spring hindered spring planting. Corn is very backward for this reason. Fruit is nearly all killed by late frosts. Pastures are unusually good and will be a heavy hay harvest. Oats and wheat good, but not much of them. Cool for this time of the year. Early potatoes are doing well. Bean beetles are doing damage.—Mrs. E. W.

Susquehanna County—Rain today is very welcome as some sections are very dry. July 4 was the coldest day most of us can remember with frost in several places. Corn is standing still and some hot weather is needed to bring it along. Haying started and crop is looking good.—W. P. D.

Cumberland County—Having very unusual weather for time of year. Much rain followed by very cool weather, very nearly frost. Corn being worked and is very small, harvest will be late. Wheat is heavy and tall and is badly lodged. Bright prospects for big hay crop. Fruit of all kinds will be very short. Much complaint in regards to heavy taxation of the Farmers as a rule in comparison with the prices of the products. Many live grange meetings through Cumberland county and much interest manifested. Many prizes for feeding contests.—J. B. K.

Jefferson County—June has been the frostiest June month we know. It cut the early potatoes the second time. Corn is about two weeks late. Hay is about average. Wheat is fair. Frost has damaged the fruit greatly. There will be some apples. Great prospects for blackberries. There are some strawberries where the frost did not catch them. The Dairy business is improving. Farmers are turning their business more to cows. Lewis Evans, Richardsville, Pa.

New Jersey Notes

Atlantic County—Weather conditions have been dry and cool. Red raspberries will not ripen and also dewberries. I picked 1132 baskets today and if we do not get some rain soon they will all be small. Potatoes and corn look good under the conditions. Peaches look good. Tomatoes and all other vegetables are very late. Eggs are selling for 25 cents a dozen. We had a nice shower Thursday afternoon that lasted about one hour which helped everything in general. The raspberries picked recently but the attacks of the borers has reduced the crop far below normal yield that should be expected from this county. Reds are selling at the Municipal market all this past week at \$5.50 or \$6.50; dewberries \$4.75 to \$5.50. The second crop of reds will be poor on account of last month's drought, and the crown borers are doing the rest. A large yield of white potatoes is expected. Sweets are looking fair to date. Huckleberries are selling \$8.50 to \$10 per 32 qt. crate, crop very short on account of late frost.—C. A. U.

Sussex County—Spring was very backward. Corn is not up to standard. The hay crop is heavy, also wheat, rye and oats. Some farmers are cutting hay. Cows are all very scarce and the price for them is going up to \$11 to \$150 a head. Several have quit the dairy business and gone into the poultry business. Eggs are now 35 cents, butter is 60 cents. Very little butter is made. All milk is going to the Borden and Bellwood creameries. Hired help is very scarce because all are working on roads and contractors work.—O. Van H.

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Farm Owners

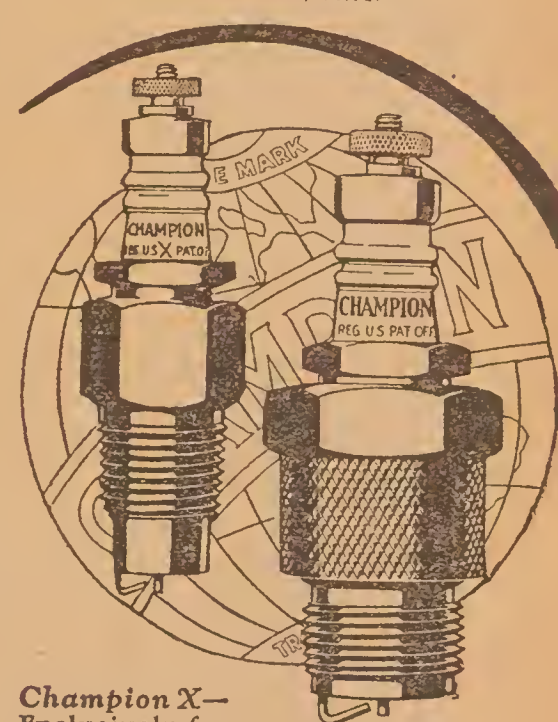
Delays in farming cost money.

That's why thousands of money-making farm owners guarantee dependable operation of their trucks, tractors, stationary engines and other engine-driven farm equipment as well as their personal cars by installing Champion—the better spark plug.

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and cars other than
Fords—and for all
stationary engines
—packed in the
Blue Box
75¢

Ten Best Perennials

Plant Now, Divide Plants before Frost for Next Year's Flowers

"THE best blooming, toughest, and most reliable of the perennials," is the way Victor H. Ries, extension specialist in floriculture at the Ohio State University, introduces a list just compiled of the ten best perennial flowers for the home garden.

The *German iris*, because of its absolute hardiness and variety of color, Mr. Ries puts first. By using varieties that flower at different times, it is possible to have irises in continual bloom for over two months.

The *peony* has a brilliance of color

its long season of bloom and the wealth of color which even one plant will make. Keeping the flowers cut will increase the amount of bloom. Replace every three years.

The *aquilegia*, or *columbine*, will grow in somewhat shady places. Seed sown one year will bloom the next. The long-spurred types are preferred by most people. Two varieties especially popular are *aquilegia chrysantha*, a tall, yellow flower, and *aquilegia skinneri*, a glorified form resembling our native one.

The *pyrethrum* or *painted daisy*, with its brilliant flowers and its fern like foliage, has few equals. The double forms are beautiful, but seldom come true from seed. Get a friend to divide his plant with you.

The *shasta daisy* grows rapidly, and in most gardens can be divided each year. If several varieties are grown, it is pos-

sible to have a continual bloom from May until frost. A new variety well worth trying is the memorial day daisy. Keep the summer blooming forms picked for a steady bloom.

The *phlox* gives us color and interest in our garden during late July and August, when so many of the other flowers are resting. A variety that gives masses of color during early spring is *phlox subulata*. *Phlox divaricata*, our wild sweet william, lends itself well to cultivation. Miss Lingard is the earliest tall *phlox* and should be in every garden.

The *eupatorium coelestinum*, incorrectly called *hardy ageratum*, is a misty blue

Dainty Knickers from a Flour Bag

A DAINTY little pair of knickers may be made from a 96 pound flour bag and made in about two hours even when hand sewed. The size given will suit slim women of height five foot two inches or less. Taller women—also slim—would require full length of flour bag.

This is how I made mine:

The bag was first well bleached and rid of all lettering. Then I measured 25½ inches upwards from the bottom and cut horizontally across the bag, discarding the top portion. Again beginning at bottom of bag, I cut 10½ inches up the middle vertically.

The rest was easy. A strong white elastic was sewn into a hem made at the top for the waist and a gusset (3½ inches in length when doubled for sewing on) was stitched on at the dividing line at the bottom. I had no side seams to bother with, leaving the bag just as it was. Next the extremely short leg-ports were joined up and round the bottom of the legs was cut out in fancy petal style. This I bound with a narrow strip of the sacking which had been discarded from the top of the bag. Next day the knickers were dyed a pretty golden brown and I felt quite pleased with their appearance and hope to make some more on the same plan.—H. McF., Canada.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This little suggestion may be put to good use when making inexpensive costumes for pageants and plays.

Some lettuce and salad dressing added to a can of fish plus a cucumber, equals a delicious lunch or supper dish, minus a hot cook.



Every Woman Should Have the Complete Course in Embroidery

Ten lessons exceptionally well written by Mrs. Minnie Berry, an authority on Embroidery and Kindred subjects. Seventy illustrations, showing all the following stitches:

Stem or Outline Stitch, including the Slanted, Split, Twisted, Knotted or Beaded.

Chain or Loop Stitch, Cross Stitch, Long and Short Stitch, Solid Kensington Stitch, Satin Stitch, Raised Satin Stitch, Buttonhole Single and Double Stitch, Blanket Stitch, Ladder Stitch, Mexican Stitch, Eyelet Stitch, Lace Stitch, Fish Net Stitch, Coral Single and Double Stitch, French Knot Stitch, Stem Stitch, Couching of every kind, with ten separate illustrations, Persian Double and Single Stitch, Ismit Stitch, Janina Stitch, Lattice Stitch, Roman Stitch, Ship Ladder Stitch, Wheat Ear Stitch, Border Stitch, Reverse Bias Stitch, Overlap Stitch, Solid Overlap Stitch, Tapestry Stitch, Bullion Stitch, Cord or Twine Stitch, Seed Stitch, Beading Stitch, Bulgarian Stitch, Darning Stitch, Brick Stitch, Pattern Darning Stitch, Queen Anne Stitch, Over Cast Stitch, Birds Eye Stitch, Peccot Stitch, Leaf Stitch, Fancy Cross Stitch, Spider Web Stitch, Cushion Stitch, Gobelin Stitch, Tent Stitch, Star Stitch, Point Matie Stitch, Arrow Head Stitch, Horn Stitch, Rope Stitch.

Also all about stems, punch work and Wal-lachian.

Book printed on fine quality enamel paper with cover in two colors.

Thirty-six pages. Six by Nine. Twenty-five cents.

Send order to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, N. Y. C.

The All-Purpose Frock



2805

Nothing could be more serviceable in summer than such a frock made by pattern 2805. Shantung, cotton broadcloth, silk crepe, or the pretty cotton prints lend themselves nicely to such a pattern. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size 2¾ yards of 30 inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting is required. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the New Summer Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

which few flowers equal. It is effective in the flower border, in front of shrubs, or as a specimen plant. It is rather slow to get started, but when once started may be left undisturbed for several years.

Delphinium or *larkspur*, with its tall, majestic spikes and exquisite shades of blue, is an attractive flower. It will bloom twice in the season if the first bloom is not allowed to go to seed. *Delphinium chinense* is especially fine for cut flowers, being smaller and more delicate than the taller form.

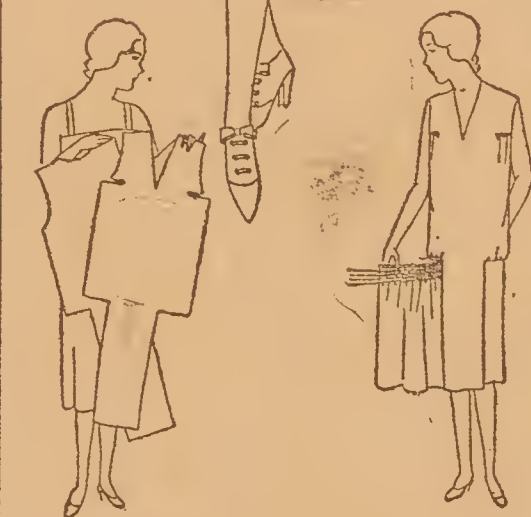
The *gaillardia*, or *blanket flower*, with its brilliant reds and yellows, is an old favorite. Pick the flowers regularly if constant bloom is desired. Cut the old plants back to the central root each fall to make compact clumps, Mr. Ries advises. Plant to reseed at least every three years with young plants. If left undisturbed this plant will reseed itself.

The *coreopsis* is one of the perennials indispensable for the garden, because of

Good for Afternoon Wear



2819



The soft shirring of dress pattern 2819 suggests afternoon and informal evening wear. The fullness above the bust makes for easy fitting of most figures. The long scarf collar is very attractive and adds length. Soft, sheer materials such as chiffon, georgette crepe, voile or celanese are best suited for such a pattern and for such uses. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 40-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

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The *eupatorium coelestinum*, incorrectly called *hardy ageratum*, is a misty blue

EVERY farm woman takes great pride in her jellies, jams, preserves and the vegetables and other things that she so carefully puts up for next winter's use.

It is real economy to save these delicious things for days ahead when fresh things are not available. It is much easier nowadays, with the new water bath and pressure cookers. The wonderful kettles; steamers, strainers, food choppers; scales, fruit presses, etc., made from aluminum and enameled ware, or skillfully ground iron ware save lots of time and trouble. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask to see the newest things for putting up fruits and vegetables. They are always glad to show them and you will be surprised how little money it will take to give you everything you will need to work with.

Ask also to see the new kerosene and gasoline stoves. They make canning and preserving so easy; saving the bothersome labor of carrying in coal or wood. You will no longer have to suffer from the heat of a range fire. You ought to have one of these stoves anyway for they will be the greatest convenience that you ever had in your kitchen.

You will like to trade at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store, for their helpful service, fine goods and low prices will give you complete satisfaction.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Lovely Old Potpourri Recipes

Many A. A. Friends Respond to Request for Help

WE wish to take this means of thanking the friends of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for so kindly sending in recipes for potpourri or old fashioned rose bowls which we requested for a subscriber. Although no two of the recipes were written exactly alike many of them gave the same list of contents and methods of preparing. Some of the recipes date back 75 years or more. One sender of recipes wrote that her rose-bowl had been stored away for eight years, but when opened was found to be as sweet as ever.

For the benefit of all our readers we are printing typical recipes and hope that they will enjoy preparing this very delightful mixture. The subscriber who asked for the recipe has already had several forwarded to her by mail and expresses herself as being highly delighted with them.

It is a spirit of true neighborliness which prompts one to answer such a request even though the neighbor does not live in one's own community.

A Simple Recipe

Spread rose petals on paper (or cloth) and dry in the sun, stirring occasionally to be sure they are thoroughly dry. Place layer of petals in jar and cover with a fairly thick layer of ground spices, allspice, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, etc., just any you happen to have, using slightly less clove than others, as it has a heavier odor. To each layer of spices add a tiny pinch of salt. This brings out the fragrance of both roses and spice, and provides enough moisture to keep the petals from crumbling so quickly. Fill the jar with alternate layers of petals and spices. A good way to do is to put in a day's supply at a time. In this way you have the delightful fragrance from the start.

It is a good idea to keep the jar closed part of the time, as this renews the sweetness and does not waste it. Also it is a good idea to stir it all up occasionally during the winter, as it keeps the spices from gradually sinking to the bottom.—H. M. T., Conn.

No Guesswork About This One

Rose leaves	16 ounces
Lavender flowers	16 ounces
Orris root (in coarse powder)	8 ounces
Cloves (in coarse powder)	2 ounces
Cinnamon (in coarse powder)	2 ounces
Allspice (in coarse powder)	2 ounces
Table salt	16 ounces

The salt not only increases the bulk but serves to keep the powder moist.

The Drug Store Helps Here

Sandalwood	16 ounces
Gum benzoin	2 ounces
Orris root	12 ounces
Cloves	2 ounces
Mace	1 ounce
Tonka beans	2 grains
Musk	40 grains
Oil of rose	40 drops
Oil of lavender	1 dram
Oil of bergamo	2 drams
Oil of lemon	2 drams
Rose leaves (dried)	

—Mrs. E. E., N. Y.

This Is More of the Mixture

The flowers should be gathered in the early morning and kept in a cool, airy place until the dew has evaporated. Then put in a large glass jar in one-half inch layers sprinkled liberally with salt. Leave in the jar for 10 days, stirring every morning. Then have ready one-quarter ounce of mace, and one-half ounce each of allspice and cloves, all coarsely ground (or pounded in a mortar), half a grated nutmeg, half an ounce of cinnamon broken into bits, one ounce powdered orris root and a quarter pound dried lavender flowers. Mix these together in a bowl, then fill the jar with alternative layers of the roses and mixture. A few drops each of several essential oils—rose, geranium, bitter almond, orange flowers, zergamot, musk, etc.—should be dropped on each layer. Over all pour one ounce of your favorite perfume. Such a rose jar will keep for

years if sweet things are added from time to time, such as a few tube roses or a spray of heliotrope. If the jar is left open for a half hour each day it will fill the room with a delightful fragrance, spicy and refreshing, unlike any other perfume. The potpourri can be made of other flowers as well, but the flowers chosen should be of agreeable perfume such as pinks, violets, verbena, heliotrope pink clover, etc.—Mrs. L. F., Conn.

Old Time Potpourri

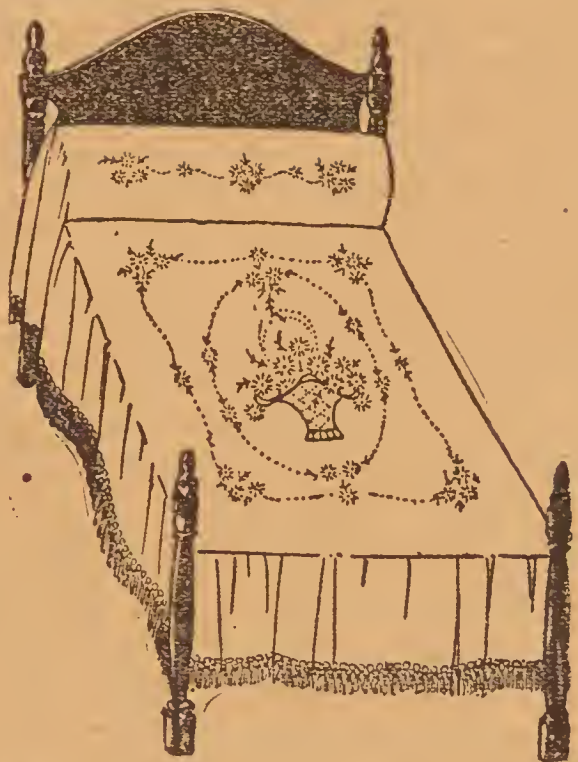
To one gallon rose leaves, one gallon of pink clover blossoms, one quart lavender blossoms, dried in ye sun, add one quart salt, layer by layer.

Ye Dry Spices

Two ounces ground nutmeg, two ounces ground cinnamon, two ounces allspice, two whole cloves, pounded up. Six ounces sandalwood. Mix together.

Ye Oils

One ounce oil of geranium, one ounce of oil of lemon, one-half ounce oil of rose, one quart of alcohol. Stand for ten days to ripen. Then after thoroughly mixing, start a layer of leaves, then a layer



The very pretty design shown on bed-spread No. 164 comes stamped on finest quality Krinkle Krepe, and when worked in attractive colorings add a real touch of beauty and distinction to the entire room.

The spread is 81x100" in size, and full length curtains with valance, as well as scarf 18x45" can be had to match, thereby giving a complete set to the bed-room. Prices are as follows: Spread on heavy Krinkle Krepe \$3.95; curtains with valance to match, \$2.20; scarf to match, 63c. Directions are furnished enabling any woman to embroider the entire set most successfully. Be sure to state number, and which of the articles is desired when ordering. Send order to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

of spices, until ye crock is full; lastly drop in the alcohol (into which all ye oils have been mixed). Cover, and let stand for one week.—Mrs. E. W., N. Y.

Old Fashioned Rose Scent

Gather one bushel rose leaves, take a four gallon stone jar, and put into it a layer of absorbent cotton saturated with pure olive oil. Upon this put a layer of rose leaves, quite thick. Repeat until the jar is full, each day adding cotton and rose-leaves as the contents sink. At the end of two weeks turn contents of the jar into a flat white enameled pan, put the cover on it, and two heavy flat irons, press all the oil you can, which will be about one pint, as you have used about one quart in the cotton. Divide the oil in half, keeping one half for the milk of roses. To the remaining half add two quarts of best-proof alcohol, cover tightly, let stand ten days, stirring thoroughly once every day. Then strain through a fine cloth into bottles of desired size.—Mrs. E. W., N. Y.

Milk of Roses

Almonds, half-pound (after blanching), one half pint rose oil (which you made), one pint alcohol, one quart distilled water, one half ounce oil soap, one half ounce white wax, one half ounce spermaceti, melt

the oil of soap, adding three ounces of the distilled water and the white wax and the spermaceti in a double boiler, stirring occasionally. Then in another dish put the blanched almonds, pounding to a paste, and add balance of water, trickling it by degrees until it is smooth. After thoroughly mixed, strain the almond mixture through a piece of washed muslin, with least possible pressure. After all is strained, add a little more rose water, so as not to lose any in bulk. Place the first mixture in a deep bowl, and blend both together. As the last of this emulsion goes into bowl, the alcohol in which the oil of roses has been dissolved is also slowly added to the above and must be added very slowly as it may curdle. Strain again and bottle.—Mrs. E. W., N. Y.

Rose Pillow

If you wish to fill a pillow with leaves, spread the petals in the shade, but on a sunny day and dry well before stuffing the pillow. Then scatter a tablespoonful of powdered orris root among them and sprinkle with ten drops of the real attar of roses. Make an inner cover of glazed cambric and the outer cover of silk or satin, just to suit your fancy.—C. D. W., Ill.

When you have only a small amount of cream, and wish to whip it for a certain purpose, help it out, by using with it the stiffly beaten white of one egg and a spoonful or two of pulverized or powdered sugar. It will prove equally good as though one had all cream. And many think the egg white a great improvement.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

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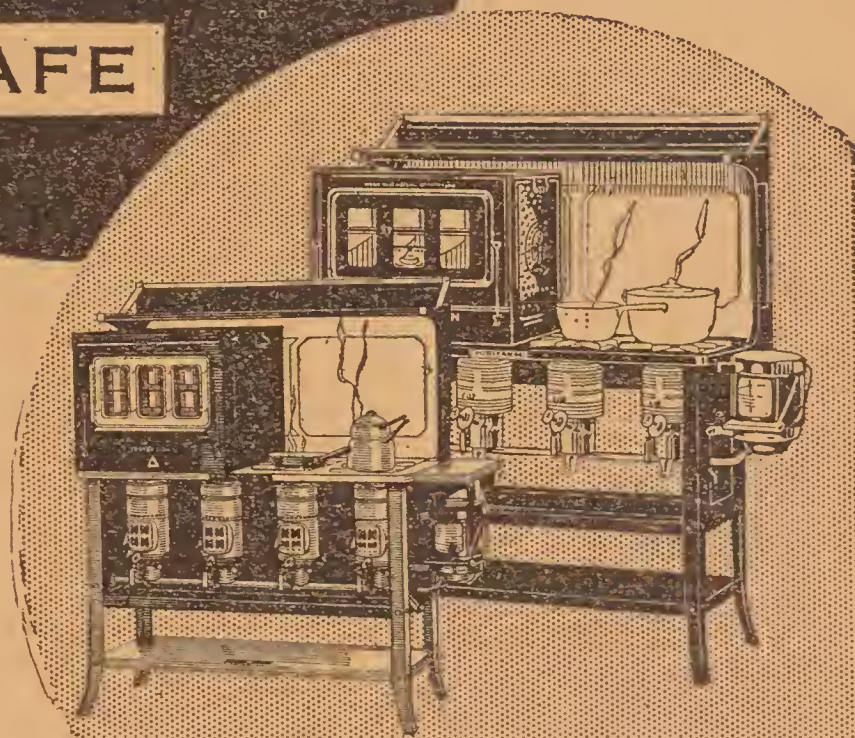
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A GAIN and again we fired, vedettes to left and right of us joining in, and showing their zeal and watchfulness by firing briskly at nothing at all—unless it was at each other.

It was a sight worth seeing, the retreat of that company of legionaries. At a cool order from the officer, they faced about, opened out, doubled to the oasis, and went to ground, turning to the enemy and taking cover so that, within a couple of minutes of our first shots, there was nothing to be seen but a dark and menacing oasis, to approach which was death....

"Good work!" said Digby. "And they can jolly well stop there until the fort is burnt out.... We'll go in and get camels, as vedettes whose camels have been shot by these attacking Arabs, later on.... If we swagger up to the sentry on the camels, and pitch a bold yarn, it ought to be all right...."

"Yes—better if one of us goes," said I. "Then, if he doesn't return, the other can clear off on foot, or try some other dodge."

"That's it," agreed Digby. "I'll have first go."

"Now tell me all that happened," he added, "and then I'll bring you up to date."

I did so, giving him a full account of all our doings, from the time he had left us to go to the mounted company.

He then told me of how his *escouade* had suddenly been ordered from Tanout-Azzal to Tokotu. Here they had found of all people on this earth, the Spahi officer who had once visited Brandon Abbas, now Major de Beaujolais, seconded from his regiment for duty with the mounted units in the *Territoire Militaire* of the Soudan, where the mobile Touaregs were presenting a difficult problem to the peaceful penetrators towards Timbuctu and Lake Tchad.

The Major had not recognised Digby, of course, nor Digby him, until he heard his name and that he was a Spahi.

At Tokotu, news had been received that Zinderneuf was besieged by a huge force of Touaregs, and de Beaujolais had set off at once.

The rest I knew until the moment when I had seen Digby, who was de Beaujolais' trumpeter, climb into the fort....

"Well—you know what I saw as I got on to the roof," said Digby, "and you can imagine (can you, I wonder?) what I felt when I saw Beau lying there.... I dashed down below and rushed round to see if you were among the wounded, and then realised that there were no wounded, and that the entire garrison was on that awful roof.... That meant that you had cleared out, and that it was your bayonet ornamenting Lejaune's chest, and that it was you who had disposed Michael's body and closed his eyes. Someone must have done it, and it wasn't one of those dead men.... Who else but you would have treated Michael's body differently from the others? As I have told you, I was mighty anxious, coming along, as to how you and Michael were getting on, and whether we should be in time, and I had been itching to get up on to the roof while de Beaujolais was being dramatic with Rastignac.... You can guess how anxious I was now.... What with Michael's death and your disappearance....

"I could almost see you killing Lejaune, and felt certain it was because he had killed Michael and tried to kill you for that cursed 'diamond'.... I tell you I went dotty....

"Anyhow—he shall have a 'Viking's Funeral,'" I swore, and I believe I yelled the words at the top of my voice, 'and then I must find John.'... You know, it was always Beau's constant worry that harm would come to you. It was the regret of his life, that he was responsible for your bolting home.... You young ass....

"Anyhow, my one idea was to give him a proper funeral and then to follow you up. I guessed that you had stuck there, the sole survivor, until you saw de Beaujolais, and then slipped over the wall....

"Then I heard someone scrambling and scraping at the wall, climbing up, and I crept off and rushed down below, with the idea of hiding till I got a

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

chance to set fire to the beastly place, if I could do nothing better for Beau.... I saw the door of the punishment-cell standing open, and I slipped in there and hid behind the door. There was just room for me, and I should never be seen until someone came in and closed the door of the cell—which wasn't likely to happen for a long while....

"Soon I heard de Beaujolais bawling out for me, and by the sound of his voice he wasn't much happier than I was.... The sight upstairs was enough to shake anybody's nerve, let alone the puzzle of it all.... By and by I heard him and the Sergeant-Major talking and hunting for me. They actually looked into the cell once, but it was obviously empty—besides being a most unlikely place for a soldier to shut himself in voluntarily!... I gathered that old

clear.... Oh, Beau! Beau!... I did my best for you, old chap.... There was no horse, nor spear, nor shield to lay beside you.... But I put a dog at your feet though.... And your rifle and bayonet was for sword and spear.... He must be going mad, I feared.

"A dog, old chap?" I said, trying to get him back to realities. "You are not getting it right, you know...."

"Yes, a dog.... A dog at his feet.... A dog lying crouching with his head beneath his heels...."

This was getting dreadful.

"I did not carry it down, as I carried Beau. I took it by one foot and dragged it down...."

"Lejaune?" I whispered.

"Yes, John. Lejaune—with your bayonet through his heart. He won't give dumb evidence against you—and Beau

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. One night John awakens and sees Lajeune motioning him to follow him. Lajeune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny. While Lajeune is quelling the mutiny in his own way the fort is suddenly attacked by Arabs. Every soldier that is killed is put back into an embrasure by Lajeune. Cordier predicts the death of the entire garrison.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

The next morning the relief arrives and after warning them of possible ambush by a shot, John leaves the fort and awaits developments. After some time, John sees the fort burst into flame and a man, who proves to be Digby, drops from the wall. Digby and John open fire to give the idea that the Arabs are attacking and to prevent putting out the fire.

Dufour was even less happy than de Beaujolais, who certainly wasn't enjoying himself.... Presently they went away, and the place became as silent as the grave. It occurred to me that whatever else they made of it they must be certain that Lejaune had been killed by one of his own men and that the man must have bolted. If I could also vanish in this mysterious place, it would give them something more to puzzle over; and if I could absolutely destroy it, there would be no evidence for them to lay before a court martial.... Mind, I had been marching for twenty-four hours and was all but sleeping on my feet, so I wasn't at my brightest and best, by a long way—apart from what I had just seen....

"When I felt pretty certain that there was no one about, I crept up on to the roof again and took a look round.

"There was a sentry at the gate, and the company was evidently going to camp in the oasis, and have a sleep before entering the fort.

"I pulled myself together, crawled over to where Beau lay, heaved him up in my arms and carried him below to his own bed in the barrack-room. All round his cot I laid piles of wood from the cook-house and drenched it with lamp oil. I did my best to make it a real 'Viking's Funeral' for him, just like we used to have at home. Just like he used to want it. My chief regret was that I had no Union Jack to drape over him....

"However, I did the best I could, and covered the whole pyre with sheets of canvas and things.... All white, more or less.... There was no sign of the wood and oil.... He looked splendid.... Then, after thinking it over, I took the spare Tri-couleur and laid that over all.... It wasn't what I would have liked, but he had fought and died under it so it served.... It served.... Served...."

Digby's head was nodding as he talked. He was like a somnambulist. I tried to stop him.

"Shut up, John.... I must get it

had his 'Viking's Funeral' with a dog at his feet...."

I think I felt worse then than I had felt since Michael died. I gave Digby a sharp nudge in the ribs with my elbows. "Get on with it and don't drelve," I said as though in anger.

"Where was I?" said Digby, in the tone of a man waking from a nap.

"Oh, yes. And when all was ready, John, I sat and talked to Beau and told him I hadn't the faintest idea as to what he'd been up to in this 'Blue Water' business, but what I did know was that, far from being anything shady, it was something quixotic and noble.... And then what do you think I did, John?... I fell asleep—and slept till the evening....

"I was a bit more my own man when I woke up. I went up on the roof to see what was doing.... Creeping to the wall and peeping over, I saw that the Company was parading, and that I had cut it very fine. I thanked God that I had awakened in time, for in a few minutes they would be marching in, to clean up and take over.

"I crept back and set fire to Beau's funeral pyre. Then I rushed off and poured a can of oil over the pile of benches and furniture that I had heaped up in the next room. I set light to that and knocked another can over at the foot of the stairs. I lit it and bolted up to the stair of the look-out platform. At the bottom of this, I did the same, and by that time it would have taken more water than there is in the Sahara to put the place out.... I decided that Beau's funeral was all right, the evidence against you destroyed, and the time arrived for me to clear out...."

He yawned prodigiously.

"So I came to look for you, John.... To look for... for...."

Digby was asleep.

Should I go to sleep too? The temptation was sore. But I felt that if we were to save ourselves, we must do it at once. We could hardly hope to lie there all night and escape detection in

the morning, when the place would be swarming with scouts and skirmishers. I decided to watch for an hour or two, while poor Digby slept. At the end of that time I would wake him and say that I was going to make the attempt to get a camel....

Not a light showed. Was the idea to make the smouldering fort a bait for the Arabs whom de Beaujolais would suppose to be in the neighbourhood—a bait to attract them to his lead-and-steel fanged trap?...

How would it be possible, after all, for me to approach that silvered black oasis, across the moonlit sands, without being challenged, seized, and exposed for what I was? I had anticipated approaching a normal, somnolent camp—not a tensely watchful look-out post, such as the oasis had become from the time Digby and I had fired our rifles.

Would it be better, after all, to sleep all night and try to bluff the camel-guard on the morrow, when the whole place would be buzzing with life and activity? It seemed a poor look-out anyway. And how bitterly one would regret not having made the attempt on foot, if one were seized in the effort to take a camel....

Having decided that Digby had slept for about a couple of hours, I woke him up.

"What about it, Digby?" I said. "Are we going to have a shot at getting a camel, or are we going to march? We must do one or the other, unless you think we might do any good here by daylight...."

"Oh, quite," replied Digby. "I'm sure you're right, John," and went to sleep again, in the act of speaking.

This was not exactly helpful, and I was trying to make up my mind as to whether I should give him another hour, or knock him up again at once, when I saw two camel-riders leave the oasis. I rubbed my eyes.

No. There was no doubt about it. A patrol was going out, or dispatches were being sent to Tokotu.

The camels drew nearer and I decided, from their direction, they were on the way to Tokotu.

I crawled down the reverse slope of my sand-hill and ran along the valley at its base. Climbing another hillock, I saw that a repetition of the manoeuvre would bring me on to their line. I did not know what I was going to do when I got there, but I felt there would be no harm in trying to find out who they were and where they were going. If we followed them and got a chance to steal their camels while they were not too far from the oasis to return on foot, I had an idea that we might take that chance. The temptation would be very strong, as it was a matter of life and death to us, while to them it would be merely a matter of a long day's march and a fearful tale of terrific combat with the horde of Arabs who had shot their camels....

Suddenly a well-known voice remarked conversationally:

"We sure gotta put them nigs wise, Buddy.... We doin' want nawthen to eventooate to the pore boobs through us not taking 'em by the hand...."

"Hank!" I yelled in glee and thankfulness, and he and Buddy turned their camels towards me.

"Here's one of the mystery boys, anyhow," went on Hank. "I allowed as how you'd be around somewhere when we see you all three gone missin' from the old home...."

In a valley between two sand-hills, Hank and Buddy brought their camels to their knees and dismounted. Both wrung my hand in a painful and most delightful manner.

"No offence, and excusin' a personal and dellikit question, Bo," said Buddy, "but was it you as had the accident with the cigar-lighter an' kinder caused arsonical proceedins'?"

"No," I said. "It was Digby set fire to the fort."

(Continued on page 16)

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INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. **CHARLES N. CROSBY,** Pres., Meadville, Pa.

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SIX INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—\$25.00 per thousand. **WHIPPLE BROS., Inc.,** Laceyville, Pa.

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80-85 lbs., \$1.95 per roll. Paint \$1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. **WINIKER BROTHERS,** Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS,** Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. **L. F. THORNTON,** Dimock, Pa.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. **COWIC STUDIO,** 10½ Fountain Ave., Springfield, O.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO.,** 15 Peckham St., Buffalo N. Y.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates. Hampers. Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. **EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.,** Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. **GEO. PHELPS,** 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Irises

BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES MIXED IRISES for cut flowers, for supplying roadside markets, four dollars per hundred plants wholesale. **SPECIAL OFFERING:** Mother of Pearl; Alcazar; Lord of June; Fro; Emperor; Afterglow; Kochi; Opera; Archeveque; Seminole; Rhein Nixe; Her Majesty; Shekinah; Madame Chereau; Isolene; Quaker Lady; Princess Beatrice; Zandaria; Iris King; May Queen. Your choice postpaid, labeled, of four for one dollar; ten for two dollars, or the whole twenty for three dollars. **A. B. KATKAMIER,** Macedon, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting also Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, Tulips for August and Fall planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. **HARRY E. SQUIRES,** Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. \$1.25—1000; \$10.00—10,000. **J. C. SCHMIDT,** Bristol, Pa.

DELPHINIUM, HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Pyrethum, Gaillardia, Hardy Sweet Pea, Lupine, Mertensia, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Valerian, Foxglove, Hardy Pink, Blue Bells, Mountain Pink, Evening Primrose and 100 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year, all of which may be planted during August and Fall and will bloom freely next summer. Also Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. **HARRY E. SQUIRES,** Hampton Bays, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Advertising

reaches a larger number of prospective purchasers when inserted in the *Classified Section* of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

FOR SALE: 100 tuberculin tested cows, fresh and nearby springers, also fall cows good size and heavy producers and nice condition. **FRED MILLER & SON,** Washington Co., Argyle, N. Y.

WRITE TO Roy Cook, Independence, Iowa for the **Milking Shorthorn Journal.**—Lot's of interesting news in it. **M. WHITNEY,** Berlin, N. Y.

Sheep

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE and Dorset Sheep. Shipped on approval. No payment required. **JAMES S. MORSE,** Levanna, N. Y.

Swine

REGISTERED, Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, 8 week pigs, Bred sows, Service Boars, Collies, males, \$7.50, females, \$5.00. Beagles, all ages. **P. HAMILTON,** Cochranville, Pa.

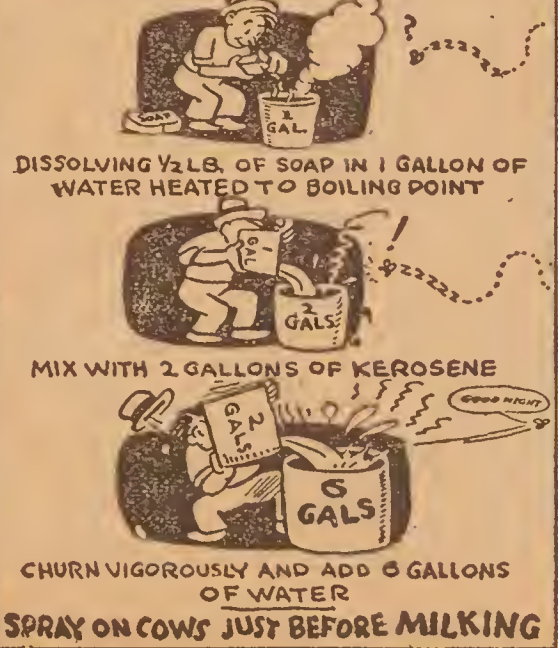
HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — To Make a Good Fly Spray — — — By Ray Inman

NOTHING TAKES THE JOY OUT OF A COW'S LIFE AND PROFITS OUT OF THE MILK YIELD LIKE FLIES IN SUMMER
[THOUGH THEY PROVIDE GREAT SPORT FOR THE MILKER]



SOCK

AN EFFECTIVE FLY REPELLENT MAY BE BOUGHT — OR MADE BY —



DISSOLVING ½ LB. OF SOAP IN 1 GALLON OF WATER HEATED TO BOILING POINT

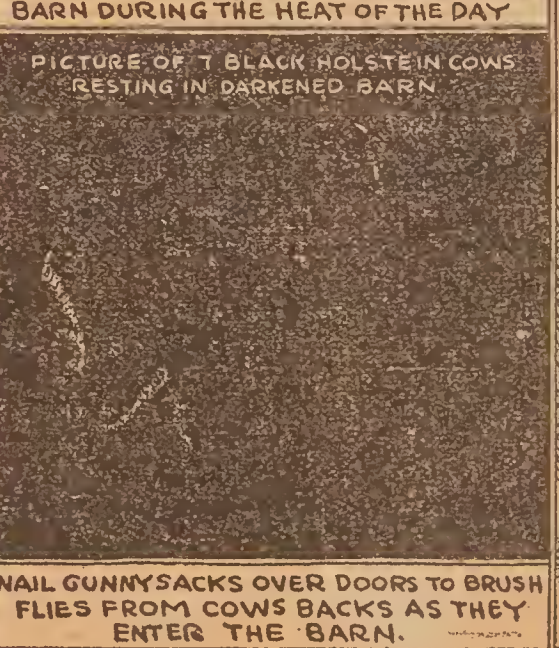
MIX WITH 2 GALLONS OF KEROSENE

CHURN VIGOROUSLY AND ADD 6 GALLONS OF WATER

SPRAY ON COWS JUST BEFORE MILKING

ALSO—

GIVE COWS ACCESS TO COOL DARKENED BARN DURING THE HEAT OF THE DAY



PICTURE OF 7 BLACK HOLSTEIN COWS RESTING IN DARKENED BARN

NAIL GUNNYSACKS OVER DOORS TO BRUSH FLIES FROM COWS' BACKS AS THEY ENTER THE BARN.

THESE MEASURES SHOULD RELIEVE THE ANIMALS (AND THE MILKER) AND INCREASE THE YIELD OF MILK AND PROFITS



THIS IS SWEET—NOW IF NOTHIN' ELSE HAPPENS I'M SITTIN' PURTY

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY and Brussels Sprouts. Field Grown Plants. Cabbage Plants—4,000,000 Ready (May 25th to August 1st). Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Short Stem Danish Ballhead, Tall Danish Ballhead, American Drumhead Savoy, Savoy, Red Danish and Dark Red Dutch. \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; 500, \$1.25. Re-Rooted Cabbage Plants—\$2.25 per 1000; 5000, \$11.00; 500, \$1.50. Cauliflower Plants—(All Re-rooted) 500,000, Ready May 25 to August 1st. New beds coming on each week. Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt. \$4.50 per 1000; 5000 for \$20.00; 500, \$2.50. Celery Plants—2,000,000 Ready June 15th to September 1st. (Every plant is hardy and strong, with good roots. No poor plants shipped) Golden Self-Blanching (French seed), White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, Tall Golden Self-blanching, Emperor, Burpee's Fordhook and Easy Blanching. \$3.00 per 1000. Re-rooted, \$3.50 per 1000. Brussels Sprouts—500,000 Ready June 1st to July 15th. Danish Prize and Long Island Dwarf. \$2.50 per 1000. Smaller Quantities—All orders for 100 plants or smaller quantities will be \$1.00 per 100 Postpaid except Potted Plants. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, Brussels Sprouts and Celery Plants—Cauliflower, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt. 5000, \$20.00; 1000, \$4.50; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Enkhuizen Glory, Succession Surehead, Red Rock and all other varieties 5000, \$10.00; 1000, \$2.25; 500, \$1.60; Brussels Sprouts Long Island Improved 5000 \$12.50; 1000, \$3.00; 500, \$2.00; 300, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00; Celery Plants, French Golden Self Blanching, Easy Blanching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Fordhook, Emperor, 5000—\$10.00; 1000—\$2.25; 500—\$1.50. All plants re-rooted. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New-Jersey.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10—\$1.75. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

HAVE YOUR WOOL made into yarn. Write for particulars. Also yarn for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Gray, Beige, Nude, Peach. 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. One barrel dishes. Factory imperfections. \$5.50. Contains cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeals, sauce dishes, platter, sugar, creamer, etc. Not less than 100 pieces but over. If freight is over \$1.00 we pay difference. Shipped from our warehouses Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WOOL-HIDES—best cash prices. Write for quotations and free tags. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue New York

**When Writing Advertisers
Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

A Well Balanced Farm in Tompkins County

(Continued from page 3)

girls have all married and left the farm.

Naturally on a farm of this size in a county which grows considerable crops a large area is cultivated each year. I found two of the boys plowing, one with a tractor, another with a team. Elmer was fitting a piece of alfalfa sod which had recently been plowed. I asked Mr. Smith whether he found that alfalfa sod was a good place to grow beans and potatoes and he said that it always succeeded in getting good crops where they had put them in on alfalfa sod. Right next to this piece was as fine a piece of clover seeding as I have ever seen.

The principal sources of income on this farm are beans, wheat, potatoes, hay and milk.

First Purebreds in 1908

"In the Spring of 1908," said Mr. Smith, "in partnership with two of my neighbors, I bought our first registered Holstein bull, paying \$300 for a four weeks old calf. At the same time I purchased three registered Holstein heifers at \$150 each. The bull calf was a son of the famous 'King Segis' owned by H. A. Moyer of Syracuse, N. Y. From this start our herd has been built up and we have since purchased other well bred bulls.

"In regard to feeding, we aim to grow the largest part of our feed which consists of clover, alfalfa, hay and in winter one feed of bean pods, per day, ensilage, ground oats and barley supplemented by cottonseed oil-meal, wheat bean and gluten to make a 20% ration. We consider our cattle quite an important part of our farm business, having fifty head on our different farms.

"We grow about ten acres of potatoes every year. Several years ago we used to grow a larger area but the question of hiring help and the fact that we have a lot of work to do in the fall has influenced us in cutting this down. We used to ship potatoes but for several years have practically sold all of them in Ithaca and have received a price better than we could have secured by shipping.

"The last two years has been bad as far as the bean crop is concerned. The season was late last fall and a large area was not harvested. We were fortunate in securing practically all of our crop but the yield was not particularly good. The pick was heavy and the price received was not very satisfactory.

"In the past we have secured very good yields on wheat after beans but in the last two years it has been so late after the beans were off that we have not been able to get the crop in. We sell a considerable amount of hay every year. Probably the returns from this source would average between \$1500 and \$2500 a year. We have a dairy of nineteen purebred Holstein cows and the milk from them goes to the Ithaca Ice Cream Company. We have two Ford trucks and one of the boys spends the biggest part of the forenoon taking this milk to Ithaca along with some other milk from our tenants."

A Large Crop Acreage

I asked regarding the acreages of the different crops and Mr. Smith told me that in addition to the ten acres of potatoes they commonly grow eighty acres of red kidney beans, forty of winter wheat, forty of oats and barley, about twelve of silage corn and about 135 acres of hay.

I was interested in learning something of the way in which Mr. Smith has met the problem of maintaining soil fertility. I observed three manure spreaders, two of which were seen under the implement shed. Mr. Smith incidentally apologized for the one which was not under cover.

"We usually put manure on the farm and on the meadows, the year previous to plowing or to be plowed under," said Mr. Smith. "We use a considerable amount of commercial fertilizer, about seventy-five per cent of which is a complete fertilizer and about twenty-five per cent acid phosphate. I presume we buy close to twenty tons of fertilizer every year. We use about a 4-8-7 on the potato crop, but

use less nitrogen, usually about two per cent on the wheat and spring grains. For beans we use 0-10-8 or a 0-12-5. Some lime is always used where alfalfa has been seeded. Ten acres of alfalfa was seeded last year and twelve acres has been put in this spring."

"I might mention some of the essential elements which I think help to successful farming in this locality.

"One of the most important is under-drainage. How many poor crops, how much lost time, how many disappointments are due to wet land and portions of your fields that need drainage.

"Another important practice is to grow a variety of crops. Many times I have seen seasons where one crop would be very poor and another would be unusually good. This helps to balance things up and keeps business going.

"Another thing that is important is the selling end of the farming business. My experience and observations leads me to believe that the time to sell a crop is when you can get a good price for it and not hold out for extremely high prices. If there is a time to hold crops it is when they are extremely low.

"If you are buying land and going in debt for it, I think it a very good plan to carry life insurance to the amount of your indebtedness or more, for the protection of your family and to relieve your mind of care and anxiety in regard to your family and financial affairs in case of your death by accident or sickness."

They Have the Equipment

It requires a lot of equipment to run a farm of this size. In addition to the three manure spreaders and two tractors already mentioned, the farm has two small trucks for hauling milk and other farm produce, a complete set of modern hay machinery, two grain drills, a cultipacker, tractor plows, as well as the usual smaller equipment.

From what I have said about the land purchased by Mr. Smith it might be assumed that he has spent all of his profits in this way. Such, however, is not the case. I remarked to Mrs. Smith that they had a very fine comfortable home.

"Yes," she said, "we do not believe in being extravagant but we do like to be comfortable."

Mr. Smith a Rotarian

The home is supplied with a farm electric light plant which furnishes light for two houses, the barn and garage. In addition to furnishing light it furnishes power for running the washing machine and current for ironing. Drinking water for the farm is furnished by a pump on the back porch while an upstairs tank is kept filled with rain water and furnishes hot and cold water for the kitchen and bathroom. A victrola and radio are two prominent features of the pleasant living room.

Mr. Smith's activities are not confined to the farm. I learned that he was a member of the Trumansburg Rotary Club, that the family are active members of the Grange and that Mr. Smith had served as master of his local subordinate Grange. Mr. Morse the farm bureau manager, told me that when he came to the county and asked for a list of men in the community who were active and interested in farm bureau work that the name of Mr. Smith headed the list in his community. I was also interested to learn that Elmer, the younger son, is an active member of the

Trumansburg Young Farmers Club which was recently organized in connection with the high school Department of Agriculture taught by Mr. Hoskins. During Farmer's Week last Spring Elmer went with a number of other members of the club and conducted a business and social meeting of the Trumansburg Young Farmers Club in the main lecture room of one of the buildings on the State College campus. Mr. Smith has already been a member of the Town Board for a number of years and is a director of the Trumansburg National Bank.

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from page 16)

"Then I would shore like to shake him by the hand, some," said Hank. "Is he around?"

"Having a nap over there," I replied.

"The other bright boy too?" asked Buddy. "An' where's Lejaune? Havin' set fire to the home, hev you taken Poppa by the ear an' led him out into the garden for to admire? . . ."

As quickly as possible I told him what had happened—of Michael's death and "funeral."

"He was a shore white man, pard. 'Nuff said," commented Hank.

"He was all-wool-an'-a-yard-wide, Bo," said Buddy, and I felt that Michael might have had worse epitaphs.

As I led the way to where I had left Digby sleeping, I asked the Americans where they were going.

"Wal—we was sorta sent lookin' fer some nigs from Tokotu," replied Hank. "Old Man Bojolly allow they'll run into an Injun ambush if they ain't put wise. We gotta warn them there's Injuns about, fer all the location's so quiet an' peaceful-lookin' . . ."

"I wonder they didn't git you two boys when they shot us up," he added.

"We were the Arabs," I confessed with modest pride.

"Sunday pants of Holy Moses!" he observed. "And that lyin' son of a skunk of a Schneider swore he shot seven of you himself—and the rest of you carried away their bodies as he retired in good order! Thinks he oughta get the *medaille militaire* or somethin' . . ."

I had difficulty in awaking poor Digby, but when he realised that Hank and Buddy were actually present in the flesh, he was soon very much awake and on the spot.

"Say, boys," he went on, after greeting them and hearing their tale of the Battle of the Vedettes, "it's a lot to ask, I know. But do you think you could be attacked, like Dupanloup, by about a hundred and fifty of us, and lose your camels? . . . They'd be shot beneath you, or on top of you, if you like,—while you fought desperately—one to seventy-five, isn't it? . . . You would have peace with honour, and we'd have a chance to save our lives.

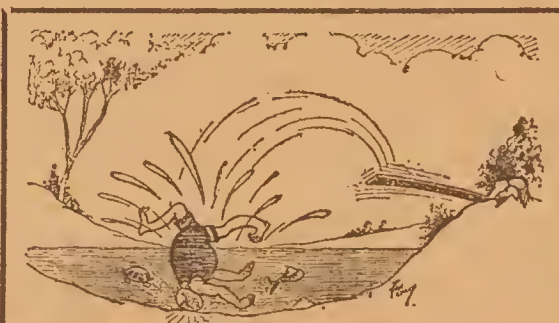
"Fergit it, son," replied Hank to Digby, but he looked at Buddy.

"Couldn't you possibly let us have them?" I said. "If we went a mile or two further on, we could kick up a fearful row with our four rifles, and you could go back and collect a medal when old Dupanloup gets his. . . . Stroll home doing a rear-guard stunt, and we'd pepper the scenery in your direction before we rode off. . . . The Senegalese are safe enough. There are no Arabs and no ambush. . . . And we simply shan't have a little dog's chance without camels."

"We want 'em, Bo," replied Hank with quiet finality.

"Shore," agreed Buddy, eyeing him. I was surprised and disappointed. Even more disappointed at the attitude of my friends than at the loss of the camels.

(To Be Continued)



AFTER THIRTY YEARS
The Old Swimm' Hole doesn't seem
as deep as it used to be.—Judge.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Egg Dealers to Go to Trial

WILLIAM ROSEN and **Morris Fersht**, formerly doing business under the trade name of The Liberty Butter and Egg Company, will soon be up for trial in the Federal Court for alleged fraudulent practices. The operations of Rosen and Fersht were exposed in the columns of the Service Bureau several months ago following the receipt of many complaints from shippers accompanied by worthless checks issued by the company.

The court action against Rosen and Fersht is being conducted by the U. S. Post Office in connection with an egg deal the Liberty Butter and Egg Company had with two shippers in the South. It is said that these shippers suffered a loss of approximately two thousand dollars through their transactions with the Liberty Butter and Egg Company.

A number of readers of the Service Bureau will recall their sad experience with Morris Fersht when he was proprietor of Fersht, Inc., doing business on Pitkin Avenue in Brooklyn. We still hold a number of protested checks in the hope that some day Fersht will make good.

The trial of Rosen and Fersht was originally set for the 11th, but a short postponement was obtained. The Service Bureau will report the procedure of the trial and various details presented, in subsequent issues. It is hoped that this court action will serve to bring to a close, the sharp practices which the egg trade itself has been striving to stamp out.

Decimo Club at Work in New York

THE National Better Business Bureau has made public a bulletin concerning the mysterious operations of the Decimo Club, Inc. a nation-wide secret, fraternal organization. The association has an office in Buffalo, N. Y.

The organization started in California, and has swung all the way eastward to the seaboard, with national headquarters at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Bulletin disclosed that on June 1 the California Corporation Commission declared the activities of the Decimo Club, Inc. to be in violation of the California Corporation Securities Act, and ordered it to cease selling memberships in that commonwealth. Moreover, the Missouri Blue Sky Commission earlier in the year issued a cease and desist order against the organization, and the affiliated Apasco Purchase & Sales Corporation. The defendants obtained a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of this order pending the outcome of the hearing.

Secrecy Prevails

It is said that the secrecy of the organization is not restricted to outsiders, for the members themselves are given to understand that the workings of the organization are left solely in the hands of the five individuals whose business history is said to be obscure.

The National Better Business Bureau directs particular attention to the subjoined five points concerning "the mysterious" Decimo Club:

"1. Printed matter issued by the Decimo Club, Inc., notifies the prospective member that he must not seek to assure himself that he does not risk his initiation fees and dues. 'The very fact that any prospective member,' to quote the language of the club, 'seeks to assure himself, by one means or another that he is not risking this money' shows that he is not suited to be a member of the organization. And the sole support for this extraordinary test of eligibility is that other members have been induced to enter the order without inquiry or assurance.

"2. A member who signs the application blank commits himself to expect no financial results for himself until one year after date of his actual admission. He is to remain acquiescent during that probation period, while the initiation fees and the monthly dues flow in.

"3. The member engages by written promise that he will accept the action of the board of directors without protest, and if he finds himself unable to follow their leadership, will 'quietly and gentlemanly resign.'

"4. The member agrees that 'all the business affairs of the club' shall be left to the judgment of the board of directors, and that he understands the necessity of leaving these affairs 'solely in the hands of a few men.'

"5. By constitutional provision, complete control of the organization's finances, memberships and policies is vested absolutely in the five members of the governing board who have been responsible for the Decimo Club's inception and growth. Even full members are denied a real voice in the administration, through an astounding series of checks set forth in the Club's constitution. The names of the officers and directors of the Decimo Club are: H. B. Monjar, president; J. D. Webster, treasurer & vice-president; B. S. Pease, secretary and Crowell Pease, C. O. Drew, E. R. Schaefer and D. A. Webster, directors.

If the Decimo Club intends to put each member in business for himself by diverting the patronage of other members to him, it will no doubt test out again the familiar attempt of communities to live by doing one another's washing.

Be On the Watch

GEORGE HAWKINS, alias Daniel Douglas, of Buffalo, N. Y., was employed as house-to-house salesman by the Buffalo management of the Ebroclo Shirt Company. Hawkins defrauded a considerable number of would-be purchasers of shirts, hosiery, underwear, etc., out of various small amounts. At the time of his arrest, seventeen complaints were on record, and restitution was made to these. Hawkins entered a plea of guilty to the charge. Subsequent to the conviction eight additional complaints have been received by the Buffalo Better Business Bureau, but Hawkins cannot now be found. Watch out for him.

Seller of "Exclusive Rights" Indicted in Buffalo

ALBERT KINTZINGER, traveling about the country by automobile with his family, made his living by selling territorial rights for the "Tesco" products. In Buffalo at 12:00 o'clock one day, he entered into a contract for exclusive rights to the sale and distribution of "Tesco" window flashers, an advertising device. At 6:00 o'clock on the same day he executed a contract, almost identical in its terms, with another "exclusive" representative of his company. Some time later he returned to Buffalo and executed a third contract for the same rights and privileges. The sums of money involved amounted to several hundred dollars and Kintzinger was

Insurance Indemnities Paid in June

Paid up to December 31, 1926. \$21,359.30
During 1926 30,994.06
January 1 to June 30, 1927 15,427.04

Total Paid to date \$67,780.40

Details of Indemnities Paid During June, 1927

W. J. Russell, Meridale, N. Y. ...	5.71
Auto accident—bruises	
John Starr, Coopersburg, Pa. ...	30.00
Auto struck wagon—bruised knee	
E. D. Raymond, No. River, N. Y. ...	72.86
Auto collision—injured shoulder	
B. McQuain, Ft. Edward, N.Y. ...	14.28
Tire exploded, car upset—contused chest	
Elizabeth Cunningham, Carthage, N. Y. ...	42.86
Auto accident—fractures	
Evelyn Gilmore, Belle Mead, N.J. ...	22.86
Auto turned over—lacerations	
Orville Williamson, Knox, N. Y. ...	20.00
Thrown from wagon—bruises	
Fred. Brown, Sr., Bloomsburg, N. J. ...	40.00
Auto accident—injuries	
Pearl D. Bidwell, Unadilla, N. Y. ...	75.71
Auto struck by train—lacerated face and head	
Peter Calhoun, Andes, N. Y. ...	20.00
Auto accident—lacerations	
George Grimm, Sodus, N. Y.	40.00
Thrown from wagon	
Sidney Lepetz, Riverhead, N. Y. ...	57.14
Auto collision—fractures	
L. R. Dragoon, Scitota, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—dislocated elbow	
Mrs. E. Williams, Augusta, N.J. ...	30.00
Auto accident—injuries	
Isabelle Russell, Meridale, N. Y. ...	48.57
Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Paul Rubin, Palmyra, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from wagon—contusions	
D. M. Washburn, Nlobe, N. Y. ...	40.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured rib	
Fannie Walters, Rexville, N. Y. ...	14.28
Auto accident—fractures	
J. M. England, Fonda, N. Y.	80.00
Adjustment	
	\$704.27

indicted. He was arrested in Cleveland Ohio, and returned to Buffalo with considerable difficulty by the Buffalo police, owing to the fact that extradition was fought. He languished in jail for some time and finally secured bail. He immediately took lodgings at a local hotel, and entered advertising in local papers for agents to undertake the "exclusive rights" on a proposition which would make possible an income up to seven thousand dollars a year. This advertising was discontinued as soon as its character was discovered by the newspapers.

Kintzinger will be tried after the summer recess of the Buffalo Courts.—*Buffalo Better Business Bureau.*

Who Wrote This Letter?

THE Service Bureau has received a letter from one of its subscribers **UNSIGNED** complaining about the methods of the Metal Cast Products Company, Boston Road, New York. Because of the fact that our reader, who was a war veteran did not sign his name, we have been unable to get any satisfaction.

The complaint against the Metal Cast Products Company was that they succeeded in selling their outfit to our subscriber, but failed to buy back the products manufactured. The company has informed representatives of the National Better Business Bureau that it agrees and will purchase from their manufacturers all toys and novelties produced in their forms, if they have been neatly done and finished.

It is said that the company's contract is so worded that at times it gets the company into considerable trouble with purchasers of the bronze casts, although the Better Business Bureau states that the complaints when forwarded have always been adjusted.

Write Again and Sign Name in Full

This is another form of home work scheme that depends on the skill of the individual. If our reader sees this item we wish he would again write us and give us his name and address. Perhaps we will be able to effect an adjustment.

A Question About Back Taxes

I bought a farm in 1921 and have had it searched by a lawyer. Now I find that a tax has not been paid at Albany since 1920. I would like to know what I can do in this matter.

THE state tax for the year 1920 that has remained unpaid on this farm is something that must be paid and whether you pay it or the man from whom you bought the farm pays it, is immaterial to the state. A great deal depends upon the facts of this particular sale. If the title passed in 1921 and you had a general warranty deed you can require the other man to pay it and if he doesn't you may sue him for a breach of warranty under the deed.

An Act of Negligence

I am writing you about a fire started by a man employed by the state on the highway in this town. It happened at that time when we had no rain for weeks and the grass was dry and brown and a strong south wind was blowing. He left the fire a short time. It blazed up and swept up our hill pasture and through about four acres of thirty year old pines, leaving them blackened and charred and undoubtedly lost in valuation. Now I wish to know if it would be possible to get payment from the state for the damage done. Others have suggested that we ought to have something for the apparent carelessness. No less than three bonfires were started on us that day along the highway. Kindly let us know if there is a possibility of receiving any help and in what way we should go about it.

THE act of leaving a road fire unwatched on a windy day is certainly an act of negligence on the part of the person employed by the State Highway Department. The act is for which an ordinary employee would be liable in a damage action, but it is different with the state; you cannot hail the state into civil court. The state has provided, however, that in cases such as this you may file a claim with the attorney general or give him written notice of your intention to file such a claim and then he will tell you what can be done.

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from your well or cistern



WITHOUT coal or gas or water pressure you can now have hot water—all you need—from your kitchen pump.

You've always wanted city comfort; here's your chance. If you have a water pressure system so much the better. If not, the pump will work as well.

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Simply install a Perfection Kerosene-Burning Water Heater by a new, easy method explained in the Perfection booklet. When you need hot water turn a valve and work the pump as usual. Need cold water, turn the valve back.

Economical Too

Perfection Water Heaters burn Socony Kerosene, the easy-to-get, clean, safe, cheap fuel. The one illustrated is No. 411, with double copper heating coils and Fast "Cobalt" Blue Chimney Burner which provides an intense flame beneath the water coils. There are other models, low in price, fully described in the **FREE** Perfection booklet.



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I want to get more **FREE** information about the various models of Perfection Kerosene-Burning Water Heaters and how I can get hot water from my kitchen pump or faucet.

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Town

My name

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Town State

Fred C. Nichols, Farmer, makes a discovery



"I decided to try your Mobiloil," writes Fred C. Nichols of Delanson, New York, R.D. 2. "Right here I will say I wish I had decided before, and I would not have had to put in new rings and pistons this spring.

"To say that I am pleased with Mobiloil is putting it mild. Such a change in my motor—I haven't had a plug out since I started using it. She runs so much smoother and so much more power.

"I live on a dirt road, long hard pull and then a very steep hill to get up on the farm, and on this hill I had a chance to notice my extra power—the motor starts as easy again. When you say it is worth a special trip to town you are right, it is, and I would rather make the trip than put any other oil in my crankcase.

"I use a Stewart truck also a Ford motor and draw heavy loads, and think Mobiloil the best oil on earth.

"Just why I am writing this letter I don't know—probably it's because I am so pleased with Mobiloil. I will use it on all my farm machinery next summer. Best wishes to you and Mobiloil."

Similar experiences await you!

Actual use of Mobiloil has opened the eyes of countless farmers to real engine economy and efficiency. Mobiloil costs a few cents more per gallon than ordinary oils. But, despite this fact, *it is the most asked-for oil among farmers today.*

"Extra" power is what you want. It is what you get with the correct grade of Mobiloil in your crankcase. Think what that means in the operation of your tractor!

The continued use of Mobiloil will introduce you to a series of savings that far outbalance the slight extra price. Less wear. Fewer repairs and replacements. Greater freedom from carbon and overheating.

Mobiloil frequently lasts twice as long as ordinary oils in a tractor. And many farmers report that Mobiloil cuts oil consumption in cars and trucks from 10% to 50%.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Poige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velic	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

HOW TO BUY— A nearby Mobiloil dealer will gladly offer you a substantial reduction on quantity orders—barrels and half-barrels. This method of buying Mobiloil recommends itself for two reasons, (1) the cash savings, and (2) the convenience of having a long-time supply on hand. Ask your Mobiloil dealer which grades of Mobiloil to use in your car, truck and tractor. He has the Mobiloil Chart which has been approved by 609 makers of automobiles and automotive equipment.

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Who Are Successful Farm Women?

Read and See Why We Call Mrs. Downs Successful

SOME time ago Editor Eastman was called upon for a definition of what constitutes success in life. It didn't take him long to say that long since he had concluded that the truly successful person is one who gives the most happiness to others and thereby gains it for himself. Such a definition does not necessarily include financial success, although most people have a better chance for happiness if actual want is absent.



Grace W. Hockett

Many stories of so-called successful people discourage the average reader because their achievements seem so impossible to accomplish when one has the usual duties and limitations of the busy farm life. Success of one individual which is based upon the efforts and sometimes the sacrifices of development of other members of the family is not the kind of success which we aim to exemplify in the stories about successful women which you will find in our columns from time to time.

A life which lets the daily routine become monotonous and which fails to embrace the great opportunities for not only enjoyment but actual learning, afforded by the growing things about one, misses an element of success which may enter into any farm life.

It is about a woman who has taken advantage of such opportunities for enjoyment and advancement that we purpose now to write. She is Mrs. John T. Downs, (nee Rachel Hudson Wells) of the Northville community (formerly Sound Ave.) about five miles from the village of Riverhead on Long Island. Mrs. Downs has always lived in that section and it has been a fairly long time, as she laughingly said she remembered so well her trip as a

By Mrs. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT
Household Editor American Agriculturist

bride of sixteen to her new home, up through the lane with an old horse and buggy, and that was fifty-five years ago, come September. To look at her, so fresh and fair of face, and hair so untouched by time, one finds it hard to believe that Mr. and Mrs. Downs celebrated their golden wedding five years ago. They had with them all their children—five girls—who are now married to successful farmers and living in the community or not far away. Mrs. Downs remarked "Not one of those husbands smoked!"

Three of the five girls graduated from Riverhead High School, one going on to Cortland Normal and graduating there; another went to training school at Northfield, Mass. All have taken their places as responsible and useful women in their community. The five daughters have 9 children, and there are two great grandchildren.

When we went to ask Mrs. Downs to tell us some things about herself, we found her away for a short time, and Mr. Downs said "I never speak for a woman!" However, the time before Mrs. Downs' return went in a hurry because we immediately fell into a discussion of the history of Riverhead and its surrounding parts. Anyone who thinks all Long Island is just a suburb of New York has another "think" coming, because

right now there are plenty of farmers making better than a living on farms in that vicinity which have been in the family for generations. The Downs' farm has been in his family for 200 years, while one of Mrs. Downs' sons-in-law lives on a farm which has been in the Wells family since the original Wells owner died in 1761. There are probably others there with such a record. The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Downs live has been changed to fit the needs of modern times; they plan now to put in electric lights, since that public utility has only recently come to their neighborhood.

In the spotless living room which is heated by one of the modern radiator stoves, I saw a bit of contrast, which would delight the collector of antiques. On the sofa was a beautiful specimen of old-time home weaving in the form of a blue and white coverlet, exquisitely done and in perfect preservation. An old mirror on the wall had undoubtedly seen its one hundredth birthday and a cherry table of the folding-top type is still seeing service instead of the modern end table.

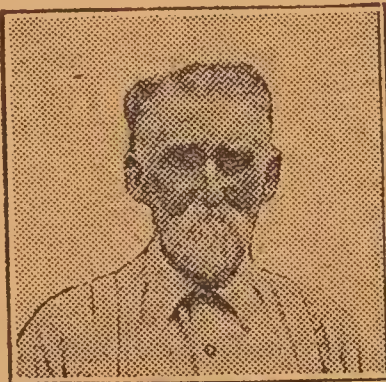
While cherishing what is good of the old regime, it seems characteristic of this remarkable couple that neither is afraid to try out the new. A few years ago Mrs. Downs went for a camping trip up to Lake George where

she says she had one of the best times of her life. She has not left her part of the country many times and she had a box full of mementoes of her trip, kodak pictures, beautiful ferns and other unusual things. One chief event of the

trip was a hike up to Katskill Bay, 7 miles, and back!

On the table beside me was a new wild plant, which she had brought in to try to identify by the books and pictures of which she has quite a few. Through her sister and one of her daughters her interest became aroused in knowing all the wild flowers, and now she is

(Continued on page 7)



Mr. and Mrs. John T. Downs and their home in Northville (formerly Sound Ave.) The North Road of which Sound Ave. is a part is well-known for the charming old farm houses which have been for generations in the same family.

Seasons Vary, But Human Nature Changes Little

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE second full week in July was not a good week for haying. While very little rain actually fell, it was a week of warm muggy weather with thunder showers and cloudy, misty days. Consequently haying in this section is hardly more than half done. A few have finished but most of us have considerable hay in the field yet on July 16th. I wonder if the seasons have changed or whether the change is in our ideas and practices. When I was a boy the ideal—and generally the expectation also—was to get the clover hay all in the barn before the Fourth of July, and to begin cutting timothy the day after the Fourth.



M. C. BURRITT.

Nowadays very little hay, even alfalfa, is cut before the Fourth and haying is mostly done in mid-July. Much of the hay is not suffering from overripeness either, although it is time that it was in the barn.

If seasons and practices have changed human nature has not. My thirteen year old boy has been helping with the hay, raking and mowing away. Tramping down the hay in the shed up under the eaves is hard hot work. "Isn't that old load half off yet, dad?" I can remember asking this same question thirty years ago, as if it was yesterday. And what relief when uncle sang out from below, "Half off," which meant that you could see the rack. The last half was the only easy one on hot days. The old joke is as good now as if it hadn't been used for three generations.

But if it hasn't been a good week for

haying, one could find fault with it as growing weather. The rains and warm nights have made the corn jump until one wouldn't guess that it was a backward season for corn. The cabbage too are getting a wonderful start. Nature seems to be conspiring with man to see how much cabbage can be produced. We have made the most of the week for cultivation and are on top of this job. Wheat harvest is crowding the haying and I think we will have to start the wheat this coming week. And barley and oats will not be far behind the wheat.

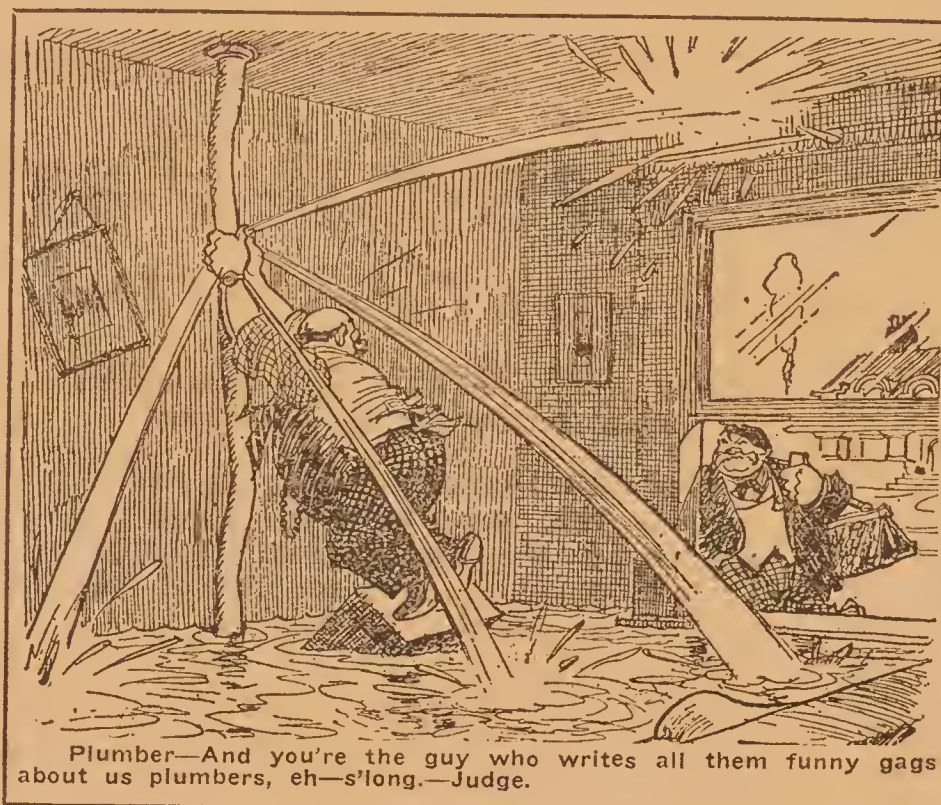
Fruit is growing well and will be good size.

Prospects for a good apple crop are not improving however as the summer drop has been unusually heavy. Apparently pollination was poor. Even fruits that looked as if they had set in June have turned yellow and are dropping now after having grown almost to the size of walnuts. Apple scab is easy to find even in sprayed orchards although if well sprayed it is well under control. In poorly sprayed orchards it is very bad. Pear psylla is as bad this season as I have ever seen it, where no effort has been made to control it, and will further reduce the prospect for a pear crop. Cherry picking will be in full swing this coming week. Early Richmonds have been picked and Montmorencys are ready.

Red raspberries are also ripening and we are enjoying this fine fruit on the table.

On the whole the season in Western New York has been favorable. Rainfall has been well distributed and temperatures not far from normal. The hay crop is above average. So are spring grains and wheat is much better than last year. Potatoes, corn, beans and cabbage all look well at this writing, but of course, these crops are far from made yet. The fruit crops are light but price promises to make up the income to normal. This mid-season outlook may, of course, be entirely changed in the next two months but just now conditions are good.

Crop forecasts indicate more wheat, half a million bushels less corn, about the same amount of oats, about the same amount of potatoes, and two thirds as many apples, as the five year averages. While there is not much tendency toward increased prices, at least a downward trend is not apparent.



Do It Yourself

Horse Sense, Keen Observation and Experience Will Prevent Many Repair Bills

By JOSEPHINE TOAL

I WAS exasperated over the antics of my sewing-machine one morning when my neighbor ran in to get my recipe for bran biscuit.

"Now I will have to send for a repair-man," I fretted, "and I am hurried to death with my sewing, too."

"Where seems to be the trouble?" my neighbor inquired.

"Oh, don't ask me. I couldn't tell. I only know the thing won't go," was my disgusted response.

"Shall I look at it? I sometimes fix my own."

"Go ahead," I said, as skeptically as if Mrs. Alden had proposed to regulate the tariff.

In three minutes she had that machine running as smoothly as molasses out of a barrel.

"Thank you a thousand times, Anna!" I exclaimed in grateful relief. "I wish I were mechanical like you."

"Mechanical?" An amused laugh escaped my neighbor's lips. "I think I have about as little mechanical genius as a rabbit. But I know that one can learn to do things by watching others, and I have picked up more than one idea that way."

"After my husband died I thought I had to hire an expert for every little repair about the house and premises. One day my sewing-machine went back on me just as yours this morning. I waited two weeks before I could get an agent out to the farm. When he came he simply picked a bit of thread out of the feed and instantly the machine returned to duty! Of course I had to pay the man for his trip. It was such a little thing to call an expert for! If I had known the least bit about sewing-machines I could have saved myself that wait and expense. I was determined not to be caught

in the same trap twice, so I asked the man to show me a few of the general hold-up tricks of a machine and how to straighten out the kinks. The pointers he gave me have saved me many a bill since then.

"Then there was the matter of my sink pump. When it wheezed out one day with the cistern full of water I jumped to the conclusion that a new pump was necessary. The ma-



When the machine balks, find out what causes it and remedy it yourself. The "old man" may not get around to it for weeks yet.

chinent showed me all it needed was a new valve. Then and there I took another object lesson on how to doctor pumps. I asked more questions than a census-taker. I found out about both valves, the way they played out and worked mischief with the circulation. I learned how to put in new ones, and from that day to this I have not had a pump man in the kitchen.

"My husband used to have a small hand-sprayer for the garden. When I found slugs dining on my roses I hunted up that old poison-giver. Bless your heart, it wouldn't spray any more than a stove-poker."

"Now I will have to have a new sprayer," I worried. But Uncle John happened along that day. He soaked the wicked thing up in a pail of water and made it as effective as ever. The packing, he explained, had dried and shrunk. Occasionally it would wear away, he said, and he showed me how in such case to take the cylinder apart and repack by winding the end of the piston with a rag. I have several times since performed that major operation and am using the old sprayer for the fourth season.

"The other day I was calling on a woman when the electrician came to see what was the matter with her radio receiving set. He found a wire had been detached from one of the batteries. I inquisitively opened up a conversation and learned a few things about how batteries are connected that will, perhaps, in the future save me a charge for similar service to my radio set."

"Last summer my clock had been dumb for a week. Something in the striking department had gone off the track. I knew it would cost a dollar or two to have it tinkered up, besides

(Continued on page 16)

Fourth Reward Goes To Maryland Farmer

Mr. Bernard Mills of Clear Springs Helps Authorities Convict Thief

THE fourth \$100 reward offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves who steal from members of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau goes to Bernard F. Mills of R. F. D. 1, Clear Springs, Washington County, Maryland.



Bruce Deeds, Convicted Chicken Thief

In going to his poultry house on the morning of February 26, Mr. Mills missed thirty of his nicest chickens.

"We had our chicken house locked," said Mr. Mills, "but the thief took out the window and tore away a screen in order to enter. There was snow on the ground and we tracked him around the chicken house and across the

field to the road. Here we found that a car had been parked and could see chicken feathers scattered on the snow. We were of the opinion that more than one man had been involved in the theft but were unable to prove that certain suspected parties were mixed up in it."

Identifies Two Hens

Mr. Mills immediately notified the Sheriff of his loss. On the following afternoon, Mr. Mills happened to be in Clear Springs and accidentally discovered that two of his chickens had been sold to a huckster.

"I asked the man where he bought the chickens," said Mr. Mills, "and he replied that he bought them from a man named Deeds. We bought the two chickens from the huckster and

took them home. That night Mrs. Mills, our tenant's wife and myself watched them to see if they would go on the roost. They went as usual so we were well convinced that they had been stolen from us."

"I then went to Hagerstown and had a search warrant sworn out by Justice Scott Bower. One of the deputy sheriffs went to Deeds' house with me. On the way there we picked up Deeds and continued on to his home. As soon as we started to search for the chickens he ran away into the woods. He was not under arrest at the time but his actions certainly showed that he had a guilty conscience. We continued our search but were unable to find any trace of the rest of the chickens. However we felt that we had enough evidence to warrant an arrest and went back to Hagerstown and had a warrant sworn out."

Mills Aided the Authorities

That same night Deputy Sheriffs Cusha and Davis went to his house about midnight and arrested him. He denied all the charges but the following Monday a hearing was held and Deeds was held for action of the Washington County Grand Jury for chicken stealing and for receiving stolen property. The trial was set for May 19 before Judge Frank Wagaman.

In commenting on the case, Mr. Harper Balentine, State's Attorney said, "Mr. Mills was instrumental in obtaining the conviction of Bruce Deeds and cooperated well with the authorities in bringing about the conviction. He testified before the grand jury and also in the trial and the jury found Deeds guilty on the second count."

On May 23 he was found guilty and sentenced to serve two years in the Maryland House of Correction. Deeds made a plea of leniency on the grounds that this was his first offence. This however was denied.

The unfortunate things about the arrest and conviction, if Mr. Mills was right in his assumption that there were more than one man in the theft, is that the others were not also captured and convicted. However, Mr. Mills deserves much credit for his prompt communication with the authorities and for his energy in cooperating with them to make the arrest and in giving the evidence that resulted in Bruce Deeds conviction.

In an early issue the details of the fifth reward which is to be paid to the persons responsible for the conviction of a thief engaged in large operations in Salem County, New Jersey will be published.

We again wish to call attention to the requirements which must be met before these rewards are paid. The rewards are paid to any person or persons who are instrumental in giving evidence which leads to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a thief who steals poultry from an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber. It is also necessary that the Service Bureau sign be posted somewhere on the farm.

NUMBER 15086

NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 7, 1927

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

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PAY

One Hundred Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF

Bernard F. Mills
Clear Springs
Md.

\$100.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
PRES.

Letters From Our Readers

What Some Farm Women and One Farm Man, Think About Themselves

EDITOR'S NOTE:—It would not be a complete woman's issue without direct expression from our readers about some topic under discussion. The titles to these letters indicate what particular question drew forth their ideas.

THE farm woman needs a greater appreciation of self and consequently a higher value placed on her time.

The selflessness of the farm wife is simply appalling. No man living would endure the impositions his wife meekly accepts as matter of course. She has no one but herself to blame. We all know (with few exceptions) that our husbands will give us any thing we ask of them and they accept us as we are. If we are willing to let our figures slump, wear ill fitting clothes and any kind of a hat at any angle, they wonder what is wrong with us, but they do not leave us.

The farm woman should learn when to quit and call it a day, learn to relax. Concentrating tired eyes and fagged brain on fancy work is no relaxation. The crocheted "yoke" was suitably named. The farm woman puts too much time and thought on petty things. If she insisted on a decent remuneration for time she would soon learn to get away from the unprofitable drudgery of little things. She should buy more baked things. The city women are better groomed and are easier to look at and often their expenditures are much less than the country woman's.

One need not be selfish or self-centered to make the most of one's self. We can no longer pick out the farmer in a crowd unless his wife is with him

and there is no need for his wife looking countryfied if she has the proper appreciation of self.

* * *

What I Want

IN a recent issue the Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST invited all women to send in their wants whether personal or for the community, and in the statement said this: "Sometimes personal and community wants overlap." Mine is one of these. I'd like to see enough plain, common white or white with gold band dishes owned by the community to be used by all for all needs. If there is a picnic, if anyone is threshing, if there is a family reunion—no matter what the need the dishes would be available in a central place for all who belonged to the ring or club or whatever it is called. It makes a table look dreadful to have a dozen kinds of china and there is always more or less confusion about sorting things up. Any loss could be made up by an annual festival or entertainment, and new pieces added. Big meat platters, enough pitchers, sauce dishes, plates and drinking glasses would be a luxury. And once I got that, the next thing would be knives and forks and spoons by the same method.

* * *

My Idea of Success

MY idea of success is not the amassing of a large amount of money in the span of a few years.

It is, to do one's best in the little things of life; to overcome petty faults, and encourage high ideals.

One cannot be successful, if he believes "Himself, to himself, enough". Life, in the fullest sense of the word, means not living for yourself, but for all those touched by your life, or influenced by it.

To help those who are weaker, to encourage the disheartened, to steady the steps that are faltering. To play the friend to those in need, whether in physical need, or in the more common way; of true blue friendship when facing big and serious problems.

I am not a success in a financial way; and I would not want to have lots of money. Sooner or later, money seems to take something out of your life—a rather indefinite something. Perhaps it is the ability to touch the lives of those more humble and understand them. It is only as we can mingle with the common people, and have our lives flow smoothly with theirs, for we are all "brothers and sisters under our skins" that we know the fullness of life.

Lasting joy and success are composed of the simple things of life.

"To play the friend, to plant a rose,

To rise above the commonplace,

And leave some memory here which shows,
That I had touched my life with grace".

* * *

Why I Count Myself a Success

BECAUSE I have conferred happiness on all I have come in contact with as child, youth, and man all my friends, neighbors and intimates have looked upon me as either a fool or hopelessly useless. One and all have found the greatest pleasure in telling me so and in

(Continued on page 11)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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A Thought For the Week

*As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman;
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she draws him, yet she follows;
Useless each without the other.*

—LONGFELLOW.

THE third week of July found our farmers in the middle of one of the biggest hayings in years. In riding several hundred miles across New York State we were again impressed with the tremendous amount of hard work that goes into the farm business, work which for thousands of farmers is doubly hard because they are advanced in years and are unable to get help. However, for many others machinery is partially solving the problem for hay loaders and other modern equipment are now very much in evidence.

THE Cooperative Grange-League-Federation Exchange paid a 6% dividend on July 15 on 154,656 shares of stock listed at \$5 a share. The total amount paid out on these shares was a little over \$46,000. The finest example of cooperation was shown between the G. L. F. and the Dairymen's League when the League wrote the 33,000 checks necessary to pay the dividends on the League check writing machines during the period when these were not busy getting out the monthly checks for the League members.

A Scotch farmer had agreed to deliver 20 hens to the local market. Only 19, however, were sent, and it was almost evening before the 20th bird was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with this one!"

"Aye," agreed the other, "but, ye see, she didna' lay until this afternoon."

AN investigation made in Indiana shows that farm land in that state when sold during the last year has been disposed of on the average of two-thirds of its assessed valuation. The same situation exists in practically every state. Farm property is being unfairly taxed in proportion to other wealth. We have been hearing a great deal about farm relief in the last few years but any really worth

while farm relief must bring about a readjustment of the tax situation so the farmers will not carry so much more than their share of the burden of government support.

* * *

A HOPEFUL sign of the dairy business is the fact that cow testing associations in the United States are on the rapid increase. A gain of 60 associations is reported for 1926, making a total of 837 organizations. Wisconsin, with 159 associations, leads all of the states. Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Pennsylvania follow Wisconsin in the order named. Membership in the cow testing association is an effective way of putting a dairy on a business basis.

* * *

AN optimist is a man who has lost all his front teeth and is thankful for the space to spit through.

* * *

HOW crops have jumped under the good weather of the last two weeks in July! We were getting pretty much discouraged over the outlook for corn, and it is still doubtful if many fields will now amount to much, but in the majority of the corn fields you can almost see it grow and if the season is fairly late the crop still has a chance of making good. Potatoes, too, look fairly well over the sections through which we have traveled although they are rather later than usual and the bugs are bothering.

On the whole, with some notable exceptions like fruit, farmers now stand to gather a fairly good harvest in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory.

* * *

Boring Young Man (holding forth to pretty girl): "You know, I'm funny like that—I always throw myself into any job I undertake."

Pretty Girl (sweetly): "How splendid! Why don't you dig a well?"

* * *

A YOUNG man recently confined to the house with illness said to us: "I have read up everything around here that I could find since I have been sick so I was rather forced to read all the advertisements. I never knew before that they contained so much information and were so interesting. Hereafter, I am going to read them just as much as the other matter."

He was referring of course to the advertisements in reputable and honest magazines and papers, and he was right in what he said about such advertisements for advertising has become in recent years a great and necessary business in our modern life, and into it go great skill and ability in putting before the public in concise and interesting form, facts and information about every kind of reputable business and in bringing to the people in their homes knowledge of all those things which we modern people think we need to maintain our standards of life.

Prevent Criminals Rather Than Punish

THE ounce of prevention to avoid using the pound of cure is in line with the recommendations of Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former warden of Sing Sing Prison and one-time Dean of Columbia Law School. Laws which automatically punish a prisoner may temporarily slow up crimes, but do not go to the root of the matter and consider the offender as an individual. Many of the offenders at Sing Sing are not over 25 years of age and they started their careers in crimes as small children. If they could have had the help of trained social workers early in childhood, (provided home conditions were not right) their lives might have been diverted into safe and useful ways of living instead of being supported the rest of their lives at public expense. This would mean much in the sum total of human happiness as well as being an advantage to public finance. Dr. Kirchwey believes that the objective in dealing with crime should be the maximum protection of society.

The community, rural or otherwise, which lets their youth run wild with no provision for wholesome recreation fails to protect itself. The instinct for play is natural; yet the exuberance of youthful spirits and the desire for adventure may get a boy into trouble. With proper guidance, parental or otherwise, this excess of activity can be directed into useful channels. But if neglected, the boy may develop into a person who is considered to be less damaging to society as a whole if he is kept locked up.

"He ought to go to jail" is easy to say, but every case in a community is a direct challenge to the entire community.—G. W. H.

Should Dairymen Fill Silos?

THE heavy hay crop and the poor condition of corn for silage are leading at least some farmers to the conclusion that they will not bother to fill their silos this year. Every little while this question comes up as to whether or not the silo is a paying proposition.

As with many other arguments, there is much to be said on both sides. There is no disputing the fact that filling the silo is an expensive business and is the hardest work of the whole year. We know something from personal experience of what it means to get out on a cold fall morning and put heavy corn onto a wagon all day long. The job is getting harder as labor becomes scarcer in the country. Some farmers have partially solved the problem by cooperating with three or four neighbors in purchasing their own silo filling equipment and in filling the three or four silos slowly over a longer period of time.

However, in spite of the work and the expense there is no doubt in our mind that good silage is almost necessary for the average dairyman. If a man has all alfalfa or clover hay and is willing to buy plenty of beet pulp, he might possibly get along as well without silage, but most men do not have first class legume hay and without it it is impossible to keep production up where it can be maintained with good silage.

It is true also that this year of all years is a poor time not to fill silo. Milk prices are likely to be the best that they have been in years and the farmers of the New York milk shed have promised to do their best to maintain the supply for the cities so that it will not be necessary for them to bring in Western milk. We hope therefore that some way will be found to fill every silo.

The Woman Flyer

IT takes a dramatic episode to make us realize what women really are willing to undertake, things which have been thought entirely beyond their compass. Take, for instance, the young German flyer, Fraulein Rasche, who plans to fly the Atlantic Ocean—alone. Many would have thought it quite enough for a woman to be willing to go as passenger together with a man or men to help if trouble should come. But this brave woman who does practically every stunt known in air flying has announced her intention of performing the greatest feat of them all—remember Colonel Lindbergh's reception, if you doubt it!

Because she is a woman and willing to try the untried—as far as women are concerned—we wish her success.—G. W. H.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

ON any farm that has bees most of the young things, calves, puppies or even children have to get their lesson or lessons about disturbing the bees. And, as nothing teaches like experience, that is the lesson which usually lasts.

One little boy came running in from outdoors where he had just had his first "unpleasantness" with a bee. "Mama", he sobbed, "I'd just as lief the bees walked on me, but I DON'T LIKE TO HAVE 'EM SIT DOWN!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

I HAVE been back in the United States only about six weeks and it seems as though it were six months since I left Europe. Our readers will all be very much pleased to learn that after a great many years, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will at last have its own home. All of us who have been connected with the paper have been looking forward to that time when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would be printed on its own press, by its own people. This time has arrived.

We recently purchased a 64-page Hoe magazine press, which will print our magazine in a highly creditable manner. We have also bought our own factory on North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, where this press will be housed. The reasons for locating in Poughkeepsie were many, but I was largely influenced by the desire to have our printing plant located close to my farm, where I could be in daily contact with it. The newspapers at Poughkeepsie have extended to us a hearty welcome and have assured us of their entire cooperation.

Fred W. Ohm, for over six years Associate Editor, will be in charge of our plant in Poughkeepsie. Under his direction everything is shaping itself rapidly so that we hope to be "at home" to our friends, sometime in September.

It is with regret that we leave Elmira, where The Elmira Star Gazette has printed our paper, Barber & Doane has set the type and Diehl & Bauer has bound and mailed it. For the last two and one-half years these three firms have given us efficient service and we appreciate the interest that they have shown in our publication. Once we are located in Poughkeepsie we hope that many of our subscribers will visit us at our plant. Our latch string will always be hanging on the outside and a hearty welcome will be waiting for one and all within. So much for the announcement about our plans for our own shop.

* * *

THE editors will not permit me the space in this issue to go into great detail as to work on the farm this Spring, but I will give you an outline just the same of what has been going on. We have built a laying house, 220 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a feed house in the middle, 20x30. This laying house will hold 1,250 hens and I will tell you in a later issue just how much it cost to build and some of the problems that we ran into during its construction.

* * *

THE first six months of this year, twelve daughters of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th have freshened and they have not only made excellent seven day records, but they are doing extremely well in class C, which is the yearly class where cows are milked twice a day after the first forty-five days. It was these twelve heifers which helped us attain an average of 1,704 pounds of milk for twenty-nine cows for

the month of May. This record, by the way, made us the highest producing herd for milk in the Cow Testing Associations in the State of New York.

* * *

WE planted three hundred McIntosh and three hundred Cortland apples in holes blown out by using dynamite. As a result of getting good trees, combined with careful planting, we have attained the unusual results of having every tree that we planted come

through and live. The bearing orchard will have a fair crop of McIntosh, but a light crop of Baldwins. We have dusted and sprayed this orchard at least ten times this year and I think that we will be repaid for our efforts by the price that we obtain for the apples this Fall.

* * *

On rereading my notes on the farm, I get the feeling that I am fairly optimistic about the outlook and this is correct. Of course, we have had our share of hard luck and I will tell you about it later on.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Visits With the Editor

LAST week I took the family to the country, the two older boys to work on farms during the summer vacation and Mrs. Eastman to get a few days' rest from the heat of the city and the responsibilities of caring for a large family. However, we might better have stayed at home, for while we were gone burglars broke into our home.

The only object of mentioning personal troubles here is to say something which I think needs to be said about the matter of crime which is so largely on the increase in America at this time. I have always had very strong convictions about the need of severe punishment for criminals and of course an experience with burglars does not lessen my convictions any.



E. R. Eastman

I believe that a point now has been reached where all citizens must give consideration to a grave and serious situation. Nothing in the wildest days of the Wild West was any worse than many of the crimes in our great cities. Think of a situation where a band of criminals equipped with automobiles and machine guns can ride up and down the streets of the city, as they did not so long ago in Chicago, and terrorize the whole community. Murder, robbery and sudden death are blazoned forth from the front pages of practically every newspaper we pick up.

Nor is the country any freer of crime today in proportion to the population. In fact, in many neighborhoods crime conditions are even worse than they are in the city because there is less change for protection from the officers. Our readers know that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been trying to do something to help protect farmers from the increasing losses from robbers and thieves in automobiles who prey upon farm property every chance they get. Only an issue or two ago we told the story of a Rensselaer County man who shot and killed a man who refused to surrender after he had been caught stealing his chickens.

There are farm houses in country communities which in years past sheltered and reared some of America's best citizens, that now often are the gathering places of the boot-

leggers, lawbreakers, and other off-scouring, who disturb the peace and well being of fine old country communities that have known little crime for a hundred years.

Why are decent citizens faced with a situation like this? There are several answers to the question. Our civilization today is far more complicated and complex than it has ever been before. There has been a tremendous increase of population and some of the increases have come from sources that have not made good citizens. One of the big sources of crime is the modern young men, so-called "lounge-lizards", who have not been brought up to the responsibilities of work and who therefore will not work under any situation, and yet who must have great sums of money to spend constantly in their idleness. Having no legitimate source of funds, many of these young men turn to crime.

Criminals Freed on Technicalities

Another cause of the trouble is the great host of lawyers who use every trick and technicality to defend their criminal clients even when they know that their clients are guilty. Our Constitution provides every man with a fair trial, but I do not hesitate to say that some of the lawyers who go to the ends that they do to free guilty criminals are themselves enemies of society.

But perhaps the greatest cause of crime increase is the silly sentiment which makes heroes out of criminals, which lets them go under suspended sentences, which parole them before their sentences expire, and which makes too comfortable places of the prisons where the criminals are confined. *It is about time that the American people woke up to the need of protecting themselves instead of using the law and every other means to protect the rights of the criminals.*

In some of the countries of Europe, and in England in particular, crime is kept to a minimum, the reason being that the criminal is given a fair but swift and speedy trial, is given a sentence to the extent of the law, and serves the sentence to the bitter end. I am told that a London policeman, a "Bobby" as he is called, enters alone and without firearms some of the lowest and worst dives of London and arrests a criminal for any crime, and takes him to the station without any resistance. The underworld of London well knows the futility of resisting English law because that law stands for something.

People Beginning to Wake Up

It is a hopeful sign that the people and some of the officers are beginning to wake up to the situation in this country. I told on the editorial page of our July 23rd issue how the county officers of Tioga County have brought swift and sure justice to the lawbreakers of that county until the criminals have found it an unhealthy place in which to live. I have before me as I write a letter from the sheriff of Steuben County who tells in plain, concise language of the capture by representatives of his office of a gang of chicken thieves who had been preying upon the farmers of that county for some time. These men were speedily convicted and sentenced. That is the kind of law enforcement we must have.

(Continued on page 16)

The House by the Side of the Road

SAM WALTER FOSS

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran,—
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife;
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan;
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon,
And stretches away to the night,
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with strangers that moan;
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
They are good, they are bad; they are weak,
They are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I;
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

BABY CHICKS



ONE MILLION-AMERICAN-INSPECTED QUALITY, Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows, 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

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Heavy Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, \$8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black \$10 per 100
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Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs 8 per 100
Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.
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Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
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3,000 Pullets \$1.25 each. Special handling and postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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Light Mixed 2.00 3.50 6.00
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Free Range. 100% Delivery. Circular
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY
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Chicks
Mixed Chicks 7c
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Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.
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Mixed Heavy 8.00 per 100
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PULLETS: REDUCED PRICES
S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, & Anconas. Even sized, healthy, and well developed.
8 wks., 75c; 10 wks., 85c; 12 wks., 95c.
Also 12 wks. old White Rocks at \$1.00.
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CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns 7c. Barred Rocks 9c. Light mixed 6c. Heavy 8c.
100% Delivery, postpaid.
L. E. STRAWER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

What Farmers Want To Know How To Get Trees for Reforestation

I want to plant about an acre of young pine trees on a piece of wet land on my farm. I would appreciate it very much if you will answer the following questions: Where can I buy the young trees and how large should they be? What time of the year should they be planted? How far apart should they be planted? Should the ground be plowed? Is there more than one kind of white pine?—W. S. D., New York.

THE planting material can best be obtained from the Conservation Commission, Albany, New York, and I suggest that you write them requesting a copy of Forestry Form No. 28, which is the application blank for material for fall and spring planting.

The Conservation Commission is quoting White pine transplants 3 years old at \$4.00 per thousand and White pine seedlings 2 years old at \$2.00 per thousand.

The use of transplants or seedlings must be determined by you on the basis of the initial cost. It should be borne in mind that the cost of putting transplants into the ground will be somewhat higher than the cost in connection with the use of seedlings. On the other hand the transplants being larger and thrifter will respond better.

The trees should be placed six feet apart each way, which means approximately 1,210 trees per acre. The area to be planted should not be plowed. There is not much choice as to season. We, here at the College, as a general thing have a preference for spring planting. The White pine obtained from the Conservation Commission is Eastern White pine, *Pinus strobus*. There are a number of other white pines found in the Western United States, which, however, are not well suited for conditions of this immediate vicinity.—P. D. K.

Identifying Mushrooms

Is there any rule by which edible mushrooms can be told from those that are poisonous?—H. M., New York.

F. C. STEWART of the State Experiment Station at Geneva is authority for the statement that there is no rule by which poisonous and edible mushrooms may be distinguished. It is necessary to learn each variety so that it can be easily recognized. The station publishes a bulletin, "How to Know Mushrooms and Toadstools", which will be sent to any resident of New York State on request.

Price For Use Of Binder

How much an acre should I pay my neighbor for cutting 35 acres of wheat and 55 acres of oats, where he furnishes binder and operator and I furnish horses, twine, and oil? The land is entirely level.

WHERE the land is level and the grain is standing up well, about 22 cents per acre is a fair price for the use of the binder alone. Where the ground is rough or stumpy or the grain is badly tangled, 25 cents per acre is about right for the use of the machine. As the operators wages should run from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, 35 cents per acre would not be very far off for his pay.—I. W. D.

Put the Brooder Stove Away Carefully

THE New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station gives the following directions and suggestions for the care of the brooder stoves after the brooding season is over:

It ought to be unnecessary to give warnings about the proper care of equipment during the off-season, but all of us who are leading busy lives forget some things and neglect others. Occasionally the brooder equipment is forgotten. Since this is equipment which will deteriorate rapidly under abuse, a final word of caution is given. When the last chicks have been weaned:

Take down the stove pipes and clean them carefully; then put them in some dry place out of the way, where there will be little danger of their rusting badly. If allowed to remain set up, rains would keep them damp and rusted.

Clean out the stoves thoroughly, removing all ashes, dirt, etc.

Paint the brooder stoves with a rust-proof stove paint, covering all parts completely.

Be sure that all stove parts are present, or repaired if necessary.

Store the stove parts in a dry, out-of-the-way place. Cover with an old blanket to keep the dust from them. This protection will be appreciated next season.

Thoroughly clean and disinfect the brooder house, leaving it in good condition for the off-season.

All other equipment not needed for the summer should be put away.

Cauliflower Fail to Head

Why do so many of my cauliflower fail to produce marketable heads? They seem to grow well till they are about half grown.

THIS trouble is likely to be caused by anything that checks the growth of the plant after it is a third grown. Cauliflower is a cool weather crop and rather exacting in its requirements. Hot weather, lack of moisture, or disease or insect injury may check its growth and cause the formation of a "button head".

Controlling Tipburn

Is tipburn of potatoes a disease caused by dry weather as I have heard said or is it caused by leaf hoppers? Can leafhoppers be controlled by spraying? We have been troubled some by leafhoppers and the tips of the potatoes turn brown but we haven't been able to control it.—H. S., New York.

THE experts do not agree entirely on the cause of tipburn or hopperburn as it is sometimes called. However, it seems to be the general idea that leaf hoppers either cause the condition or at least make it worse. The trouble seems to be worse in a dry hot spell, which may be due to a lack of sufficient moisture. Growing potatoes on soil that has a good water holding capacity, keeping down weeds and spraying thoroughly make it possible to control the hoppers to some extent and tipburn fairly well.

The Geneva experiment station has secured good control of hoppers by using a spray containing 5 pounds of copper sulfate, 10 pounds of lime, 2½ pounds of lead arsenate and 50 gallons of water. Three or four applications are needed and the spray should hit the under side of the leaves where the hoppers are found. The hoppers are found on apple trees early in the spring but go to the potatoes as soon as they appear above the ground. They are very small but multiply rapidly and when they become very numerous they do a lot of damage.

Maintain Egg Production This Summer

THERE is a tendency for egg production to decrease when hot weather sets in. There is a corresponding increase in price and it pays to use all possible means of maintaining production through the summer and fall. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Use all possible means of keeping the house cool and well ventilated. Hens suffer from excessive heat.
2. Keep the hens and house free from lice and mites; Paint the roosts with waste crank case oil or some coal tar disinfectant. Treat the hens with sodium fluoride or some commercial louse powder. Treat them with tobacco dust if they have intestinal worms.
3. Get the broody hen back in production as soon as possible. Confine her in a slat bottom or wire bottom coop where there is a good circulation of air. Feed her plenty of a good egg laying ration and supply her with plenty of green feed and water. Put her in this coop as soon after she goes broody as possible.
4. Increase consumption of mash by cutting down on the amount of whole grain or by feeding a wet mash at noon.
5. Cull out the slow molters and drones and give the feed, attention and room to the producers.

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms!

"With the Bulldog Furnace I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house."—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

More Heat With Less Fuel

"I have had my Bulldog furnace for three winters. It takes the place of two heaters and then some, burning less coal with much more comfort. Every room is warm. Give me a Bulldog for comfort!"—Walter N. Burlingame, 41 Rural Ave., Lowville, N. Y.

Keeps Home Cozy With Less Fuel Than Stove

"I am sending a snapshot of my country home in which we installed a Bulldog Furnace. Will say that with the severe winter our house has been cozy at all times, with less fuel than was used for one stove."—A. E. Duggins, Rt. 4, Cumberland, Md.

After 6 Years—"Heats as Good as Ever"

"Our furnace has been in use 6 years and heats as good as ever."—Arthur Cloepal, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Port, Mo.

"Does the Work of Three Stoves"
"This is my third winter with the Bulldog. It does the work of 3 coal stoves that I used, which only warmed up part of the house and not very well at that. My Bulldog not only does that, but 3 rooms upstairs, with great satisfaction. My house is located in a very cold place, with no protection at all. It is the easiest furnace to handle I have yet seen."—E. C. Diplock, 105 Elm St., Camden, Me.

Heats 8 Rooms Instead of One!

"My 8-room house has 7 windows on the north-west side downstairs, so it takes SOME heat. The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats the whole house, where my stove would heat only the one room it was in."—Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South St., Milford, N. H.



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Fits any Height of Basement
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"I wanted a square heater that would not take up half my cellar, also one with a square fire box, so my fire would burn even. I lived in a place with a furnace having a round fire box and never had an even fire. I wanted a heater that would not break my back to shake it, one that would save coal and give me heat. I have it today installed in our cellar. It is a Bulldog."—Robert P. Carter, Kingston, N. Y.

If you are even thinking of a pipeless furnace, or any furnace, write for our free catalog. The Bulldog is one furnace you MUST investigate. Comes completely erected, fits any height of basement, goes through any door and you install it yourself!

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Who Are Successful Farm Women?

(Continued from page 1)

quite an authority on those in her vicinity. If she finds one she cannot identify, then she sends it to an expert who will do it for her. The little plant she was then studying came from some spot on her own farm, but she had not seen its like before. A ride through the wood always bristles with interest for her and her companions, for the woods have so much to offer to a mind and eye that will receive.

I had the delightful experience of a short ride with her. We stopped once to admire an especially fine growth of lupin. Again and again we stopped to see some toadflax, or jack-in-the-pulpit or whatever wildflower happened to catch her eye.

A pet project of Mrs. Downs' is her bungalow on the bay. She has had as much enthusiasm about planning, building and furnishing that bungalow as though she were a bride going into her new home. She says she is too busy with her home duties to spend a great deal of time enjoying the bungalow herself, but she spends unlimited time planting hedge and flowers—some of them wild—and in other ways contributing to the general "homey-ness" of the place. She pointed with great pride to the little breakfast-nook in the kitchen—quite an asset to people seeking the lightest possible housekeeping methods.

It is impossible to write about Mrs. Downs without telling about Mr. Downs too—when people have been married over 50 years, their lives are apt to be well intertwined. Mr. Downs has not had a horse for 9 years he told me, having used a car all that time. Many men of his age would not care to attempt to run a car, but he accepted it as part of the progress of the times and is far from being reduced to the chimney corner to wait there for some one to take him for a ride.

A few years ago when their community incorporated, Mr. Downs was made president. The local grange has long had their membership and support and the one church in the neighborhood has them for substantial members. In spite of her years Mrs. Downs finds much of helpful interest in the Home Bureau and has made a dress-form and one-piece pattern along with the others of the Sound Ave. unit.

When one thinks of America as being a new country with rapidly shifting population, it does him good to get a glimpse into the history of such farm women whose roots are set deeper than the roots of the nation itself.

Fishkill Farms Herd Leads Testing Associations Herds in Milk Production

THE high cow for butter fat production in cow testing associations in New York State for the month of May was a Holstein cow owned by W. F. Ostrander & Son of Tioga County. This

cow had a production of 93.8 lbs. butter fat. Second place was held by a grade Holstein owned by Brown & Barker of Jefferson County with 92.8 lbs. and third place by a Holstein owned by F. E. Gigelow & Sons, Essex County with 90.0 pounds.

First place for milk production was held by a Holstein of R. H. Volmer of Chenango County with 2709 pounds, second place by a cow owned by C. L. Merchand of Saratoga County with 2685 pounds and third place by a Holstein of William Faulkner of Madison County with 2403 pounds.

The herd of George L. True of Monroe County heads the list of herds for butter fat production. Mr. True had ten cows in milk producing an average of 1610 pounds during the month and 59.5 pounds butter fat.

The herd of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST led the herds in testing association for milk production, for the month, averaging 1704 pounds of milk. The herd was sixth in butter fat production for the month.

TEN HIGH HERDS FOR BUTTERFAT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1927

County	Owner	No. Cows in Milk	Average Production per cow in milk	
			Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)
Monroe	George L. True	10	1610	59.5
Monroe	Chesboro Seminary	11	1527	54.7
Otsego	Charles Filer	14	1259	53.5
Saratoga	Harry Hale	4	1271	52.2
Ulster	Foordmore Farm	27	1040	51.6
Dutchess	H. Morgenthau, Jr.	29	1704	50.8
Onondaga	Robert C. Church	8	1407	50.7
Otsego	S. Guy Snyder	6	1450	49.9
Saratoga	Frank Prat	9	1346	49.6
Cattaraugus	Robert Burlingame	6	1333	48.8

The above list includes the high herds for all associations reporting. The averages are computed for the cows in milk.

New England Advances Co-operative Marketing

LEADERS of cooperative market associations, agricultural specialists, business men, and farmers will have an opportunity this summer to attend the first School and Institute of Cooperative Marketing ever held in the North Eastern part of the United States. The institute will be conducted at and by the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs from August 16 to 19 with the Division of Cooperation, Bureau of Agricultural Economics United States Department of Agriculture and the Co-operative Association of Connecticut, cooperating.

The committee in charge of the institute has outlined a program that is expected to attract national attention. Mr. Hutzler Metzger, Economist in charge of dairy marketing U. S. D. A., will be present to discuss the dairy situation. Dr. J. T. Horner, Professor of Marketing, Michigan Agricultural College, will review cooperative work in milk marketing. Tobacco marketing will be brought under discussion by Mr. G. O. Gatlin, marketing Economist of the U. S. D. A., who has made a thorough study of this subject. Dr. Edwin G. Nourse of the American Institute of Economics will discuss cooperation. He is one of the outstanding economists in the country and is chairman of the committee in charge of the American Institute of Cooperation.

The committee in charge of the Connecticut School and Institute of Cooperation consists of, Professor I. G. Davis, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Connecticut Agricultural College; Mr. A. W. McKay, marketing Economist, U. S. D. A.; Mr. S. McLean Buckingham of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange and other cooperative organizations; Mr. Clifford E. Hough of the Connecticut Milk Producers association; and Mr. F. O. Miner of the Connecticut Poultry Producers Association.

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Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.50 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.75 All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense. Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$6.50 each

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These pigs are from quality stock and are fast growers: Chester white and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Also a few pure bred Chester Whites \$7.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Prompt delivery guaranteed. ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

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Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock. 7 weeks old, \$4.50 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.75 Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$6.50 each. MICHAEL LUX Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

Pigs For Sale For Immediate Delivery

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Chester and Berkshire Cross, 6 to 8 weeks old \$4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$7 each.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. All good growing pigs. Examine pigs on arrival at your depot and if not satisfied, return at my expense. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503 W.

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT Selected Spring Pigs

From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$5.50 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$6.50 each. CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

CATTLE BREEDERS

PERFECT-BRED AND PROPERLY FED White Faced Herefords. Beautiful bulls, heifers and cows. Priced within your reach. Just the kind to head your herd. Write for prices and particulars to WILLIAM J. LILLIS, Schenectady, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Hard Cheese .. 2.15	
2 A	Fluid Milk \$2.95	
2 B	Fluid Cream .. 2.21	
3	Cond. milk	
4	Soft Cheese 2.46	
5	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder.	
6	Fluid Cream ..	
7	Butter and	
8	American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for August, 1926 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The June surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.61 per cwt. for Class 1 and \$1.27 for Class 2.

BUTTER MARKET UNSETTLED

CREAMERY	July 19	July 12	July 20, 1926
SALTED			
Higher			
than extra	.42	.42 1/2	.42 1/2-.43
Extra (92 sc)	.41 1/4	.41 1/2	.42
84-91 score	.37	.41	.36
Lower G'ds	.35	.36	.35

The butter market has been slowing up a little of late with the result that prices have sagged a fraction and not as much business has been transacted. Several factors have been responsible for the situation. In the first place the Government reports show that we have a lot of butter on hand. In fact holdings closely approximate those of last year and there are those who believe there is now more butter in storage than there was a year ago at this time. However, figures for the four leading cities show that we are still about a million and a half pounds under last year's figures.

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If production were making signs of reducing there is a possibility that the market would hold firm. However, advices from the West indicate that production is holding up to past performances which means that a lot of butter can be expected. We are no. yet through the flush. This has resulted in the speculators throwing wet rags on the deal. They would jump in if prices were to drop another cent. In addition to all this the hot weather has driven a lot of folks to seaside and other summer resorts with the result that consumption has slipped a little bit and there has not been the active buying for current demands.

There was a heavy carryover on the 16th and 17th with the result that these stocks added to new arrivals opened up

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily by American Agriculturist for your benefit, through station WEA. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

the week of the 18th with a rather draggy market. This was more or less expected because early in the previous week there had been very active buying.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE	July 19	July 12	July 20, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	.24 1/4-.25 1/2	.24 1/4-.25 1/2	.23-.24
Fresh Av'ge	.....	.....	.....
Heid Fancy	.27	.28	.27
Heid Av'ge	.25	.26 1/2	.25

There has been no change in the cheese market since last week's report. Trading has been very quiet. The primary reason for this is that country prices are high and in view of the market in the city, there is little opportunity for much profit. Consequently operators are inclined to take hold sparingly. If the city market were on a little higher basis, we would undoubtedly see more trading. Advices from Wisconsin say that asking prices are moving still higher, this in spite of the fact that the make is running a little ahead of last year.

In New York State there is keen competition for stocks and consequently the make is said to be closely sold up, at a price level that makes possible very little profit here in New York. Reports indicate that storage stocks are accumulating more slowly than a year ago and that there is a very distinct shortage in the country's reserves. This adds strength to the cheese outlook for the year.

EGGS SLIP AGAIN

NEARBY	July 19	July 12	July 20, 1926
WHITE			
Selected Extras	.37-.39	.38-.40	.43-.45
Extra Firsts	.34-.35 1/2	.35-.37	.40-.42
Av'ge Extras	.30-.32	.31-.33	.36-.38
Firsts	.28-.29	.29-.30	.34-.35
Gathered	.26-.31	.24-.28 1/2	.31-.37
Pullets	.20-.27	.25-.27	.....
BROWNS			
Hennery	.30-.35	.29-.35	.35-.40
Gathered	.25-.30	.24-.28 1/2	.30-.35

The egg market failed to hold the gain it made a week ago which we reported in the last issue. The hot weather has taken its toll. For the past few weeks we have reported that there has been more or less of a diminished supply of nearby eggs. A number of receivers of these nearbys that send out feelers calling for more eggs and as a result nearby shipments have taken a big jump. This sharp increase came at a time when New York was suffering from the worse heat wave in many years. As a result a large percentage of the arrivals showed the effects of this heat and buyers passed them up preferring to draw higher grade stocks from storage and turning to more desirable qualities from the Pacific Coast. Consequently with these heavy accumulations something had to be done to move stock and receivers decided to meet the buyers by lower prices.

It is generally known that the New York market prefers light yolk eggs showing no shrinkage. The bulk of the arrivals during the hot spell last week showed shrunken dark yolks the very thing the market doesn't want.

Again we urge shippers to make frequent collections and to keep the eggs in a cool well ventilated storage cellar. At the same time when eggs are shipped to

New York the schedules should be selected that will make possible the delivery of the eggs during the cooler hours.

There are some particularly fancy marks that are bringing a premium over the top quotations listed above. Those who are enjoying this premium are giving special care to their methods of handling the eggs.

The small pullet eggs, commonly known as "pewees" are now appearing in the market and these are selling around 20 cents a dozen. The larger pullet eggs are from 25 to 27c.

LIVE FOWLS CHEAPER

FOWLS	July 19	July 13	July 20, 1926
Colored	.23-.24	.28-.30	.25-.26
Leghorn	.20-.21	.26	.23-.24
BROILERS			
Colored	.30-.37	.28-.35	.30-.38
Leghorn	.20-.26	.20-.26	.25-.28
DUCKS, Nearby	.12-.24	.20-.24	.25-.27

As was expected, the live fowl market lost some of the strength it enjoyed a week ago while broilers ran true to form, coming up stronger. For the past week or so fowls have been growing increasingly scarce while broilers have been in the foreground, some cars from the west containing nothing but broilers. As a result the fowl market gradually gained strength with the result that fancy colored stock sold up to 32c. At the same time broilers were almost a "give away".

When fowls show up so much more advantageously there was an immediate swing and arrivals from the west have been heavier. The hot weather also had the tendency of swinging trade toward broilers so that now the broiler market shows up to advantage, especially on colored stock. Leghorns show no improvement. Apparently there are too many available to warrant an increase.

There are some people that seem to think that the only place to sell broilers is New York City. As a matter of fact there are a number of sections in the state where the local market is infinitely better. We know of several instances where men are selling their broilers to the local trade at 8 to 10c over the New York market, getting cash in hand. In addition to this premium, they do not have to pay any commission and no transportation charges. Where 300 or 400 broilers are involved it is quite an item and worthy of a little investigation.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	July 19	July 12	July 20, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July)	1.41	1.43 1/8	1.42 1/2
Corn (July)	.97 3/4	1.00 1/4	.81
Oats (July)	.44 3/8	.45	.40 1/8

CASH GRAINS	July 19	July 12	July 20, 1926
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.52 1/8	1.54 1/8	1.59 1/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.19 1/2	1.21 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.53 1/2	.54	.52 1/4

FEEDS	July 16	July 9	July 24, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	.36.00	.36.75	.31.00
Sp'g Bran	.29.50	.29.00	.27.00
H'd Bran	.32.00	.31.00	.29.00
Stand'd Mids	.35.00	.33.00	.27.50
Soft W. Mids	.41.00	.37.00	.33.00
Flour Mids	.40.00	.40.00	.31.50
Red Dog	.45.00	.45.00	.37.00
Wh. Hominy	.38.50	.38.50	.34.25
Yel. Hominy	.38.50	.39.00	.34.75
Corn Meal	.44.00	.44.00	.35.00
Gluten Feed	.35.00	.35.00	.37.75
Gluten Meal	.47.50	.47.50	.47.75
36% C. S. Meal	.39.50	.38.50	.35.50
41% C. S. Meal	.42.00	.42.00	.39.00
43% C. S. Meal	.44.50	.44.00	.40.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	.45.50	.45.00	.49.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

EARLY POTATOES CHEAPER

The potato market got a terrible kick this past week all along the line. Although shipments have not been excessive the trade has been very disappointing. The hot weather has also taken its toll. The receivers found difficulty in clearing their stock and the only recourse they had was to drop prices to induce buyers.

The best Norfolks on the 19th sold from \$3.25 to \$3.50 with the best from the eastern shore showing the same value although some of the less desirable marks sold as low as \$2.50. Long Island has been digging for several

weeks. Prices started out very well bringing up to \$4.50 per barrel for the best stock. But on the 19th it was impossible to get more than \$3.75 for No. 1 and this was more or less extreme, \$3.50 being the more common figure. A year ago Long Islands were selling at from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

HEAVIER HAY CROP FORECAST

According to R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the New York hay crop this year will run a shade heavier than that of last year in spite of the one per cent decrease in acreage. The forecast indicates that the crop will run over 7 million tons compared with 6,393,000 tons harvested a year ago. Excellent growing weather has been experienced during most of the season in the hay production sections which has been responsible for the heavier harvest.

The hay market has shown no change since last week, \$24 still representing the top of the market. Free supplies and a quiet market have worked against any improvement. Other grades are selling correspondingly lower. Rye straw is generally selling from \$32 to \$33 a ton.

CROP ESTIMATES ISSUED ON MAIN VEGETABLE CROPS

The domestic cabbage acreage is 14% greater this year than last year in Ontario County, where most of the cabbage of this type is grown in New York State. This announcement was made by R. L. Gillett of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Domestic cabbage is done and late summer and early fall cabbage is used extensively for kraut. It is said the crop is in excellent condition and harvest will undoubtedly begin about the middle of August.

Present estimates indicate that New York's celery crop will total 5,160 cars which is an increase of approximately 6% over last year, according to Charles Sperle, truck crop specialist. The early crop was retarded because of the cold spring, plants being slow in maturing. The second and late crops however, will be much heavier. Wayne County has nearly 3/5 of the celery acreage of the state. Last year New York shipped 4,897 cars of celery or almost a fourth of the national carlot output. New York is second in celery production, growing the largest acreage with the exception of California.

The lettuce crop in the Elba district of Genesee County in western New York shows a decrease of about 200 cars from that harvested last year when 1550 cars were reported. In the Oswego District a 7% increase over last year brings the acreage up to 2700. In Wayne County the acreage has been substantially decreased, only 60% of last year's crop being grown. In Orange County the acreage is 4/5 less than last year. Reports state that the yields from the first cutting have been good and growing conditions have been generally satisfactory. Shipments started earlier this season than last when 3,019 carloads of lettuce were moved to say nothing of the large quantities transported by motor truck.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There is practically no change in the live calf market, \$16.50 still representing the very top, but there have been no arrivals good enough to command that price, most of the best bringing \$16.

The live lamb market is easier, the very choicest bringing \$14.50 and only a few reaching that figure. Most of the sales for the better lines were around \$14, culls selling down to \$9.

Steers have slipped a little bit during the past week as well as cows. Bulls are a shade better. Country dressed veal has eased off a little. The demand is so limited that even with the light supply the market rules weaker. Due to the extremely hot, humid weather, a number of veals have arrived in poor condition. Values on these marks have been very indefinite.

In general rabbits are selling from 25 to 26c a pound which has been the prevailing rate for the past week or so.

News From Among the Farmers

New Jersey Horseshoe Pitching Tournament This Week---County Notes

THIS week is the big week for the horseshoe pitchers in New Jersey. The annual horseshoe pitching tournament is being held on the 29th at the annual picnic of the County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey Grange. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperated with the two organizations in staging the horseshoe pitching tournament. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST supplied the referee and the prizes, the first of which consists not only of a cash award but a gold medal suitably engraved.

Those from central and south Jersey who will attend the High Point Park picnic are advised by Secretary Taylor of the Federation of County Boards of Agriculture that they will meet at Whitehouse above Somerville at 10 A. M. Daylight Saving Time. The party will pass through Trenton, out West State Street and along the Delaware River to Lambertville at which point a turn to the right will be made through Ringoes and Flemington to Whitehouse. This route is advised because of construction work between Princeton and Belle Mead.

The party will leave Whitehouse promptly at 10 A. M., arriving at High Point at 1 P. M. The route from Whitehouse will go through Clinton, Hampton, Washington, Hackettstown, Netcong-Stanhope, across to Andover, Newton, Sussex to High Point Park. Posters along the way will mark the course of the party.

The program at the Park will be opened with a band concert and basket lunch. At 2:30 the address of welcome will be delivered by a member of the Sussex County Board of Agriculture following which will be a short address by Mrs. H. B. Hancock as well as an inspirational talk by Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Congressman from the Fourth District. Senator Agans, Master of the Grange will preside at the ceremonies.

Just before going to press word comes from County Agent Bowen that Mr. Clendon Donser of Cranbury, N. J. won the Middlesex County elimination tournament at Cliffwood Beach. Mr. Danser is therefore representing Middlesex County at High Point Park. County Agent Lamb of Gloucester County writes that George B. Nelson of Hursville will represent his county in the tournament.

News Notes from the North Country

GRADUALLY the conveniences that are more prevalent in the cities are being made available to farm dwellers. The electric lines are bringing electricity to the farms in increasing numbers each year, which means better power for washings machines and milking machines as well as more convenient and safer light. Raymond Smith, John Sutton and Ralph Sutton are among the latest who are going to enjoy this convenience in the vicinity of Watertown.

Haying is well under way, but the weather has been anything but conducive to speed. The temperature has been right, but the air has not been very drying, and the showers that come from time to time hold up too, although not giving very much water. Potatoes are coming along nicely now, and reaching the stage where careful spraying or dusting is necessary to prevent the damages that have resulted in the last few years from the leaf hoppers. Last year hundreds of acres of potatoes were destroyed by this "blight".

Many have not yet understood that this little green fellow who jumps away when the vines are disturbed, is the cause of a field of potatoes changing from a deep green to a brown color almost over night. Contact sprays or dust are necessary, as this insect eats by sucking the juices of the plant, and not by chewing like the potato bug, so that poison has no effect on him or his family. The damage is caused by the leaf hopper family becoming so numerous that they suck the juice from

the stems so rapidly that it does not reach the leaves. The hot sun of July then burns the leaves so rapidly that it seems almost uncanny.

* * *

WITH the rain interfering with other work we decided to journey down to our home country of Orange County over the week end. It was interesting to compare the crops and conditions along the route with those of Northern New York. Corn generally was poor, being a sketchy stand and of uneven heights. Only one piece of really good corn was seen all the distance of 325 miles, and that was only one acre a few miles east of Stamford. Even on a farm near Poland where we have never seen a poor field of corn the growth this year is perhaps best described as "delicate".

As we came southward, a gradual increase in the amount of hay cut was evident, especially after reaching the Hudson Valley at Kingston. The Hudson Valley crop seems to be more even and better than any we saw before. Most of the new seeding is very good but the old meadows of the North and Central counties that we came through were spotted and in many cases rather light. One thing that was noticeable was the lack of alfalfa after leaving the Mohawk Valley. In Orange county the use of lime

is gradually increasing the range of this plant, and we saw a few fields of sweet clover being used for pasturage.

To one from the north dropping into the fruit sections of Ulster and Orange counties was a distinct delight. The acres of currants, raspberries, sweet cherries, pears, sour cherries, apples and grapes were beautiful, and we could not resist the temptation to stop and sample the sweet cherries, which we used to eat by the quart when in the process of growing up.

* * *

ONE of the noticeable things was the change in the farming operations during the last ten years. The large dairies are gradually disappearing, many farms having practically no cows at all, and there has been an increase of the fruit acreage. The good prices for poultry and eggs during the last three or four years have also had the effect of increasing the number of poultry farms. Another curious thing is the number of cheese factories where various kinds of fancy cheese is produced. A few years ago all this milk was going into the fluid market. All of which goes to show that the world is moving all the time and it does not pay anyone to stay in his hole or rut without looking over the edge.—W. I. ROE.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Notes

Cumberland County—Weather is very dry. Some crops are suffering from lack of rain. The wheat and hay harvest is completed. Prices are as follows: Wheat, \$1.30 a bushel; Corn \$1 a bushel; hay, \$12 a ton, potatoes, \$1.25 a bushel; milk, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; eggs, 30 cents a dozen; chickens, 40 cents; hens, 30 cents.—A. P. S.

The cold wet spring has put all farm crops two to three weeks late. Wheat is now in full swing. The farmers are going to gather together and thrash their wheat and oats, as threshers want so much the farmers cannot afford it. The hot dry winds for the past week has dried the pasture so milk is falling off very fast. The dry weather is also forcing the oats up. The straw is a good length but the grain will be light. Veal calves are 14 cents, eggs, 24 cents as an average. Wheat is \$1.50, corn from \$1.25 up, oats, 50 cents up.—J. R. F.

Atlantic County—Several seasonal commodities have been added to the market list during the past week. Probably the latest and most important vegetables to arrive are tomatoes, potatoes, and a few cooking apples. Reds 60 pint crate, \$4.50 to \$6.50, blackberries \$3 to \$4, eggs, 35 cents per dozen. Had a very nice shower last Saturday night late. The crops all need more rain.—C. A. U.

Warren County—Soybeans alone or with Sudan grass were planted in June by many dairymen for an emergency hay crop. It is growing fine. This is something new with us farmers but looks very encouraging. The New Jersey Power & Light Company have wired from Phillipsburg to Roxburg along the County concrete road and nearly all farmers have taken the lights. The R. D. districts are becoming quite city-like. On August 10-11 the Warren County Farmers' Picnic will be held at Belvidere, the County Seat with a great display of all farm equipment, etc. Thousands are expected to attend.—J. R.

Mercer County—Four farmers markets, now supply the householders of Trenton with fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry. Much of the poultry is live, so the buyers are assured of its quality. The fourth market in the municipal system, opened Friday night at Grand and Chestnut avenues, and is known as the Chambersburg market. Many requests were made last year by citizens of this district for a farmers market, so one was established there, with 12 to 15 farmers having already applied for a space there. Later more will come into the market. The hours of

all markets are 4-11 P. M. each week day. The products on the markets now are cherries, raspberries, buckberries, peas, beets, cabbage, beans, lettuce, onions, kohlrabi, as well as a large variety of plants and flowers and eggs, and live poultry.

The other farmers markets in Trenton are located at the foot of South Warren Street, New York Avenue, Pine Street, Morris and Chestnut Avenues. The aim of these markets is "direct from producer to you", and all citizens are urged to deal at the "Sign of The Tomato" the trade mark of the Trenton Market Growers Association. The residents of Mercer County, especially in Trenton and its suburbs are worried over the early dropping of the leaves of the trees, particularly those of the Norway Maple. This dropping is caused by the Maple louse a gray woolly insect, that crawls over the leaves, leaving a very sticky shiny deposit. Men are using a soap and nicotine sulphate spray on street trees, with good results. Many individuals both in city and country, are spraying with whale oil soap, in proportion of 1 pound to 4 gallons of water, a cheap and successful spray.

The woolly aphid is also very prevalent

on apple and cherry trees, there being literally millions on each new shoot and all tip leaves and stems. These are very tiny while the Maple louse is nearly half inch long, being similar in shape to a silver bug, only woolly, with a darker stripe down its back.—J. E. H.

County Notes from Pennsylvania

Central Pennsylvania—Hay making is nearly finished and the hay crop was a good one with good weather to cure most of it. Wheat harvest is in full swing, and the crop is a fair one, where fly has not done bad work in fields. Corn is being cultivated for the lost time in many fields. The stand is only three-fourths on many farms and it is small for this time of the year, yet with favorable weather, a fair crop may be the result. Potatoes are making a good growth, and they are being sprayed and cultivated as needed. Some early ones have been marketed at \$2 per bushel. The second growth of clover is coming along fairly well considering how little clover there was in most mowing fields. The stand of grass in wheat fields is the best we have had for several years. Many summer cottages have been built along Penn's Creek by residents or citizens from nearby towns in this section, making a better market for a few small farms which otherwise would sell for much less. Then, too, these campers make a market for eggs, milk and vegetables during their stay in the county. Bee keepers report the crop of honey during early summer months as being very small.—J. N. G.

Crawford County—Wheat is turning. Some oats are heading, others are very small. Corn is growing fast but is small for this date. Potatoes are looking fair but are late. Haying is on and is generally good but the weather is tricky. Most buckwheat was sown earlier than last year. However, there is not the usual acreage. The corn borer has been found in some of the corn fields. Eggs are selling for 25 cents, butter for 50 cents, wool for 35 cents, raspberries for 30 cents, cherries, 15 cents. Fruits are generally scarce.—J. F. S.

Dauphin County—Weather is very hot. Corn is growing rapidly now but is about three weeks late. Early potatoes look promising but need rain. Oats are looking very promising. The wheat harvest has begun but the grain stands a little thin and it is very well headed. One of the largest hay crops in years has been cut. There is an exceptionally good stand of young grass in the wheat fields.—L. F. A.

Susquehanna County—The past few days have been more than hot and dry, and haying is on with a rush. Corn has been standing still but the present warm spell is helping it. Rain is needed in moderate doses. All indications are for early showers.—W. P. D.

New York County Notes

Broome County—Haying is being rushed all over. Dealers at Whitney Point report a great demand for hay loaders. After all in stock was sold they were unable to obtain more at the wholesale house until more came in as they were sold out too.

The ground is baked under the hay and burns the stubble brown as soon as the hay is removed. It is drier than in many years. Crops were put in late but are now growing fine. Apples are a short crop but blackberries and raspberries are set well.

Pastures look fair. Our village has been flooded with butter during May and June but store keepers pay 47 cents a pound. Eggs bring 24 cents and live fowls 23 cents per pound. Grain is higher than for some time.—Mrs. L. K. C.

Nicholas County, West Virginia—The recent rains and warm weather have improved conditions of corn considerably. There is no fruit of any kind as the late spring freeze killed all of it.—A. J. L.

Dutchess County—Hay is extra heavy. Oats are good. Something is wrong with potatoes. The vines are turning yellow the same as when they are getting ripe only they are just half grown. Corn just started to grow, looks as if frost would get it. Hens slackening up on eggs. The State Road from

Millbrook to Billinge will start this fall. It seems a bad year to raise chickens, so much trouble and then they only die. Eggs are 34 to 40 cents a dozen retail in Poughkeepsie.—P. S.

Chautauqua County—Rather discouraging hay weather so far. Heavy rains most of the time for the first two weeks in July. Not 25% of the haying is finished in this section. We have just gotten in one load that didn't get wet. The rains have greatly increased the hay crop and benefited other crops. Potatoes look fine, oats up to July 7 were very short and looked like a poor crop. Pastures are fine and cows are holding their milk flow up well.—A. J. N.

Montgomery County—The recent rains have proven very beneficial to the growing crops. A large acreage of buckwheat has been planted which is making rapid growth; corn crop is making slow growth; the hay crop is not large, several crops of last year are yet held by growers, no buyer being in the market. Small calves sell at \$5 each. Hens at 23 cents a pound, broilers at 24 cents a pound. No plums or cherries and very few apples in sight. Eggs are plentiful, they are selling for 23 cents per dozen.—G. P. Van. V.

Start Them Off Right

A Right Attitude Is the Best Foundation

FROM time to time during this year we have printed articles intended especially for mothers of young children. The series of articles started with preparations for the baby's coming and dealt with his development through childhood. The last article previous to this one emphasized the necessity of right instruction of the young mind concerning facts of life and reproduction. In the same article we mentioned a number of pamphlets relating to this subject which the State Department of Health had kindly furnished us.

The response from our readers was sud-

is afflicted because of sex relationship with a contaminated person. Syphilis is hereditary "even to the third and fourth generation" and it is only kind to posterity for us to do everything possible to prevent its spread. Many of this country's mental defectives are in that pitiful state, not always because of their own misdeeds but sometimes as a result of something done by one or more of their immediate progenitors. The cost of caring for such poor human wrecks together with the loss of their earnings during the year of 1925 in New York State alone was \$5,458,927, according to a report of the state health officer. We are glad to furnish, also because of co-operation of the New York State Department of Health the following bulletins:

Facts for Young Men
Man Power
Facts for Young Women
Facts for Parents
Come Girls.

Names Printed on Apples

CUT little paper letters of your name and paste them carefully on a large red apple that has not yet turned from

Slenderizing Summer Frock



3066



Pattern 3066 is just the thing for the all-purpose summer frock. The surplus closing and long lines makes it especially good for the full figure. If made up into house dresses, fronts may be lapped the other way when one becomes soiled. Made up in the new rayon materials or in wash silk it is useful for the car, for picnic or for a dozen other purposes. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 20 inch contrasting. Price 13c.

Ideal for Summer Wear



3074



The young girl or small woman will be delighted with this summery frock pattern 3074. Made up of figured voile or dimity, trimmed with plain colors, nothing could be nicer for the ordinary demands of summer. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 yard of 40-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the new Summer Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

the green. You will probably have to climb the apple tree but that is fun any way. After a hard rain I look at the apples to see that the letters do not soak off. If they do replace them. When the apple is ripe your name will be printed on it in green letters. These make fine Christmas apples for a small city friend. The apple must be full grown but not colored, else the letters will look out of proportion. It is a great surprise to send an apple with a perfectly printed name on it.—E. H. F.,

den and overwhelming. Our supply was exhausted several times, which proved that mothers agreed with us that they were glad of assistance in handling a delicate subject. One pamphlet which belonged on that list and was in some way omitted was "A Mother's Talk to her Little Daughter". It will be sent upon request.

But in many homes there are boys and girls approaching high school age or even college who especially need information which will serve to protect them and to give them added respect for their own bodies.

We should not always be in terror that the two dread social diseases, syphilis and gonorrhea, will come our way, but every intelligent member of society should be aware that it is possible to become infected simply by touching a door knob or using a public drinking cup which a sufferer from those diseases has come in contact with. It is not always true that one

When the Threshers Come!

THRESHING days are mighty busy ones without a minute's time to be lost in going to town to get some small machine repair part or supply. Take paper and pencil right now and make a list of the belting, small tools, lubricants, cup greases, packings, bolts and nuts and other things that you are apt to need, and take it with you the next time you are near a "Farm Service" Hardware Store so that you can get these essentials and have them ready when the threshers come. The "tag" store is the right place to buy for there you will get dependable quality and the greatest value for your money as well as helpful and pleasing service.

Threshing also brings its extra work for members of the household, when every pot and pan in the kitchen will be needed. Why not get a few extra ones now and save some of the work and troubles of these hot, hard days. Get them at the "tag" store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



4894

4896



4893

4895



4892

4891

"Daisy Dell" All Wool Felt Hats

THESE are lovely little hats and when finished, they have all the style and smartness of an importation direct from the Paris Boulevards.

The hats come flat, stamped on finest quality all wool felt, in the most popular millinery shades of the day and are correctly styled from every standpoint. Everything furnished except embroidery silk, as the colors for the finished hat are at the discretion of the purchaser.

Can be completely made up in a very short time and their low price makes it possible for every woman to have a "chic and becoming" hat to match each of her costumes.

4891 comes in Rose with Hickory ornamentation.

4892 comes in Castilian Red with Black ornamentation.

4893 comes in Copenhagen Blue with Hickory ornamentation.

4894 comes in White with Castilian ornamentation.

4895 comes in Monkey Skin with Rose ornamentation.

4896 comes in Black with White ornamentation.

These hats are packed flat in special glassine envelopes to insure safe delivery.

Price of hats is only \$1.25 each, post-paid to any address, delivery guaranteed. Prompt attention will be given all orders. Send orders accompanied by personal check, postoffice or express money orders or cash (at your own risk) to the Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

The Pleasing Pineapple

Summer Brings Need of Cooling and Refreshing Foods

IF we stop to consider how our larder is blessed by food products coming from the ends of the earth, we are bound to admit that the pineapple is one of the blessings. Pineapple which used to be grown under glass for the king's breakfast is now available to us common folks for any meal we choose. It is interesting to note that a young American was responsible for putting two and two together and getting sun-ripened Hawaiian pineapple into sterile cans which could then be sent the world over.

Here are some easy yet extra-delicious recipes which combine pineapple, either crushed or sliced, with other foods to

crumbs, add three-fourths teaspoon salt and let stand thirty minutes. Mix well, bake in a moderate oven for fifty minutes. Remove from oven and cover the top with one and one-half cups of crushed Hawaiian pineapple. Beat two egg whites until stiff and dry, add one-fourth cup powdered sugar, spread on top of pineapple. Return to hot oven and brown. Serve hot or cold.

Croutons in a Jiffy

WHEN I have a nice bed of coals in the furnace, fireplace or kitchen range, I can make delicious croutons for soup in a jiffy.

Slices of bread are placed on the bread-

when not in use it required only a small space in the closet under the stairs. In all seasons of the year it could be seen in the big roomy kitchen where mother was working and neighbor's children clustered about it playing games or drawing pictures. In the summer it served on many gala occasions holding the tea for the children's party while their dollies patiently waited to be served or with paints and brushes out under the big comfortable elm. It was the children's very own, and after one or two slight reprimands mother knew that at night time the children saw that their precious furniture rested under the stairs. —W. E. H., Maine.

Letters from Our Readers

(Continued from page 3)

foretelling my utter failure in anything I ever attempted. Time and again their prophecies were proved false. This doubled their pleasure for they at once set down my success either to accident or more often to their own active at-rest in many shortcomings.

I am now growing old but by reason of the many mental lacuna in my make-up, my family have still a never-failing source of interest and enjoyment in pointing my failings out. Radio may fail, the gramophone may lose its freshness, sweethearts prove false, cars stall or horses balk, but in me they can continue to grow in health, strength and pleasure merely by contemplating my deficiencies. Could a crystal if gazed upon do more?

My friends by their action have said no, I am a sufficient theme for their contemplation.

* * *

The Mistake of Marrying

THE mistake I made is not unusual. I think that I should have remained single for various reasons which I will state.

My parents gave me a good education, an ancestry to boast of. They are both the "soul of honor". I am grateful for these spotless records and the name of which I am proud. As near as I can find out, my mother was a "tired out" teacher, because she had cared for her father through a long period of sickness. And my father, "poor boy", lived with his uncle who permitted him to "cradle" when he was only thirteen years old. In short, they started in life together at a disadvantage, without the best of health. I think that today I am paying in a way for that because I have never been rugged. Neither sick nor well, most people would think just lazy.

When I look into the face of my

smiling little girl I question "my mistake", and think perhaps there are better times waiting. At any rate, it is best to make the best of a bad situation and not become too retrospective. I am compelled to think that people of my type should steer clear of matrimony. I will not say that I am altogether unhappy, I'm not. But I feel kind of sorry for the dear lad whose life perhaps I have burdened.

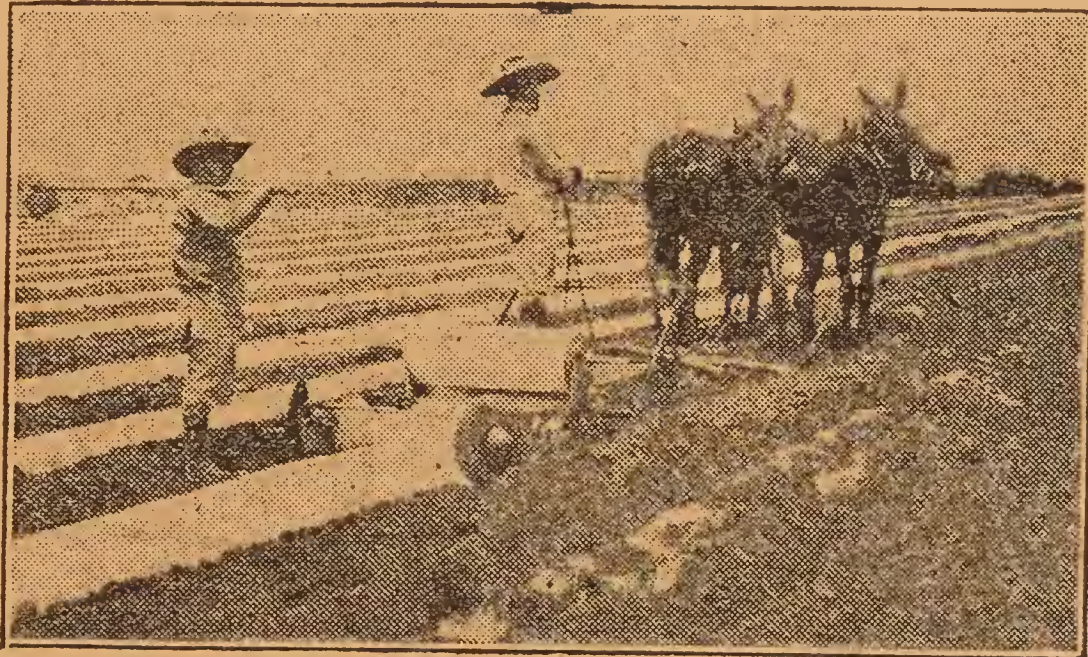
The boy I mentioned above is nearly thirty, has nothing but contempt for any sort of frailty, very ambitious (too much so) and works sixteen and eighteen hours per day. I struggle along trying to cook balanced meals (which are always a little late) so that he may retain the vigorous health which has always been his. He is a farmer.

I sometimes think about the Bible version of the woman who "giveth meat to her household before it is yet day", the strong sturdy type whose "Children shall rise up and call her 'blessed'."

I hope that I am not giving grudgingly. Perhaps I have received too much and given too little.

To Remove Fruit Stains from Hands

MOISTEN a small portion of corn meal with vinegar and rub the hand thoroughly with the mixture. It will remove the stains and leave the hands soft and clean.—L. T. B., Ill.



Courtesy Hawaiian Pineapple Co.
Getting ready for the pineapple crop before planting the "suckers" or slips for growing pineapple plants, row after row of paper mulch is laid down. Later holes are punched in the paper and the slips are inserted. It takes from 12 to 15 months to mature a crop.

make a dish especially tempting:

"Stuffed Sweets" Hawaiian: Bake six medium-sized potatoes, cut in halves lengthwise and scoop out most of the contents. Mash thoroughly, seasoning with two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon salt and one cup of crushed Hawaiian pineapple. Beat in one-fourth cup of chopped nuts and fill the potato shells. Put two marshmallows on top of each filled shell and brown under the broiler flame.

* * *

Water-Lily Salad: Peel a small tomato for each salad without removing the stem end. Cut in sixths to the stem end, press gently apart until it resembles a water-lily two-thirds open. Put tomatoes on lettuce leaves and fill the centers with drained, crushed Hawaiian pineapple, mixed with mayonnaise dressing.

* * *

Rocky Ford Pineapple Cup: Peel two oranges and remove sections. Cut up two peaches, a banana and apple. Add two cups of crushed Hawaiian pineapple. Serve in halves of cantaloupe, decorating the top of each serving with a large strawberry rolled in powdered sugar. Place halves of strawberries rolled in sugar, around the edge.

* * *

Upside-Down Cake: Drain the juice from one large can of sliced Hawaiian pineapple. Sift two cups of flour. Sift again with two teaspoons baking powder and one-half teaspoon salt. Cream one-half cup of butter or butter substitute, gradually add one cup of sugar and cream well. Beat the yolks and whites of two eggs separately. Add yolks to creamed mixture; mix well, then add flour and one-half cup of milk alternately, mixing well. Fold in the two beaten egg whites and one teaspoon of vanilla. Melt two tablespoons of butter in a large frying pan. Spread one cup of brown sugar over the pan. Add pineapple, placing the slices closely together on the sugar. Pour cake batter over the fruit. Bake in a moderate oven about forty-five minutes. Turn upside-down on serving dish and garnish with maraschino cherries. Whipped cream may be spread over the top.

* * *

Pineapple Queen Pudding: Beat two egg yolks, add one cup of sugar and one teaspoon lemon extract. Mix well, add one quart milk. Pour over two cups bread

board, brushed lightly on one side with melted butter, and with a long sharp knife are quickly cut into suitable squares. These are dropped into a wire corn-popper and shaken for a few minutes over the bright coals when they quickly crisp and brown into the most delicious of croutons. Turn out in a hot dish and serve at once.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

The Children's Furniture

A HANDY little play set can be made for the children by using a collapsible sewing table and four camp chairs. The chairs are inexpensive to buy but I picked mine up at an auction. All children learn very young to sit at a table, play games, draw pictures and paint. It makes mother a lot of work but the five piece set did away with much of the clutter for me. Any table in the usual home is much too tall for the health or the comfort of the growing child.

We did not have to change the height of the little table but we did saw the legs off the chairs and paint it a pretty red. The use this little set was put to was a sure test of its popularity and



The display of quilt blocks No. 4241 to 4246 inclusive is most attractive and one that will be greatly appreciated by the woman in the home. These come plain, stamped for the embroidery design in size 18 x 18 inches, and can be had either on Indian Head or white embroidery material. Price of these quilt blocks is as follows: On Indian Head—20c each; on White Embroidery—25c each. Be sure to state number of quilt blocks desired when ordering. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

"WELL—all right then! We won't fight you for them," said Digby, "but I wish it had been someone else."

"Why someone else? Don't you admire our low and vulgar ways, pard?" asked Hank. "Don't you like us?"

"Yes, but to be honest, at the moment I like your camels better," replied Digby.

"Well, then—you got the lot, ain't you?" asked Hank. "What's bitin' you now, Bo?"

"Do you mean you're coming with us?" I asked, a great light dawning upon me, a light that so dazzled my eyes that I was afraid to look upon it.

"You shore said a mouthful, Bo," replied Hank. "Why, what did you figger? That we'd leave you two innocent children to wander about this yer sinful world all on your lone? . . ."

"But look here, boys," Digby remonstrated, after following my example and trying to express thanks without words, "there's no need for that. Give us your camels and anything else you can safely spare, and go back in modest glory. There's nothing against you. If you're caught escaping with us and helping us, you'll be shot with us. It will be 'desertion in the face of the enemy when sent on reconnaissance' when it comes to the court martial."

"Go back nawthen," said Buddy. "Look at here. This is what Hank wants to say. . . . Is there any Injuns around? Nope. Is those nigs from Tokotu in any danger? Nope. Hev you had a square deal in this Madam Lar Republic-house stunt? Nope. Didn't you and your brother stand by your dooty in this mutiny game? Yep. And then didn't this Lejaune guy start in to shoot you up? Shore. And what'll happen to you now if they get you? Shoot you up some more. Shore. 'Tain't a square deal. . . ."

"Well, we figger that these nigs from Tokotu aren't on the chutes fer the bow-wows. Nope. They're marchin' on right now fer Zinderneuf—like John Brown's body—or was it his soul?—safe enough. . . . We allow you ain't got no chance on a lone trail. Not a doggoned smell of one. You're two way-up gay cats an' bright boys, but you're no road-kids. You don't know chaparral from an arroyo nor alkali sage-brush from frijoles. You couldn't tell mesquite from a pinto-hoss. Therefore Hank says we gotta come along. . . ."

"Shore thing," agreed Hank, "and time we vamoosed too, or we'll hev these nigs a-treadin' on us. They'll go fer a walk on empty stummicks—ours. . . ."

A minute later each of the camels bore two riders, and we were padding off at a steady eight miles an hour.

"Any pertickler direction like?" said Hank, behind whom I was riding. "London? N'York? Morocker? Eryp? Cape Town? All the same ter me."

Buddy drove his camel up beside ours. "What about it, Dig?" said I to my brother. "We've got to get out of French territory. . . . Morocco's north-west; Nigeria's south-east. . . ."

"And where's water?" replied Digby. "I should say the nearest oasis would be a sound objective."

"If there's a pursuit, they'd take the line for Morocco for certain, I should say," I pointed out. "I vote for the opposite direction and a beady eye on our fellow-man, if we can see him. Where there are Arabs there'll be water somewhere about, I suppose."

"Shore," said Hank. "We'll pursue the pore Injun. What's good enough fer him is bad enough for us. You say wheer you wants ter go, an' I allow we'll see you there—but it may take a few years. What we gotta do first is turn Injun, see? . . . Git Injun glad rags, and live like they does. We're well-armed and got our health an' strength an' hoss-sense. When in the desert do as the deserters does. . . . Yep. We gotta turn Injun."

From which I gathered that Hank the Wise firmly advocated our early me-

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

tamorphosis into Arabs, and the adoption of Arab methods of subsistence in waterless places.

"Injuns lives by lettin' other folks produce an' then collectin'," put in Buddy.

"We gotta collect," said Hank.

"From the collectors," added Buddy.

From which I gathered further that our friends were proposing not only that we should turn Arab, but super-Arab, and should prey upon the Touareg as the Touareg preyed upon the ordinary desert-dweller. It seemed a sound plan, if a little difficult of application. However, I had infinite faith in the resourcefulness, experience, staunchness, and courage of the two Americans, and reflected that if anybody could escape from this predicament, it was these men, familiar with the almost equally terrible American deserts.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. One night John awakens and sees Lajeune motioning him to follow him. Lajeune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny. While Lajeune is quelling the mutiny in his own way the fort is suddenly attacked by Arabs. Every soldier that is killed is put back into an embrasure by Lajeune. Cordier predicts the death of the entire garrison.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

The next morning the relief arrives and after warning them of possible ambush by a shot, John leaves the fort and awaits developments. After some time, John sees the fort burst into flame and a man, who proves to be Digby drops from the wall. Digby and John open fire to give the idea that the Arabs are attacking and to prevent putting out the fire. The next morning they see Hank and Buddy start out on camels and ask for the loan of them.

"I vote we go south-west," said Digby. "We're bound to strike British territory sooner or later and then we're absolutely safe, and can easily get away by sea. We're bound to fetch up in Nigeria if we go steadily south-west. If we could hit the Niger somewhere east of Timbuktu—it would lead us straight to it."

"Plenty o' drinkin' water in the Niger, I allow," observed Buddy. "But there don't seem ter be no sign-posts to it. It shore is a backward state, this Sahara. . . ."

"Anyhow it's south-west of us now, and so's Nigeria," Digby insisted.

"Starboard yer hellum," observed Hank. "Nigeria on the port bow—about one thousand miles."

And that night we did some fifty or sixty of them without stopping, by way of a good start—a forced march while the camels were fresh and strong.

As we padded steadily along, we took stock of our resources.

With my bottles of water, and the regulation water-bottles, we had enough for two or three days, with careful rationing.

Similarly with food. I had a haversack full of bread, and the other three had each an emergency ration as well as army biscuits.

Of ammunition we had plenty, and we hoped to shoot dorcas gazelle, bustard, and hare, if nothing else.

Had Michael been with us, I should have been happy. As it was, the excitement, the mental and physical activity, the hopes and fears attendant on our precarious situation, and the companionship of my brother and these two fine Americans combined to help me to postpone my defeat by the giants of misery, pain, and grief that were surely only biding their time, lurking to spring when I could no longer maintain my defenses.

Digby, I think, was in much the same mental condition as myself, and I wondered if I, too, had aged ten years in a night.

As we jogged steadily on, the monotony

of movement, of scene, and of sound, sent me to sleep, and every now and then I only saved myself from falling by a wild clutch at Hank, behind whom I was sitting.

No one spoke, and it is probable that all of us slept in brief snatches—though they must have been very brief for those who were driving the camels.

I came fully awake as the sun peered over the far-distant edge of the desert to our left.

I longed for a hot bath and hotter coffee, for I ached in every nerve and muscle.

"They'll have fleet steeds that follow," quoth young Lochinvar," said Digby.

"They've got 'em," replied Buddy, looking behind as we topped a ridge of rock.

On we drove, south-west, throughout what was, very comparatively speaking,

the cool of the morning, until Hank thought we should be making more haste than speed by continuing without resting the camels.

"I don't perfer ter know much about these doggoned *shammoss*, as they call 'em," observed Hank, "but I allow you can't go very far wrong if you treats 'em as hosses."

"Shore," agreed Buddy, "cept that they got more control of their passions like. . . . Fer cats, and fer settin' up the drinks, anyhow. . . . They can live on nawthen. An' as that's just what we pervided for 'em, they oughta thrive."

"We'll have to find something for them," said Digby, "if it's only newspaper or the thatch of a nigger's hut."

"I hev heard of 'em eatin' people's hats at dime shows and meenageries," said Hank. "My Aunt 'Mandy went to Ole Man Barnum's show on her golden weddin' day, an' a camel browsed her hat and all her black hair, an' she never knowed it until she felt a draught. . . . Yep. They kin hev our *képis* if they wait till we got some Injun shappos an' pants an' things."

I was aware that camels had meagre appetites and queer, limited tastes, embracing a narrow selection ranging from bran to the twigs of dead thorn-bush, but I agreed with Digby that we should have to give them something, and something other than our caps. Our lives depended upon these two ugly, unfriendly beasts, for without them we should either be quickly recaptured or else we should die of thirst and starvation, long before we could reach any oasis.

In the rapidly narrowing shadow of a providential great rock in this thirsty land, we lay stretched on our backs, after an ascetic meal of bread and water.

"What's the programme of sports, Hank?" I asked, as we settled ourselves to sleep.

"Another forced march ter git outta the onhealthy location o' Zinderneuf," he replied. "Then we gotta scout fer Injuns or an oasis. Spread out in a four-mile line an' peek over every rock and hill. . . ."

We'll shore fix it. . . ." and he went to sleep.

Personally I slept till evening without moving, and I was only then awakened by the grumbling, gurgling roar of the camel that Hank was girthing up, one of his feet pressed against its side and all his weight and strength on the girth-rope.

Having put the camel-blanket on the other animal, lifted the wooden framework regulation saddle on to it, girthed it up, taken the nose-reins over the beast's head and looped them round the pommel, he bawled "All aboard," and stood with his foot on the kneeling camel's near fore-knee, while I climbed into the rear part of the saddle. He then vaulted into the front seat and the camel, lurching heavily, came to its feet with an angry hungry roar.

Buddy and Digby mounted the other beast, and once more we were off, not to stop until we estimated that there were at least a hundred miles between us and Zinderneuf.

This was, of course, too good to last—or too bad, from the camels' point of view. At the end of this second ride they must have food and a day's rest, if not water.

Again I slept spasmodically, towards morning, especially after Hank had insisted upon my embracing him round the body and leaning against him.

I was awakened from a semi-slumbrous state of coma by an exclamation from Buddy, to realise that it was day again, the camels were standing still, and their riders gazing at what Buddy was indicating with outstretched arm.

Over the level stretch of unblown sand which we were crossing, ran a broad and recent trail of camel footprints.

This trail crossed ours, though not at right angles. If we were going south-west I should think the riders were going south—or north.

Hank and Buddy brought the camels to their knees, with the gentle insistent "Oosha, baba, oosha; adar-ya-yan!" which is about the only order that a camel obeys without cavil or protest.

Following the footmarks and regarding them carefully they decided that there were about twenty camels in the party, that they were going south, and that they had passed quite recently.

"What we bin lookin' for!" observed Hank with grim satisfaction, as he swung himself back into the saddle. "The nearer we kin git to them Injuns, the quicker—but we don't wanta tread on 'em. Keep yer eyes skinned, boys." And the others having remounted, on we went.

I should think we followed this trail for three or four hours, without seeing anything but the eternal desert of sand and rock.

For some time I had been wondering how much longer we were to go on without resting the camels, when a grunt of satisfaction from Hank renewed my waning interest in life. He brought the camel to a half and pointed, as Buddy ranged up beside us.

We had come to the bank of a very wide and rather shallow dry river-bed, whose shelving sides led down to gravel and stones which at one time must have been subject to the action of running water. The place looked as though a river had flowed along it ten thousand years ago.

But what Hank was pointing to was the spot to which the footprints led.

Beneath a huge high rock, that rose from the middle of the river-bed, was a dark, inviting shadow around which were dry-looking tufts of coarse grass, stunted dwarf acacias, and low thorn-bushes.

The camels were preceptibly eager to get to this spot.

"Water," said Hank. "May have to dig."

But there was no need to dig. Beneath and around the rock was a pool, fed presumably from a subterranean source. It wasn't the sparkling water of an English spring, bubbling up among green hills, by any means. The green was rather in the water, but we were not fastidious, and certainly the camels were not. On the

(Continued on page 16)

USE THIS OPPORTUNITY CLASSIFIED PAGE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

TILBURY'S WHITE COLLIES: Trained cow dog \$50. Pups from driving stock, eligible, \$10 up. OWEGO, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL-PUPPIES, parti-color, black and white. Eligible. MRS. IDA WOODEN, Waterloo, N. Y.

PURE COLLIE PUPS. Beautiful-Intelligent. Farm Raised. Males \$10.00—Female \$5.00. COOLSPRING KENNELS, Mercer, Pa.

YOU OFTEN WISH for help at 4 A. M.—satisfy your desire with an English or Welsh Shepherd, they go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

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Cattle

FOR SALE: 100 tuberculin tested cows, fresh and nearly springers, also fall cows good size and heavy producers and nice condition. FRED MILLER & SON, Washington Co., Argyle, N. Y.

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90 VARIETIES POULTRY. Eggs. Chicks. Dogs. Pigeons. Hares. Ferrets. Cavies. White Mice. Catalogue. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

WE OFFER a few hundred twelve weeks single comb white leghorn pullets "Hollywood Strain" bred for heavy laying \$1.25 each. NU-BORN FARMS, Jasper, N. Y.

PULLETS—Purebred, high egg laying strains, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. CANFIELD HATCHERY, Drawer 25, State Road, Lexington, Mass.

PULLETS, COCKERELS and Mature fowls, Single Comb White Leghorns, Tanerred strain, same breeding as my pen New York Egg Laying Contest, \$1.00 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, New York.

PULLETS—WHITE LEGHORN, ten and twelve weeks old, good stock. BARRINGTON POULTRY FARM, Great Barrington, Mass.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, 14 weeks old, Large size, 306-egg strain. CLOSE'S EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—25 nice R. I. Red Pullets, 15 weeks old, at \$1.25 each F. O. B. Millerstown. C. E. LONG, R. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Baby Chicks

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 B. Rocks or R. I. Reds, \$10.00; W. Leghorns or H. Mixed, \$8.00; mixed \$7.00. Delivery guaranteed. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$10.00; Barred Rocks, \$10.00; Heavy Mixed, \$8.00, White Leghorns, \$8.00; Light Mixed, \$7.00. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Husky, Purebred, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, 10,000 every week, summer and fall. Send for special price list. CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. G., State Road, Lexington, Mass.

JUNE PRICES of Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks & Reds, \$10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, \$8.00 per hundred. Light mixed \$7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$8—100; White Leghorns \$8—100; Barred Rock & Reds \$9—100; White Rocks \$10—100; Light Mixed \$7—100; Heavy mixed \$8—100. Culler for heavy egg producers of No. 1 Pairs stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the shipping. Special price on larger order. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, \$10 per 100; \$90 per 1000; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, \$14 per 100; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$16 per 100. Left-overs, \$8 per 100. Lower prices in larger quantities. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily with plenty on hand for sale. Custom hatching. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

Corn Harvesters

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PRO-CESS CO., Salina, Kans.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Silos

NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—\$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, \$237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New York Farms, Northern Otsego County, Alfalfa soil, on paved roads, electric power, telephones, ¼ mile to high school and church. Buildings in excellent repair. Write P. O. BOX 31, Springfield Center, N. Y.

MY 225-ACRE, 21-cow dairy farm and equipment, will trade for small farm. Write E. HALLOCK, Delevan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20 acres, fine buildings, im-provements, shade, fruit, suitable for summer home, tourist home, truck farm. 3 minutes to electric, 1½ mile to railroad station. Churches, high school, bustling town of 7000. Low price for quick sale. ELMER ROWELL, Owner, Showkegan, Maine.

HELP WANTED

WANTED:—A MARRIED Man as Herds-man and Foreman for a herd of Registered cattle. Prefer party that can furnish milkers and board a few men. Best of wages and furnished house. Good buildings and equipment. Position also open for married poultryman, and single man as milker and farmer. BOX 427 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—\$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80-85 lbs., \$1.95 per roll. Paint \$1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROTHERS, Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certi-ficates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORN TON, Dimock, Pa.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. COWIC STUDIO, 10½ Fountain Ave., Springfield, O.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certi-ficates of indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo N. Y.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 doz-en size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEAN THRESHER, Fordson size, Sell or Exchange for small Mammoth Incubator. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

250 GOOD BUSINESS Envelopes printed, postpaid \$1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Irises

BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES MIXED IRISES for cut flowers, for supplying roadside markets, four dollars per hundred plants wholesale. SPECIAL OFFERING: Mother of Pearl; Alcazar; Lord of June; Fro; Emperor; Afterglow; Kochi; Opera; Archeveque; Seminole; Rhein Nixe; Her Majesty; Shekinah; Madame Chcreau; Isolene; Quaker Lady; Princess Beatrice; Zandaria; Iris King; May Queen. Your choice postpaid, labeled, of four for one dollar; ten for two dollars, or the whole twenty for three dollars. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

Flowers—Plants

DELPHINIUM, HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Pyrethum, Gaillardia, Hardy Sweet Pea, Lupine, Mertensia, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Valerian, Foxglove, Hardy Pink, Blue Bells, Mountain Pink, Evening Primrose and 100 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year, all of which may be planted during August and Fall and will bloom freely next summer. Also Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Grape, Wine-berry, Loganberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting also Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, Tulips for August and Fall planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

AUGUST PRICES—Cabbage, Celery and Brussels Sprout Plants (12 varieties of cabbage, 8 of celery) \$2.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.40. Send for list. Snowball Cauliflower \$4.00 per 1000; 500, \$2.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY and Brussels Sprouts. Field Grown Plants. Cabbage Plants—4,000,000 Ready (May 25th to August 1st). Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Short Stem Danish Ballhead, Tall Danish Ballhead, American Drumhead Savoy, Savoy, Red Danish and Dark Red Dutch. \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage Plants—\$2.25 per 1000; 5000, \$11.00; 500, \$1.50. Cauliflower Plants—(All Re-rooted) 500,000, Ready May 25 to August 1st. New beds coming on each week. Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt. \$4.50 per 1000; 5000 for \$20.00; 500, \$2.50. Celery Plants—2,000,000 Ready June 15th to September 1st. (Every plant is hardy and strong, with good roots. No poor plants shipped) Golden Self-Blanching (French seed), White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, Tall Golden Self-blanching, Emperor, Burpee's Fordhook and Easy Blanching. \$3.00 per 1000. Re-rooted, \$3.50 per 1000. Brussels Sprouts—500,000 Ready June 1st to July 15th. Danish Prize and Long Island Dwarf, \$2.50 per 1000. Smaller quantities—All orders for 100 plants or smaller quantities will be \$1.00 per 100 Postpaid except Potted Plants. Send for free list of all Plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. FARMERS' CLUB 100, Hazel, Kentucky.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Clean Tarnished Silver

By Ray Inman

to the ladies (AT LAST)
HERE'S HOW TO REMOVE
TARNISH from SILVER



ALMA — THIS HERE SOUP IS POSITIVELY FLAT! I CAN'T LEARN YOU T'PUT LOTS A SEASONS IN MY VITALS?
ADNOID! THAT'S NOT SOUP — IT'S TARNISH REMOVER!

1. BRING WATER TO BOIL IN ALUMINUM KETTLE
2. ADD TEASPOONFUL OF SODA, AND ONE OF SALT TO EACH QUART OF WATER



ALMA — THIS HERE SOUP IS POSITIVELY FLAT! I CAN'T LEARN YOU T'PUT LOTS A SEASONS IN MY VITALS?
ADNOID! THAT'S NOT SOUP — IT'S TARNISH REMOVER!

3. PUT TARNISHED SILVER INTO KETTLE SO THAT IT IS COMPLETELY COVERED. IN 1 MINUTE OF BOILING IT WILL BE **BRIGHT & CLEAN**
4. REMOVE SILVER, WASH IN HOT WATER AND DRY ON SOFT TOWEL ~ ~ ~



HEAVENS! LOOK AT THAT SILVERWARE — THE SILVER IS ALL EATEN OFF! WALDO, DID YOU PUT THESE IN THE TARNISH-REMOVER AS I TOLD YOU?
TARNISH REMOVER. — GOSH, I THOUGHT YOU SAID VARNISH REMOVER!

5. EMPTY AND WASH THE KETTLE **AT ONCE:** COOK ACID FOOD OR VINEGAR IN IT — TO PREVENT TARNISH.



YESSIR, HALIBUT — TH' FLOODS HAS BEEN BAD THIS YEAR. BUT I'M GLAD T' SAY THEY AINT TOUCHED ME YET.
— NOT YET.

Our Boys and Girls Page

How Lone Scouts Pass Merit Badge Tests---How to Make a Ring-Toss Set

I HAVE had a number of letters from scouts asking how they should go about passing the Merit Badge test. The following will give you the proper procedure, both for scouts who reside in a locality presided over by a Scout Council and for those who reside where no Scout Council is functioning.

Under Council

1. The Lone Scout must have passed the required tests including swimming, and be a member of Sagamore Lodge in good standing, in order to be eligible for merit badges.

2. Present application for examination to local council headquarters on official application blank secured from local council if council is operating Lone Scout Division, or National Headquarters if council has no Lone Scout Division. (Address National Headquarters Lone Scouts of America, 200 5th Ave.

3. Like the troop scout, pass examinations before the local council expert examiner, appear at the regular sessions of the local court of honor, and receive merit badges and certificates in exactly the same manner as they are secured by troop scouts.

In case the local council does not have a Lone Scout Division, then ask scout executive to have council examiners and court of honor help you out as a Scout "Good Turn."

Not Under Council

1. The Lone Scout must have passed the required tests including swimming, and be a member of Sagamore Lodge in good standing, in order to be eligible for merit badges.

2. Secure official application blank from National Headquarters and present it to the special examining committee chosen as follows: Apply to scoutmaster of nearest troop for opportunity to go before its examining committee, if the committee is registered at National Office. If troop has no examining committee, or if there is no adjacent troop, secure the consent of teacher, pastor, or other qualified citizen to act as an examiner in the merit badge subject. In case of a tribe, select three, made up of the superintendent of schools, minister, teacher, postmaster, or other citizens, such as above, outside of family, to be the local examiners and court of honor committee.

3. Pass examination before the special examining committee of one or more and receive merit badges presented by this committee, who shall, on the blank provided by the national office, over their several signatures, and acting as the local court of honor, certify such passing to National Headquarters. Send signed forms and remittance sufficient to cover such

merit badges and certificates as shall have been earned. Badges and certificates may be presented to scout in presence of family, church or school, or by other appropriate ceremony.

My Collections

MOST every scout has a hobby to collect something. Some Scouts collect post cards, post marks, poems, pictures of Lone Scouts and various things too numerous to mention. There is hardly a Scout that doesn't collect a little something if it is not any more than stones. I am going to tell you about my collection.

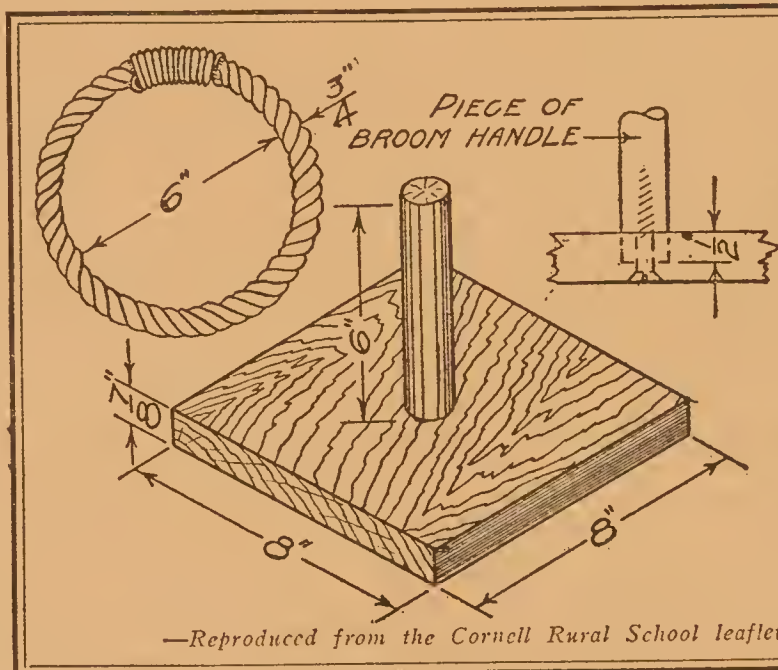
I have two very interesting collections. The first being a letter collection. I class this as the most interesting

part of tree in place when it is pushed over. Now chop off all of the inside branches and lay along the sides, and floor. Be sure and chop the tree so it will fall towards the wind, if you intend to have a fire. This is so the wind will not blow sparks in on your blankets during the night. This shelter can be easily constructed with a small hand axe.

Yours Scoutingly,
RAYMOND GIFFORD,
L.S.B.L.S.D. 2 (15 points)

Find the Fish

THE following contribution was received from one of our readers and it so appealed to the boys' and girls' editor that we are going to give it to you.



Here is a way for the boys and girls to take the fine old game of quoit pitching inside during rainy days.

This quoit set can be easily made by any boy or girl with a few tools, a piece of board and an old broom stick. The drawings give all the dimensions except the length of the rope for rings which should be 20 inches. By making 2 pegs and 4 rings it is possible for the game to be played either between 2 contestants or between 2 teams of 2 boys or girls. The game consists of 11 points. The pegs can be put at various distances, depending on the ages of the players. Each player throws 2 rings at the peg and the one which comes closest gets one point while ringers count 3 points.

—Reproduced from the Cornell Rural School leaflet.

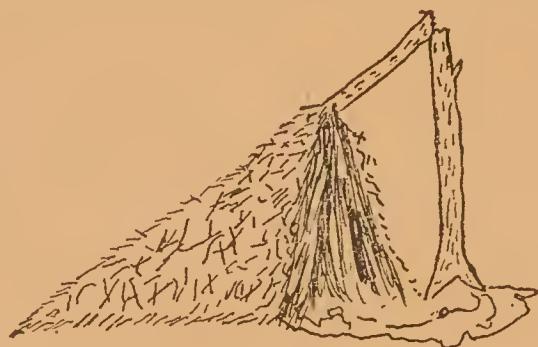
and the most valuable collection of the two that I have. I have letters written by many different scouts in New York State and Ohio. My collection consists of about one hundred letters in all. I hope to have letters collected from Scouts from every state in the United States.

The second collection consists of different kinds of wood. This is an interesting collection but not as interesting as my first. I have collected every kind of wood in my locality. Some of my brother Scouts are sending me more kinds of wood. I hope to have different kinds of wood from all over the United States and Canada added to my collection.

This concludes my collections and I am planning to start another one soon.
HAROLD BISHOP (10 Points)
Lyons, N. Y.

A Shelter for the Night

I have just finished my third degree, and I have sent in my report card. I have started the fourth degree, and have found it more interesting than the others. I get more interested every day



in my scout work. I received my Booster Button last week, and I am all set for the grand council as soon as I finish my degree work.

After I read over the chapter about shelters in the fourth degree, I found another type of shelter in an old book at home. I will pass the idea along to the rest of you scouts. This shelter is easily constructed, and is suitable for a short stay in the woods. Partly chop down a small evergreen about four or five feet above the ground, as shown in the drawing. Do not cut the trunk entirely off but leave enough to hold upper

In each sentence the name of a common fish is hidden. The first one is herring. Can you find the others.

- 1—It was her ring which Uncle Bin found.
- 2—The car picked its way carefully along.
- 3—The bull headed for the girl with the red dress on.
- 4—He paid ten cents per chance.
- 5—He has that route by the red school-house.
- 6—The snob assessed the place for twice its value.
- 7—The picker, Elden, had his basket filled first.
- 8—The sunshine right now is very bright.
- 9—The boys had a game of ball.
- 10—Will Mr. Schram ask a longer question?
- 11—The people who came in the Cadillac at fishing time had an accident on the way home.
- 12—Few hale and hearty folks are given to complaining.

A Few Scout Letters

Dear Scouts:
I am going to tell you my experience as a Scout. I live in a small farming district. There used to be a Boy Scout troop here,

but the Scoutmaster lost interest and the troop died out. I joined the Lone Scouts shortly afterwards. I tried to start a tribe. I got a few of the boys to join, but they would not take up the degree work and the tribe followed in the footsteps of the troop and failed. This did not discourage me, and I went ahead with the degree work. I have passed two degrees, won the title of L. S. O., and some points toward the Booster title.

I have a friend who belonged to the troop but will not join the Lone Scouts. Because of the failure of the troop he is skeptical about joining the Lone Scouts. I am going to take him on a starvation hike this summer. If this doesn't win him over he is hopeless. I will write and tell about the hike later.

I am also interested in coin collecting. If this letter is lucky enough to get published and some other coin collector reads it, I would like him to write me.

Yours Scoutingly,
RAYMOND GIFFORD, L.S.O., L.S. 2
Gansevoort, N. Y., (10 points)
P. S. I would like to get in touch with Wilson Hunt, Hudson Falls, New York.—R. G.

Dear Scouts:

I joined the Lone Scouts in February, 1927. I have been pretty busy this spring and did not have time to do much scouting. I have passed the second degree and find the degree work very interesting. I like to fish and hunt. I caught 12 trout last week. I have a .22 rifle. I made about \$65 trapping last fall and this spring. I live about four miles from Canada. I am fifteen years old. I will close hoping to hear from all you scouts soon.

Scoutingly yours,
GLENN ROWE, L. S. 2,
Mooers, Forks,
New York (5 points)

Dear Will-To-Be-Brother Scouts:

I want to join the tribe and be a brother scout. I read the American Agriculturist

The Club Sticker

If you've started on a chore

Stick to it.

Though your muscles may get sore,

Stick to it.

There'll be time enough to rest

After you have reached the crest,

So keep climbing,—do your best

Stick to it.

There is one sure way to win

Stick to it.

Head the class you're entered in,

Stick to it.

No one ever gets ahead

Going only where he's led;

Never trail, lead instead—

Stick to it.

Easy winning, if you try—

Stick to it.

No use wasting time to cry—

Stick to it.

Heed the lesson in this tale;

Postage stamps that never fail

To bring a message thru the mail—

Stick to it.

—A. L. T. Cummings,
Maine Extension Service.

and like it so well that once when I had the copies saved up for about six months and my sister accidentally burnt them up, I wouldn't speak to her for a week.

I would like to know how many members there have to be and how old they have to be. I am to go to a Boy Scout training camp this summer and want to know all about it before I go.

Hopefully yours,
GEORGE RIDER, (5 points)
R. F. D. 3,
Frankfort, N. Y.

Success Talks For Farm Boys

Work, Fight, Love, Grow

TO win success in the splendid business of farming:

First, learn to work wisely, happily, persistently, successfully. Make a habit of falling in love with your job, whatever that job may be.

Second, learn to fight wisely, courageously, energetically, successfully passions and lusts and other traitors within, tempters and self-indulgence and enemies and seducers without. Identify your real enemies and the foes of our Christian civilization, and fight them without fear or favor.



H. L. SMITH

Third, learn to love other people wisely, unselfishly, loyally, upliftingly. Shun jealousy, envy, hostility, and backbiting as you would a plague. A cool head, a warm heart, a steel backbone, and unconquerable energy will make an irresistible combination.

Fourth, learn to grow in body, mind, power, skill, and personality; in habits, and motives; in breadth and height, and in Christian usefulness.

HENRY LOUIS SMITH.

After Appomattox General Robert E. Lee became head of Washington College, Lexington, Va. After Lee's death the name of the college was changed to Washington and Lee. Its present distinguished president is Dr. Henry Louis Smith, who talks to our boys this week.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)

CLASSIFIED ADS

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

HAVE YOUR WOOL made into yarn. Write for particulars. Also yarn for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

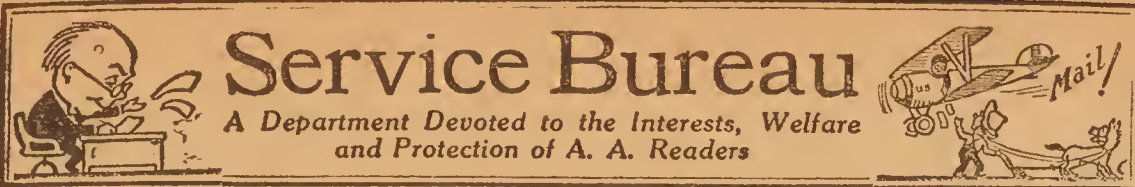
LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Gray, Beige, Nude, Peach. 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. One barrel dishes. Factory imperfections. \$5.50. Contains cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeal, sauce dishes, platter, sugar, creamer, etc. Not less than 100 pieces but over. If freight is over \$1.00 we pay difference. Shipped from our warehouses Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WOOL-HIDES—best cash prices. Write for quotations and free tags. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.



Jury Disagrees in Egg Dealer Case

THE jury that heard the trial of the members of the firm of the Liberty Butter and Egg Company have failed to reach a verdict and consequently the case must be retired. It is expected that the case will be brought up immediately, the second session being scheduled for the 20th.

The fact that the jury disagreed came as a genuine surprise to those who had been following the case. Inspectors Bush and Joyce of the postal authorities had what was considered an iron-clad case. Witnesses represented the trade as well as shippers, two farmers coming on from Virginia. The main defense of the members of the Liberty Butter and Egg Company, namely Fersht and Rosen, was that when they "were on the road" buying eggs they left the affairs of the business in the hands of Sam Moverman and it was during this time that the affairs of the company got into such a condition that it was impossible for the company to pay its bills.

Pennsylvania Insecticide Company Reported in Financial Difficulty

IT is reported that the Union Control Corporation of Coudersport, Pa., is in financial difficulty and that the affairs of the company are in the hands of Sheriff Velevy. The Union Control Corporation came to Coudersport from Lewisburg, Pa. It is said to be closely connected with the Union Chemical Company of Lewisburg, Pa., of which J. P. S. Strickler is president.

The Service Bureau has received from time to time a number of complaints about the Union Chemical Company, the most recent being that agents of the company were trying to sell various insecticides to country store keepers, making exaggerated claims for their product. This was revealed in the Service Bureau columns last month. It is said that they claimed one of their products was suitable for treating seed potatoes whereas the material consisted of carbonbisulphide, which has no value in controlling potato diseases.

Look Out for This Old Silverware Game

"I AM writing of an affair my wife and I had with a silverware salesman that came through our place July 5th. He claimed the product he was selling was made by the International Silverware Company, that the same company manufactured the "Rogers Bros 1847 ware"; and that company had a fire in this warehouse and was selling out the goods at a great reduction in price. I never buy of such salesmen and give them a cold answer when they stop. This was a "slick" one and as we wanted more silverware he managed to sell us 27 pieces for \$8.50.

My judgment at first was that the stuff was cheap but he finally got me as he stuck to his one price. He claimed his name was Stale or Hail, that he had been a jobbing salesman for the company twelve years but now took these goods on the road to sell. He was not a polished man, just in good fair clothes, coat and trousers were different color, wore glasses with dark rims, hair slightly gray. His face and hands were sun tanned. He was rather thick set; voice rather deep and coarse—would judge he was around 60 years old. He drove a Ford touring car (open) of last year's model.

He had not been away from our place five minutes when my wife discovered we had a tablespoon that came from the "5 and 10 cent" store. It was the very same design and same stamp on the back of it—Fairfield—with another little mark that he claimed marked it to be 50 year ware.

I started after him. He was just driving away from the first farm from us. I

drove a little past the next place and stopped. He drove into the yard. Before he was out of the car I was after him. He wouldn't take the stuff back and I didn't expect he would. He had a reply to anything I said but it made him "flinch and in a hurry to drive on". I told him we had a telephone and he wouldn't need to stop again at any place in this neighborhood. I drove in sight of him for about four miles and then fell further back to give him a chance to stop if he wished, then drove about six miles and inquired along the road. He was headed toward Norwich the county seat of the county. We live in (Chenango) and he was taking the main road to that place. At the end of ten miles I was only five minutes behind, so telephoned the sheriff at Norwich the facts of the case and to run him out of town. Am sorry I didn't take his car number but at the beginning I only intended to drive him out of our immediate neighborhood.

I believe he had ware enough to swindle people out of hundreds of dollars if not into the thousands. I feel this fellow should be advertised in the Service Department of your paper to help other people and stop his work if possible. If you care to why not pick out the facts of the case from this letter and publish in the 'Agriculturist'.

Reported in Service Bureau Last Year

It is just about a year ago in the June 5th issue last year, to be exact, that we exposed a silveware fraud that was being conducted in New York State. The facts at that time were about the same as those given above. The agent claimed he was selling Community Plate guaranteed for 50 years, whereas his product was similar to the 5 and 10 cent store variety. We are glad to pass on the above letter. Watch out for this fellow and if he comes in your place and gives you this same story, you will know what to expect.

Farmers May Transport Milk in Pleasure Car

Has a farmer the right to cart his cans of milk in a touring car without a commercial license. Most all the farmers in this section take milk to the shipping station in their cars. I have been carrying my milk, and no other person's, in a Ford touring car and I have been informed that it is against the law and that the state troopers are going to stop farmers from carrying milk on a pleasure license. Will you kindly let us know if such a regulation has gone into force.

IT has been generally accepted that a farmer may use his pleasure car for transporting milk to the station, eggs to the depot, etc. However, in order to

Promptness Appreciated

West Winfield, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—I received the check of \$20.00 for injuries received when thrown from a wagon, having been struck by an automobile. I wish to thank the American Agriculturist and the Insurance Company for the prompt and satisfactory settlement. Thanking you again, I am

JOHN HORGAN.

New Hampton, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Your letter with check for \$40 received for injuries sustained in an automobile accident. I wish to thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for their prompt settlement of this claim, also the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the service it is rendering its subscribers.

HUGH GRAY.

Newport, N. Y., R. D. 1
Sirs:—We have received the draft on the North American Accident Insurance Company for \$1000.00, the amount of the claim covering the death of our son, Floyd Coffin, who was killed August 28th. We are perfectly satisfied with the settlement and wish to thank you for your promptness in adjusting the claim.

MR. & MRS. IRA COFFIN.

St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:—Received your letter and check of thirty dollars (\$30) and I was very much surprised to have it come so soon. I thank you for both and also for your kind and prompt services. I am certainly glad you gave me the opportunity to take the policy. I certainly appreciate all you have done for me, and again thanking you for the same, I am

JACOB VANGOOR, SR.

have it official, we referred the above question to the motor registration authorities, with the following reply forthcoming.

"A touring car, unless the body has been altered so as to convert it into a truck, is properly registered under subdivision 6 of section 282 of the Highway Law, that is to say, it is given what is ordinarily known as pleasure registration. Such a car may be used to transport not only persons but property of any kind. Such a car could not properly be registered as a commercial car. Commercial registration is issued for cars which are constructed or especially equipped for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, commonly known as auto trucks or light delivery cars."

Company Tries to Sell Instead of Hire

I am attaching an advertisement I clipped out of a paper we get and would like to know if you know anything about the company and what their proposition is. Do they hire the help at home? ..

THE advertisement our subscriber enclosed is that of a company in East Chicago, Ind., that sells a bag in which clothes are packed and stored for the season. The bag is said to be moth, dust and light proof. The company does not hire any help although the ad incites that it does. Those who respond to the ad receive a form letter from the company urging the receiver to become the company's local correspondent and salesman for the garment bag. When the whole thing is boiled down, the company is willing to send an individual a bag for \$1.00, with \$2.95 to be paid the postman upon delivery of the bag. The wages of \$15 to \$45 a week are not guaranteed by the company. It is simply the amount that one can possibly earn if they sell enough bags.

Look Out for Canary Bird Salesmen

IT is said that a canary bird salesman is traveling through the country selling non-singers. This salesman, it is reported, has been fleecing retail store keepers and private individuals as well. It develops that this salesman has been delivering female birds. It is generally known that female canaries do not sing. Storekeepers have been approached by this bird salesman with the idea of getting the storekeeper to put on a special sale or a special feature. It is also said that this bird salesman use influential commercial houses as reference—so be on your guard.

Company Does Not Guarantee Income Advertised

The Fairview Nurseries of Geneva, N. Y., have inserted an advertisement in the help wanted columns which reads: "\$50 weekly to start. Steady work. Experience unnecessary." Does the firm stand by what it says in the ad.

THE National Better Business Bureau has investigated the advertisement in question and they find that in answer to the ad the firm sends a form letter urging the receiver to become an agent to sell the company's stock on commission. Their literature makes no mention of the \$50 weekly to start, mentioned in the ad. The \$50 depends entirely upon the agents' ability to sell the products of the Fairview Nurseries. A man may earn \$10 a week more or less depending upon his ability as a salesman and the territory in which he is located. The company makes absolutely no guarantee.

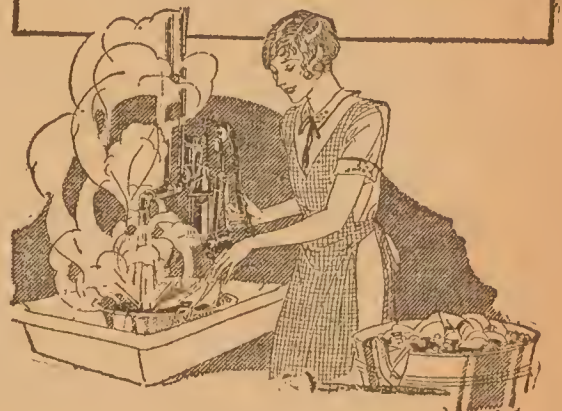
No License for Farm Auctioneer

Can a young man be an auctioneer among farmers without a permit or license?

OUR young man who practices his profession of auctioneering among farmers and in a farming community is not required to be licensed or to put up a bond. He enjoys a special exception in this regard as all other auctioneers must meet these requirements. He must confine his activities to the selling of farm property, however, and he must keep a record book of his sales.

Hot Water on the R.F.D.

with every stroke of the Kitchen Pump



IF you live beyond the gas mains or out where coal is hard to get, you can still have hot water—and plenty of it—from your pump or pressure system.

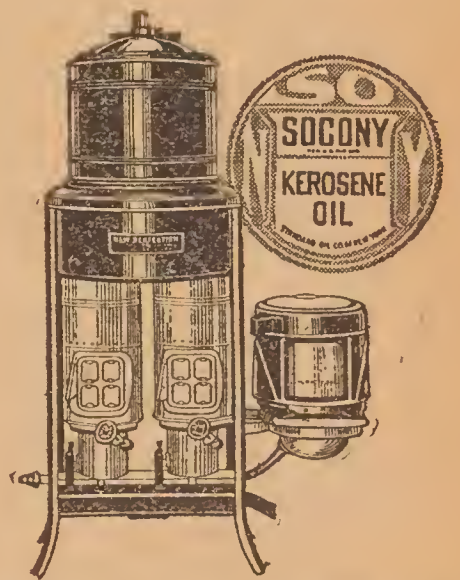
Modern conveniences—hot water by the gallon, day or night! Just think of how you can speed up wash day, sterilize the milk cans, wash the dishes, take good hot baths.

With or Without Water Pressure

Now, the Perfection Kerosene-Burning Water Heater may be connected to your kitchen pump by means of pipes and a three-way valve (the booklet explains). Want hot water? Turn the valve, then pump as usual. Want cold water? Turn the valve back.

Low Cost Models

Your plumber has the Perfection Water Heater pictured here. It is No. 412. All four models are fully described in the Perfection booklet, and all Perfection Water Heaters burn Socony Kerosene—the clean, safe, economical, easy-to-get fuel.



PERFECTION Kerosene Water Heaters

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Standard Oil Co. of New York
Room 1207 P 26 Broadway, New York City

Please send me FREE Perfection Water Heater booklet with full explanation of various reasonably priced models and plan of installation.

My plumber's name is.....

Town.....

My Name.....

Street or R.R.....

Town.....State.....

Beau Geste

(Continued from page 12)

contrary, we were delighted and deeply thankful.

Here were shade, water, and camel-food, giving us a new lease of life, and encouragement on our way. It was evident that a party of travelers had recently halted here.

"Good old Touaregs," said Digby, as we dismounted in the glorious shade. "Obliging lads. We'll follow them up just as long as they are going our way home."

"We gotta do more'n foller 'em up," said Hank. "We gotta catch 'em up. They gotta lend us some correc' desert-wear striped gents' suitings. Likewise grub-stake us some."

"Shore," agreed Buddy. "An' we ain't no hoss-thieves neither, but I allow they gotta lend us a couple o' good camels too."

From the first, the Americans had been anxious to secure Arab dress, both on account of possible pursuit from Zinderneuf, and as being less conspicuous and less likely to bring every wandering Arab band down upon us, directly they caught sight of us and recognized us for hated *Roumis*.

It would certainly be better to encounter a patrol in the rôle of Arabs than in that of runaway soldiers from the Foreign Legion.

Accordingly Hank decreed that we must push on, only enough time being spent here for the camels to eat and drink their fill. He was of opinion that the party we were following was an offshoot of the big band that had attacked Zinderneuf and was on its way to "gather in" some village which they visited periodically.

Here they would appropriate its harvest of dates or grain, such camels as might be worthy, those of its sons and daughters who might be suitable for slaves, and any goats, clothing, money, and useful odds-and-ends that they might fancy.

These Touareg bands make an annual tour and visit the villages of an enormous area, in the spirit of somewhat arbitrary and indiscriminating tax-collectors. What they want, by way of tax, is everything the villagers possess that is portable, including their young men and maidens.

If the villagers are reasonable and relinquish everything with a good grace, there need not be any bloodshed—or very little, just in the way of fun and sportive merriment.

The Touaregs do not wish to destroy the village and slaughter the inhabitants, because they prefer to find a peaceful and prosperous community here, again, next year.

All they wish to do, is to clean them out absolutely and leave them alone to amass some more. But if the villagers choose to be uppish and truculent, giving their visitors trouble—they must take the consequences—which are fire and sword and torture.

Or, if the band is off its regular beat and not likely to come that way again, it combines sport with business, and leaves no living thing behind it, nor any roofed dwelling in what was a village—scarcely one stone upon another of what was a little town.

After about three hours' rest, we pushed on again, and rode for the remainder of the day and right through the night. The fact that we did not come up with our quarry seemed to confirm the theory that they were a war-party on raiding business. Peaceful caravans and travelers would never go at such a pace, and we should have over-taken such a party easily. . . .

On this side of the river, or rather river-bed, the scenery began to change. The earth grew greyer in colour, cactus and acacia began to appear, and there were numerous great rock kopjes. The change was from utterly lifeless sand-desert to rock-desert, having a sparse vegetation.

Suddenly we heard distant rifle fire to our front—a few scattered shots. Simul-

taneously, Hank and Buddy brought the camels to their knees among the rocks, and we dismounted, unslinging our rifles as we did so.

"Mustn't get the shammos shot up," said Hank to me. "You hold 'em, Bo, while we rubber around some," and they skirmished forward.

Nothing further being heard and nothing seen, they returned, and we rode on again.

Rounding a great rock, a mile or two further on, a rock that reminded one of a Dartmoor tor, we saw an ugly sight.

A woman had been tied to an acacia tree and horribly mutilated. I need say no more about the sight and its effect upon us, although I might say a good deal.

It was evident that she had been herding a flock of goats. . . .

"Village near," said Hank, and he and Buddy again simultaneously wheeled the camels round, and we retired behind the tor and dismounted.

"We'll corral the hosses here, and scout some," said Hank. "It'll be worth dollars to see these darned coyotes before they see us."

This time the camels were tied with their *agals*, and left. We advanced *entirement*, as though to the attack of an Arab *douar*, a manoeuvre with which our training had made us only too familiar.

Gradually we approached what appeared to be a completely deserted village by an oasis at the edge of a deep ravine. I should think there had been a village on this spot for thousands of years, though the present buildings were wretched mud huts crowning the basements of ancient stone houses of great strength. It was as though a tribe of gipsies, encamped permanently on an Ancient British hut-circle site on Dartmoor, had used the prehistoric stones in the construction of their rude dwellings.

Into this village, evidently very recently abandoned, we made our way with due precaution.

In one of the huts, on a rough *angareb*, lay a wounded man. As we entered, he drew a curved dagger from his belt and feebly struck at us.

"We are friends," said I in Arabic. "Tell us what has happened. We want to help. . . ."

Digby also aired his Arabic, and the man was convinced.

He appeared to understand all we said, and I understood him about as well as an English-speaking Frenchman would understand a Devonshire yokel.

I gathered that the usual village tragedy had developed as follows:

A woman, minding goats, had seen a band of Touaregs approaching (this man called them "The Veiled Ones, the Forgotten of God"), and had foolishly, or bravely, got up on a rock and screamed the news to a youth, who was working nearer the village. They had both then started running, but the Touaregs had caught the woman. The youth had roused the village and the men had rushed out with their rifles to some rocks near by, ready to fire on the Touaregs, and hoping to give the impression of a large and well-armed force, fully prepared to give them a warm reception.

(To Be Continued)

Visits With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

New York State has a new set of criminal enactments called the Baumes Laws, which force any judge to send a criminal to prison for life who has previously been convicted of crime three times. Already the fool sentimentalists have begun to shout about the cruelty of this law. It is the best legislation of its kind that we have had in a generation. Good citizens do not believe in cruelty but they are rapidly coming to know that legis-

Clean heat



PERFECTION Oil Cook Stoves

No sooty kettles to scour, no black pots and pans to make a nightmare of dish-washing, when you use Perfection Oil Stoves.

DEPENDABLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL

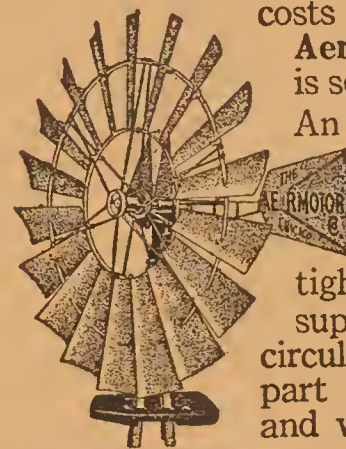
Ask your dealer for a demonstration.

For best results, use SOCONY, the clean, safe kerosene.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

RUNNING WATER WITHOUT WORK

With a good Well and a good Windmill you can have all the water you want without work, worry or expense. Water from a well costs you nothing. The cost of an Auto-Oiled



Aermotor is moderate. The expense for maintenance is so small that it need never be given a thought.

An Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze. It will also work safely and steadily in the heavy winds.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is completely self-oiling. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case which holds a year's supply of oil. When the mill is running the oil circulates through every bearing. Every moving part is constantly and completely oiled. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Auto-Oiled Aermotors have behind them a long record of successful operation. Their merits are known the world over. For further information write

CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY

AERMOTOR CO.
DES MOINES OAKLAND

DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS

lation of this kind is necessary, that a prison must be a prison with real confinement, no luxuries, and with hard labor, and not a place where criminals can rest and recuperate for a brief spell in order to prey upon society again.

Do It Yourself

(Continued from page 2)

having to leave it at the jeweler's for a time. I happened to have an errand into a second-hand store up town one day. The clerk took me back to the rear of the store to see a piece of furniture. There sat a man rejuvenating disabled clocks. He was at work on an old-timer trying to make it strike right. I was interested. He was a

social old fellow. I watched him work, asked questions, learned a lot. He went home and put my own clock on the operating table. Soon she was talking intelligently and has not balked since.

"No, I'm not mechanical at all, but I think we women pay out a lot for simple services that we might do for ourselves if we would only watch experts, ask questions and find out how things are done."

It strikes me Mrs. Alden has the right of it. What do you think?

EDITOR'S NOTE:—How to repair household devices is being taught in some of the State Extension Services. Sewing machines, home water-systems and other jobs on electrical equipment can often be done by an amateur and save loss of time and temper thereby.



South Jersey Chicken Thief Gets Five Years

Basil Barazousky Finds Wholesale Stealing Unprofitable

CHICKEN thieving has been popular in Salem and Gloucester Counties for sometime but it is doubtful if anything has occurred on quite as large a scale as the activities of Basil Barazousky. He was recently sentenced to three years in the New Jersey State Prison by Judge Ware of Salem County and an additional two years sentence imposed by Judge Swackhammer of Gloucester County. Barazousky was arrested about a year ago under rather dramatic circumstances but so steadily and stubbornly fought conviction that he kept out of the New Jersey State Prison for approximately a year.



Mrs. F. M. Garrison

About a year ago the hired man on Mr. Walter Hewitt's farm heard a disturbance in the chicken house very early in the morning and woke Mr. Hewitt and the family.

"We could see the lights of a car down the road," said Mrs. Hewitt, "But apparently there was no disturbance around the chicken house and we did not suspect that the owner had taken any of our chickens. We watched the lights for some time and thought they were having car trouble and finally we went back to bed only to discover when we awoke the next morning that a number of our chickens had been stolen.

"Fortunately one hen which we called the 'little red hen' was missing and I knew that I would be able to positively identify her if I ever had the opportunity. Later this turned out to be a fortunate circumstance. The rest of the flock were white."

Two days later Mrs. F. M. Garrison, who lives near Elmer noticed a suspicious light in a nearby woods late in the evening. Chicken thieves were at once suspected and after watching the light for some time Mrs. Garrison phoned to the telephone operator at Elmer and she notified a number of people who were attending a Grange meeting there that night. The constable,

Sam Jones, and President Schoch of the South Jersey Protective Association, about which we will have more to say later, as well as a number of other people immediately went to the Garrison farm. When they arrived the woods were dark. The citizens posted the roads and surrounded the woods. After an extensive search aided by the use of flashlights, they found Barazousky sitting in his car in the dark. He explained his presence there by saying that they were bootleggers and were waiting for booze which someone was to bring them. In order to check up on this story, Mr. Garrison and a few others waited until early in the morning but no one arrived to meet Barazousky. In the meantime Barazousky was arrested and taken to the Salem County jail.

On checking up on Barazousky's activities, the authorities discovered that he had close to three thousand chickens penned up near his place of residence which was on the Tuckahoe road between Tuckahoe and Camden. The yards came out to the road but the houses were hidden in a peach orchard and no one suspected the number of hens that were there.

As soon as the Hewitts heard of this they immediately went to see whether they



Mr. Walter Hewitt and the two police dogs he purchased following the theft

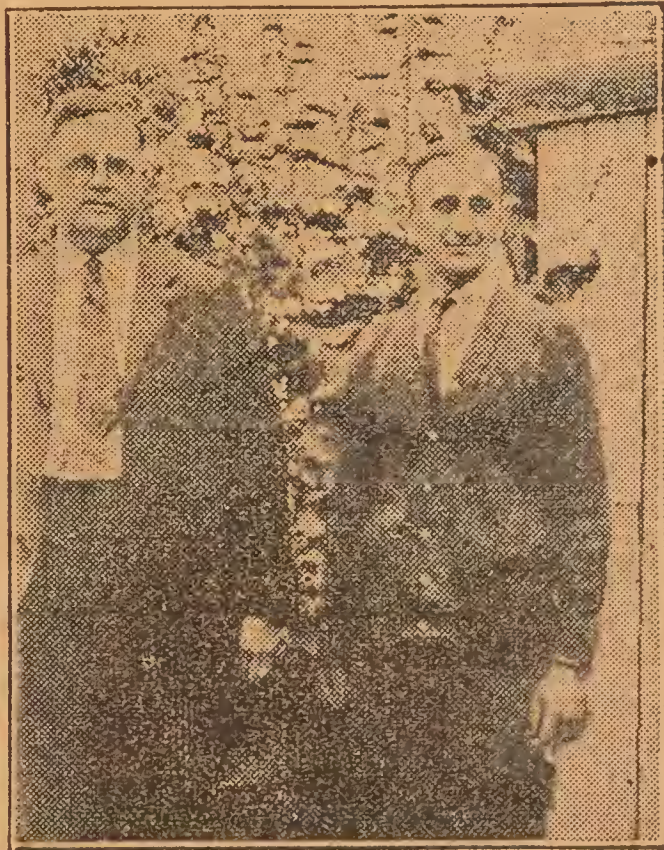
could identify any of their poultry. They were given a rather warm reception by the Barazousky family, however, they were able to identify some of the poultry including the "little red hen" to their own satisfaction. The police authorities told them that they should not remove them at that time but later they took them home one evening and in the presence of a number of witnesses the chickens immediately proceeded to enter the chicken house and go up on the roosts as though they were glad to get home after their enforced absence.

The case was very stubbornly fought, Barazousky employing a capable attorney and trying in every way to escape his just reward.

"We were compelled to take some of the hens to court," said Mrs. Hewitt, "and on one occasion Barazousky's attorney asked us how we knew that the chickens stolen were ours. We were able to answer that question very satisfactorily. The chickens were banded on one leg when they were stolen which helped us to identify them and we banded every one of the stolen chickens again before allowing them to go back into the poultry house."

In spite of the stubborn defense put up, Barazousky was finally convicted. After his conviction in Salem County he appealed for a new trial. This was denied by

(Continued on page 15)



Mr. R. K. Schoch, President of the South Jersey Protective Association and Constable Sam Jones



—a name that means
satisfaction to the tire user

EVER since the days of the rubber-tired buggy, the name "Kelly-Springfield" on a tire has been a sure indication to the purchaser that he might buy with confidence.

Kelly always has built good tires. Kelly is building better tires now than ever before. Hundreds of thousands of car-owners can testify to the truth of this statement.

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Are Farmers Less Social?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

THE first four days
of the week of

By M. C. BURRITT

normal with its—"hip
high in mid-July", and

July 18 to 20 were ideal hay days—a bright warm sun and a moderate north-west wind—up here in Western New York and we all made the most of it. The week before had been cloudy with more or less



M. C. BURRITT.

rain and had delayed haying so that every-one was ready and waiting to get into the job. The bulk of the crop was secured in excellent condition in this short time and it is well that it was for the next two days were very wet again. There is still hay to cut and some in the cock but probably neither constitutes more than ten or fifteen per cent of the crop. The yield proved to be a good one. There will undoubtedly be plenty of hay in Western New York this year and at somewhat lower prices.

The comeback of alfalfa after the first cutting has been wonderful. The second crop looks fine and is growing rapidly. To the south of us where more alfalfa is grown the first cutting was said to be so heavy as to fill the barns and there is some effort now to sell the second cutting in advance in this section where there is quite a bit of milk made for the Rochester market.

Western New York Turns to Dairying

Editor Eastman's suggestion that Western New York adopt winter dairying more generally is good to a limited extent and many farmers here are already practicing it. There are more cows kept in this county now than I can remember of in the last thirty years. There are two reasons for this. The first is the great increase in the demand for milk. There are now considerably more than one million people in the Rochester-Buffalo population area which is a rapidly growing one, and there must be a considerably increase in dairying each year to keep up with this natural growing demand for milk. The second reason is the relatively good returns from milk just now, and the relatively low income from fruit and field crops. The first reason is a permanent one, the second is not. There is bound to be a slow natural increase in the number of cows as population increases in this area. But Western New York is a highly diversified crop area with many different sources of income available. Like the middle west it will shift rapidly from one product to another according to conditions, prices and relative returns. With the great majority of Western New York farmers dairying will be temporary. Just now our Editor's advice is good and economic conditions will encourage us to follow it temporarily. I do not think it will last more than from two to four years, however. The real opportunity to extend the New York milk area permanently is in the Eastern part of Western New York, notably in Seneca County and in Southern Wayne, Ontario and the neighboring sections outside the main cash crop area.

Thousands of grain binders will begin the wheat harvest on Monday, July 25. Wheat is dead ripe and harvest has been delayed by late haying and by rain. Some of us in this section have already made a small beginning and to the South and East a larger proportion is now in the shock. The crop will not be a heavy one but it will be better than last year.

The frequent rains and warm growing weather have pushed cultivated crops along splendidly. Corn looks very well indeed, in fact it is about

a good color. We will not be able to make more than one more cultivation. I think that my tomatoes are almost a month ahead of last year. This crop has generally made a good recovery from a rather poor start. I have already noted that cabbages are off to an excellent start, and so far promise above normal yields. In fact with good care and conservation of moisture the crop can be successfully carried through now whether it rains any more or not. Potatoes are also looking exceptionally well, but what few beans there are do not look too well.

Social Life Needed

It seems to me that our social and our inspirational life are at fully as low an ebb as our economic life. There is relatively little social life in the country just now, except the formal kind, big picnics and the like. Family gatherings are less well attended than they used to be. At church and Grange a few of the faithful are always to be found but the masses are elsewhere. Is it the automobile? Or the pressure of economic necessity to work long hours to make a bare living? Or is it cheap amusement attractions? Whatever it is we are more and more self-centered on our own affairs—chiefly business. Of course this may be as bad as city as in the country. It always gives me a feeling of sadness to see men sacrificing warm friendships to their business interests. I know of a number of cases where men have become so absorbed in their pursuit of business success that they have lost the inclination not to mention the time, to be sociable or even to talk about anything else but their business affairs. Is achievement in business so much more precious than friendship that one can afford to sacrifice his friends for so-called success?—Hilton, N. Y., July 23.

Controlling Weeds in Asparagus

What is the best practice to follow in keeping weeds out of an asparagus bed. Should the bed be plowed in the spring or merely disced? Will it help to apply salt?—H. W., Pennsylvania.

EITHER plowing or discing in the spring before growth starts is good practice. The older a bed gets the closer the crowns are to the surface and the shallower cultivation must be. Some growers plan to plow for the first few years and then disc. At any rate the ground should be thoroughly worked before growth starts, followed by cultivation between the rows after the cutting season is over.

Some growers report that adding salt at the rate of 2 tons per acre helps to control weeds. Some growers also feel that it helps to produce a better crop. Salt will help to keep down annual weeds but will not help much with perennials. We have seen asparagus growing where apparently no attempt was made to keep it clean. Although a small crop of poor quality will be produced by this method, clean culture is much better.



The nice man who offered to umpire—Judge.

A Symbol of Service and Friendship

What the A. A. Service Bureau Sign Means to You.

By E. R. EASTMAN

NOT long ago I was riding with the family in a rural county and I told the boys that I would give the whole sum of five cents to the first one who saw an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign posted. We had not gone very far before all three of them shouted so loudly that I almost drove the car up a telephone pole: "There's one! There's one!"

It is a fact that one cannot drive any distance at all in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory without seeing dozens of the little yellow and black signs which read:

MEMBER
**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**
SERVICE BUREAU

There are whole counties where you will find the signs posted on every farm almost without exception. In my own county where I was born and raised I noticed in a drive of twenty-two miles not more than five or six farms where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is not a regular visitor and therefore where no sign was posted. You can imagine my happiness and also my sense of responsibility in traveling up and down the highways of the farm country and in seeing this sign, a visible evidence of the confidence that literally tens of thousands of farm people have in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the "Old Reliable", and the institution which it is my privilege to represent.

What does the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign stand for? What does it mean posted on so many thousands of farms that dot the hills and valleys of the great East-

ern farm country? It shows that the farm family where it is posted is a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and therefore not only receives the help that comes through a regular reading of the paper each week but more than this is entitled to the *protective* service rendered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau.

Last year the Bureau collected nearly \$7,000 for hundreds of our readers, mostly in small amounts, but practically all of which the reader never could have obtained without the help of the Service Bureau. In addition to this, the Bureau answered over 6,000 letters on a thousand and one different problems that troubled farm people. We wish that you might see some of these letters to show you how closely we enter into the hearts and lives of our folks in our efforts to help them. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sign represents the right of the subscriber to use this service at any and all times, absolutely free of charge.

Many Farm Questions Answered

But the Service Bureau is by no means the whole story. In addition to the letters in our Service Bureau the Editorial Department answered nearly 11,000 letters from our readers on questions pertaining to the production and marketing of farm products. This service, too, is free and is another one of the things for which the Service Bureau sign stands.

Then there is this growing problem of chicken thieving which is causing farmers thousands of dollars loss in our territory each year. Determined to do what we could to stop it, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has offered through the Service Bureau \$100 to the man or men who

are instrumental in catching chicken thieves stealing from a farm where an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sign is posted and in helping to put them behind the bars. Several hundred dollars of the rewards have already been paid. This service is bound to help cut down farmers' losses from thieves.

The sign serves as a warning also to all kinds of slick salesmen who are constantly trying in every way possible to cheat farm people out of their hard earned savings. The Service Bureau is exposing frauds of every kind and description practically every week so that the sign is fast coming to be an emblem of straight and fair dealing and a constant warning to those who live on the edge or outside of the law.

Trained Men Handle Problems

Connected with the paper and paid by us is a number of men and women who have spent years in training themselves to handle the particular kind of problems that farmers are constantly putting up to us. For example, there is our lawyer who answers personally many letters every week on the various questions of farm law that trouble our subscribers. In addition to our regular office staff of several people who are working on these problems of our readers all of the time, we also retain an up-to-date poultry expert, a farm engineer, and several others whose business it is to handle the questions and the problems that come to us from our subscribers and for which service the protective Service Bureau sign stands.

These are some of the answers to the questions: What is that little AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign for? What does it represent?

(Continued on page 6)

Requeening in August

Looking Toward the Prosperity of the Colony Next Summer

By WILLIAM H. WOLFORD

HOW old are the queens that head your colonies this fall?

Are they aged, exhausted queens, or are they young, vigorous layers with assured usefulness and efficiency still in reserve? An old queen in the fall is the first step toward a dwindling, unproductive colony the coming season—if, indeed, the colony is not lost entirely before the coming season arrives. A young queen, on the other hand, is first assurance of a colony's thrift and prosperity another year.

Young queens in August meet three important needs. They encourage and stimulate brood-rearing to the maximum, thus providing a numerous and vigorous body of unexhausted workers for the winter cluster. They instill a morale of strength and endurance as the colony goes into a long and rigorous winter. Dependable queens are indispensable when brood-rearing begins in spring, insuring steady expansion of the brood-nest and un-failing increase in worker population as gatherers of the pending crop.

It is advisable, in late July or early August, to requeen all two-year-olds that have not been superseded during summer. Two seasons at the head of a productive colony exacts the reliable service of almost any queen. Keep a record of each queen—a brief note on the hive-back will do—and cull out each fall all remaining old stock ruthlessly.

Does it pay to requeen?

Other conditions being normal, it pays the difference between a top-notch producer and a possible stag-

nant or spring-dwindled colony too weak to store a surplus when clover opens another year. Non-productivity is not the only loss: A hive is occupied unprofitably, with time expended in caring for a colony from which no revenue will be forthcoming until the late-summer buckwheat flow. Laying queens may be bought during July and August for from fifty cents to a dollar. Judicious expenditure of this amount for a replacement queen in fall usually will return several dollars in additional surplus from an otherwise unproductive stand next June.

Any bee journal carries numerous advertisements by queen breeders from whom queens may be obtained by mail. When the queens arrive, remove and kill the questionable queens and insert the mailing cages, one within each dequeened colony, according to explicit instructions on the back. Each cage contains a compartment packed with soft candy; this candy the bees will eat out slowly, releasing the new queen after introduction automatically. Leave the hives undisturbed for several days after which the hive-covers may be lifted gently, the empty cages removed, and the queens usually found to be laying eggs already in limited numbers.

But suppose you have no queen records—what then?

Colonies having cast one or more swarms during the season will be found with young queens which ordinarily do not require replacement. The first or prime swarm from any hive very likely will contain the old queen—look to these for principal replacements. Second swarms from the same hives, if taken, will contain young queens; but second swarming should not be tolerated, and the taking of prime swarms rapidly is disappearing when a maximum honey crops is the aim.

Replacing old and questionable queens in early fall is the first step in preparing bees properly for winter. But the beneficial results reach far into next spring and summer, reflecting conspicuously and favorably in the crops from honey flows still to come.



Beekeeping is a profitable side line on many farms. Mr. Wolford tells one way of increasing profits from them.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

*Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'T is only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
An simple faith than Norman blood.*

—TENNYSON.

* * *

THE last week of July saw a large amount of haying still undone and it will be well into August before the job is entirely finished. It is our impression after several long trips that there is more hay this year than has been produced in many years. This of course has been one of the reasons why it has taken a long time to get it into the barns.

Another reason for the slowness of getting the haying job done is the lack of help. Quite a good many farmers now have hay loaders, but still on a majority of farms the heavy pitching of hay has to be done by hand, and there are far less hands to do it.

* * *

WE wish that all of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST folks could manage some way to get a little vacation. Of course it is harder to get away from the care and responsibility of farm work than it is from almost any other occupation. Yet we know of no one who needs a vacation more than the farmer and his wife. Even if the vacation is only for two or three days, the rest and change will do you a lot of good. Possibly if you work hard enough and think about it enough you can somehow, some way, make arrangements to get away a little while during August.

* * *

FARMER SMITH: "What became of that hired man you had?"

Farmer Brown: "Aw, he used to work in a garage in town and yesterday the idiot crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go."

* * *

REPORTS indicate that the commercial apple crop in Canada will total 3,482,000 barrels or about 500,000 barrels more than the 1926 crop. The provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, and New Brunswick will all produce more fruit than they did last year. A great deal of the Canadian product is exported to Great Britain and much of it also

comes over the border into American markets. This will be especially true this year because of the small crop in the United States.

* * *

THE Farmer's Guide of Indiana warns its readers against the stallion association promoter. "There is a set of shrewd horse traders," says the Guide, "engaged in the business today and they sell stallions to the associations at prices anywhere from four to ten times their actual value."

There has been some of this kind of business going on in New York and adjoining states and the warning applies equally as well to our Eastern farmers.

* * *

COMING down to breakfast late, her mother asked: "Did that young man kiss you last night?"

"Now, mother, do you suppose he came all the way from Buenos Aires to look at the gold fish?"

* * *

JULY and August are hard months for the dairymen to keep up production. Short pastures, hot weather and flies combine to make life a burden for the dairy cow and her owner. Most of us know how to meet these problems but sometimes pressure of other work and the added expense prevent farmers from doing the necessary things to keep production up. Pastures are not much good and must be offset by extra feeding both of roughage and of grain. There are many efficient fly sprays with which to keep the fly nuisance down, and if the cow has plenty of good feed and is not troubled with flies, she can manage to stand the heat pretty well.

Right Answers on Two Farm Questions.

A GROUP of students in economics at Northwestern University recently voted on the value of certain proposals for improving agriculture. Among the questions was the reclamation policy of the Federal government. The vote was unanimous against the continuation of the government's policy of reclaiming land. It is a strange fact that the government will proceed year after year in spending millions of taxpayers' money in reclaiming more or less worthless land for agricultural purposes and thereby bringing this land into competition with the good land now being farmed. Here is one branch of government planning all of the time to increase production while the farmers of the country are beseeching Congress for some help that will relieve them from over-production of the land already under cultivation.

The same class of students was also asked to answer the question: Should governmental and private agencies and individuals be urged to discontinue all propaganda to stimulate the movement of population to the farms? Nearly all of the students said that such propaganda should be discontinued.

In other words, the thinkers of the country are beginning to realize that one of the troubles of agriculture is that we have too many farmers. We hear a good deal about the deserted farms, but what would present day farmers do if even ten per cent of those who have left the farms were now back on the farms adding to the already over-production?

Less Law and More Common Sense

THERE is getting to be quite a good deal of whispering around, mainly on the part of lawyers, to the effect that the Advisory Board proposed at the last big meeting of dairymen at Utica would be illegal, and, contrary to the provisions of the Anti-trust law.

Now we are not a lawyer, and we do not pretend to know what the technicalities of the law are that may be involved in a board representing the different organizations getting together, but

speaking from a practical, common sense standpoint, the suggestion that such a conference board is illegal is nonsensical, and we believe that those who are spending their time making such statements are enemies of dairymen and of the progressive movement which will lead to better marketing conditions in this milk shed.

We confess that it makes us angry every time we hear this suggestion, when we immediately recall that practically every big business in this country is working hand and glove with other similar business in the marketing of their products. Look at the milk dealers themselves. No business in the world is more filled with bitter competition than the selling of milk in New York City. Several hundred dealers are involved. YET THE RETAIL PRICE OF MILK IS THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE CITY. The Milk Dealers' Conference Board has been in operation for a great many years and we do not think that in all that time it has had to defend a single action for infringement of the Anti-trust Law.

The Federal government is bending and twisting every way to find some practical means to aid farmers. Yet when a practical way is suggested through real cooperation, then the enemies of cooperation begin to shout, or worse still, whisper around that the proposal is illegal. The time is past in this country when the Federal or any state government will take any legal action against a group or groups of farmers who are serving both producers and consumers by trying to work out a better and more practical marketing system for their product.

The Way to Reduce State and Local Taxes

"The country is looking ahead eagerly to another reduction next winter of Federal taxes. Unfortunately there is no prospect of a similar reduction in state taxes. * * *"

"In this period of flush prosperity, the states should seize the opportunity to reduce debts and lower taxation as the Federal government has done. Most of them have not done so. The total per capita collection in 1926 was \$14.29; in 1925 it was \$13.19; and in 1917, \$5.14."

—Editorial in the New York Tribune.

EVERY farmer knows that the above statements are right. He knows it because he pays far more than his share of the burden of supporting state and local government. State income taxes have been reduced but the farmers' taxes have steadily increased. What is to be done? Nothing—until the farmers themselves are aroused to the point where they will stand to the last individual with their organizations and institutions like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which have been watching and fighting this tax battle for years.

Eastman's Chestnut

AN old standard joke that has thousands of variations is that of the young boy who unconsciously gave funny answers to his examination questions. You have no doubt heard of the boy who gave the definition of the spinal column in his physiology test who said that "it was a long crooked bone with your head sittin' one one end and you settin' on the other".

But the best set of this kind of answers that I have seen claimed to be taken from a set of examination papers from the Baltimore schools. Here they are:

A blizzard is the inside of a hen.

A circle is a round, straight line with a hole in the middle.

George Washington married Mary Curtis and in due time became the father of his country.

Sixty gallons makes one hedgehog.

Georgia was founded by people who had been executed.

A mountain range is a large cook stove.

Achilles was dipped in the river Styx to make him normal.

Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of saliva.

Typhoid fever is prevented by fascination.

News From Among the Farmers

Notes From Central New York and New Jersey

HAYING is advanced in about an equal degree in Chenango and Delaware counties, and in Susquehanna county, Pa., where I have just recently traveled a little. In all of these localities the hay crop averages good and in all of them, corn is backward. Oats are coming fairly good, and I saw one field well towards Great Bend where oats were commencing to turn a little. I saw some splendid alfalfa in southern Chenango where lime has to be used to get it to grow and in northern Susquehanna also. There is alfalfa grown in Delaware county but I did not see it as far as I went which was in the western part. Clover is given more attention in all of these sections and that very properly too, although alfalfa growing is to be encouraged.

Several of the alfalfa fields that I was able to examine in Chenango county were seeded with Ontario variegated and the owners of the fields spoke very much in its favor as compared with Grimm. There was one field where some sweet clover had been sown with a general mixture of grasses and clover. The sweet clover is making substantial growth but it is hardly a fair test. In this case the whole is to be cut for hay. Most farmers thus far favor the idea of growing sweet clover for pasture but believe that they will need to experiment with it considerably before deciding just how to handle it. They say that lime is fully as essential as for alfalfa.

Dairymen Interested in Unification

Everywhere I go dairymen are anxious about a unified selling organization. Right here where I am on the twenty-fifth of July in central Susquehanna county, milk is being hauled into the League plant from at least two directions past non-pool plants. Likewise milk is hauled past the League to the non-pool plants and farmers say they are paying the bills. They also mention the small amount of milk at each of the plants because of the competition of too many plants. Right in the flush they are handling the plants fairly well but as soon as cows begin to dry off a little there is not enough milk for economical handling. In some localities dairymen are already complaining of milk shrinkage. Some of this Susquehanna county country resembles Delaware County because of its hills and wooded hilltops. Yet I am told to say that there is a good deal of winter dairying. I can hardly make out whether more corn is grown for silage in this community than in Delaware. Some of Delaware county does not seem well adapted for silage corn because of the elevation.

Farm Buildings Need Repairs

Economic conditions have been so bad so long that many buildings are badly in need of repair. I have seen more newly shingled barn roofs recently than for several years. This is largely from necessity but I think also in part from the fact that farmers are a little more prosperous. In all sections we find cheap farms as well as higher priced ones not far away. One farm of 195 acres was bought not long ago for \$2600. There are some for less. It depends considerably whether one cares to live where folks pass, although this is only two miles from a nice village.

There is something said frequently about neighborliness, in farming communities. Lately I have come across several instances where neighbors turn in and help the less fortunate or give aid in case of temporary need. Several have said to me recently that they believe there is as much interest taken in the welfare of neighbors as ever. Sometime I think this is rather more in evidence in the less prominent localities and sometimes in the really backward sections as the general public estimates them. Then again in some of the hill districts with poor roads or

almost none and few advantages as the townsman estimates them we find some excellent farming. We wonder sometime if the prominent farmers of the more favored localities could take some of these cheap farms and make a success of farming. It takes a pretty good man to succeed there.

As has been mentioned, by many, cows are high priced and yet some good dairymen are talking of buying. There is certainly a stronger tendency towards winter dairying, and a belief that winter milk will bring pretty good money. Some are looking for the cent a quart above last winter and fall that is suggested, but generally dairymen do not feel that quite so much of an advance can be realized.

—H. H. LYON.

Crops Look Good in New Jersey

AMPLE rains during the past week has brought the corn forward to the point where it now looks as if we might have a normal crop. At least the stalks have made a remarkable growth, they are a deep green color and are now as high as usual at this time of the year.

In an interview with W. I. Tomlinson, Camden County and a member of the State Board of Agriculture, we were told that corn prospects are much better than usual. The dry spring and early part of the summer has made the corn root quite deeply. Now with plenty of moisture it is in better condition to produce a big crop.

Rains and hot weather has held up the digging of white potatoes. Neither South or Central Jersey has dug much of their crop. In fact the demoralized condition of the market has kept many out of the fields that otherwise would be hard at the harvest. The crop is going to be good. Wheat is not turning out as good as anticipated. It is not up to the record crop of 1926 when some enormous yields were secured. County Agent Long, Salem, tells us that most fields are running from 28 to 35 bushels with one or two as high as 44 bushels to the acre.

Cape May County TB Free

Cape May County is the first in this state to join the ranks of a clean TB area. The work was finished up a few days ago and the Farm Bureau has made an appeal to the Board of Freeholders for sufficient funds and regulations to keep the county clean forever. While not a dairy county, never the less they have a great many herds and it has taken time to get all of the territory cleaned up.

Many of the leading poultrymen from South Jersey as well as the northern regions are taking in the Worlds Poultry Congress in Ottawa. Possibly 100 from the state are attending this big event. Plans are already underway for a party of out-of-the state poultrymen to tour down through New Jersey on their way

home from the Convention. They will stop at the Experiment Station, New Brunswick and then head on down into South Jersey, making stops in many of the counties enroute.

Record crowds are turning out to visit the market train now touring the lower end of the state. During the first three days a total of 1300 had passed through the cars, making a close study of the latest methods of packing. Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryce, Trenton and the officials of the Reading lines are highly pleased with the interest shown in the exhibits and they consider the train a complete success.

A new feature added to the market train is an exhibit of several cages of Japanese Beetles. They are shown in connection with enforcement of the quarantine regulations on the movement of fruits and vegetables from this state to distant markets.

Japanese Beetle Spreads

Philadelphia is now under a beetle embargo. Huge numbers of the insects flocked into the markets during the past three days and it became necessary to stop the reshipment of fruits and vegetables to points beyond the quarantine lines. Last year the embargo lasted only five days and

then was lifted. It came about the same time as this year.

A move is on foot to have the peach and apple shippers of Glassboro take up shipping point inspection on fruit this summer. Hammonton and other South Jersey points have been following this system for several years and have found it highly satisfactory. The New Jersey Fruit Growers Cooperative are busy packing apples for export they have already sent several earloads and more are to follow. Their experience last year with apples was such that they found it more profitable to ship abroad than to offer the same fruit in any American market.

Howark Hancock, President of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and Overseer of the New Jersey State Grange has leased his farms for 1928 and is planning to leave New Jersey for California in November where he will spend the winter and a part of 1928 making an intensive study of the big cooperatives on the Coast. With Mr. Hancock will be Mrs. Hancock and their son. They will return to Jersey some time in the summer or early fall of 1928. This is probably the first time a Jersey farmer has gone west to make an intensive study of western marketing conditions.

—AMOS KIRBY.

Young Farmers to Have Speaking Contest at State Fair

FOR several years many of the High School Departments of Agriculture in New York State have formed a "young farmers club" composed of members of the class in Agriculture, former members and in many cases other young men in the community.

This year Mr. W. J. Weaver of the State Department of Education has arranged a prize speaking contest for members of these young farmer clubs which will be staged at the State Fair at Syracuse. With the cooperation of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, seven sectional elimination contests were held to determine the seven boys who should take part in the finals.

At each sectional contest, each boy was allowed from eight to ten minutes to present an oration written by himself on some phase of agricultural economics, agricultural organization, or cooperative marketing. Prizes of money or medals were provided at each sectional meeting for a first and a second place winner.

The winners of these sectional contests were as follows:

1. At subdistrict meeting at Elmira on May 28th arranged by G. Archie Turner, county president of Chemung County.

Homer Dearlove of Bath—first place, Subject: "Bovine Tuberculosis". Donald Armstrong of Endicott—second, Subject: "Needs of the Farmer".

2. At local meeting at South Dayton on May 28, arranged by A. L. Mills, Director of district 18.

Elmer Heath of Randolph—first place, Subject: "Past, Present and Future of

Dairymen's League". Glenn Phillips of South Dayton—second, Subject: "The Farmer of Tomorrow".

3. At Findley Lake, Chautauqua County, subdistrict meeting held on May 31 arranged by Leroy Calhoun, county president.

George Press of Forestville—first place, Subject: "The Work of the United States Department of Agriculture". Albion Brownell of Chautauqua—second place, Subject: "Marketing agricultural Products".

4. At district meeting at Utica on May 31 arranged by H. H. Rathburn and Harry Fuess.

Robert Mettler, Sherburne—first place, Subject: "The Milky Way". Harold Talbot, West Winfield—second place, Subject: "Our Milk Shed".

5. At District meeting of Cortland and Tompkins counties held at Cortland, June 1, arranged by George Fitts and D. E. Bernie of Cortland.

Kenneth Allen of Trumansburg—first place, Subject: "Co-operative Organizations in Trumansburg". Frederick Brown of Trumansburg—second place, Subject: "Co-operative Marketing of Wool".

6. At District meeting of several counties held at Rochester on May 31 arranged by G. M. Tyler.

Francis Pash of Albion—first place. Clayton Woodruff of Albion—second place.

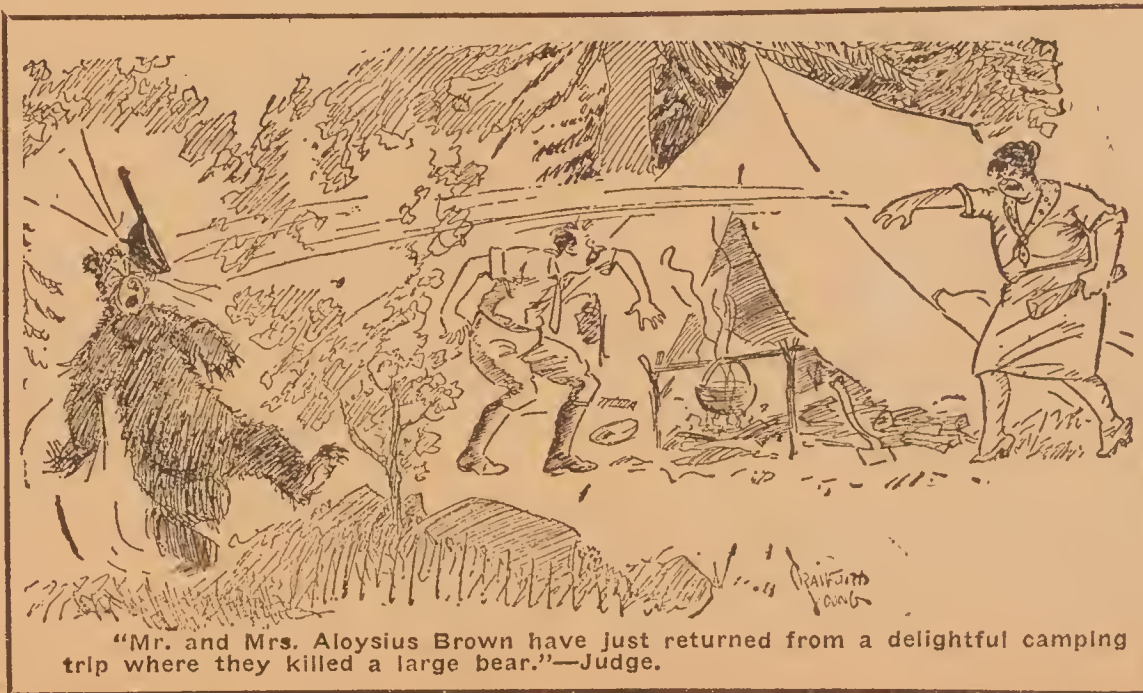
7. At District meeting held at Malone on May 31st for St. Lawrence and Franklin counties arranged by Director L. A. Chapin.

Murray Raven of Gouverneur—first place, Subject: "The Economic Value of Good Feed". Norman Foote of Malone—second place, Subject: "Agricultural Depression".

The winners of these seven sectional contests will take part in a speaking contest which has been arranged for them at the New York State Fair, Wednesday morning, August 21st, in connection with the Grange Day program.

Prizes totalling \$200 are offered by the State Fair as follows: first prize \$50, second \$40, third \$35, fourth \$30, fifth \$25 and sixth \$20.

On Tuesday evening, August 30th, a banquet will be held at the Hotel Syracuse for members of Young Farmers' Clubs and boys from vocational agricultural departments and state schools of agriculture who participate in judging contests and prize speaking contest.



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Unity Milk Marketing Plan How This Group Proposes To Sell Milk

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following are the plans and principles of the Unity Cooperative Dairymen's Association, Inc., which is one of the cooperative organizations doing business in the New York milk shed. It will be remembered that the representative Dairymen's meeting held in Utica recently recommended that the plans of all the cooperative milk marketing organizations in the New York milk shed be placed before every dairymen for study and later for a referendum as to which one the farmers like best. We have already published the Sheffield Producers' plan and the plan suggested by the north country dairymen. In an early issue we will carry a concise summary of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association plan.

We have purposely asked the representatives of the different organizations who have prepared these plans to make them brief and concise so that you can read and understand them quickly. We suggest that you save these copies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which contain these plans and keep them for future reference. For the statement of the Unity Cooperative Dairymen's Association plan which follows we are indebted to Mr. Truman Cole, President of that organization.

MILK production, distribution and consumption interests three distinct classifications of individuals. There are two complete business transactions employed which are described as follows:

The producer sells to the dealers and the dealer sells to the consumer, so in our plan for the stabilization of the markets supplied by the New York milk shed, to the end that the producer and the dealer will receive an adequate return and that the consumer will be protected with an ample supply of satisfactory milk at a fair price:

First. It is recognized that the authorities regulating the sanitary conditions in production have the right to establish the rules and regulations necessary to produce a satisfactory quality.

Second. It is recognized that the producers have the right to name the price on their own product that will pay them the cost of production plus a reasonable profit on the milk that is sold in fluid form.

Third. It is recognized that if milk is produced in quantities greater than that which the fluid market will absorb that such milk must be sold at a price that will permit dealers to manufacture to the best advantage and dispose of such manufactured product in competition with that coming in from outside of this territory, with a normal profit to the dealer, otherwise, such surplus milk will try to force itself on to the fluid market and depress the price that should be secured for the milk that is actually needed, to a figure that will prohibit realizing for it the cost of production.

Fourth. It is recognized that because surplus is unavoidable that markets other than that which consumes fluid milk must be secured to the end that all of the milk will, at all times, find an outlet and on a basis that will provide a normal profit for the factor that handles it.

It is therefore proposed as follows:

1. That all milk be sold on the two price plan.
2. That the present expensive method of blending of proceeds be abandoned, and settlement be made to the producer according to the established prices as is shown by his production record which we recommend to be on the following basis:

The months of November, December and January be established as the base period when all producers establish their fluid quota for the year which we recommend to sell at the same running price through the entire year and all over-production during the balance of the year to be paid for as per the average price of the lower classes.

Disposition of proceeds would be made producers on the following basis:

1st. The base production to be paid for at the fluid price.

2nd. The over-production to be paid for at the average price of the lower classes.

This places milk delivered to dealers at all points in the milk shed area at a uniform price which will prove advantageous in economic business activities of dealers and be a great influence in enabling them to sell into the hands of the consumer at a fair price, which we believe should be cost of production and a reasonable profit to the producer, plus economic cost and fair profit to the dealer.

—TRUMAN COLE, President.

A Symbol of Service and Friendship

(Continued from page 3)

Best of all, did you ever notice in riding about the country that it is the very best farms of the community, with some exceptions of course, that post the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign, and post it where everybody can see it, showing that the best and most progressive farmers know what the sign stands for and are proud to put it up where all can see it. Nothing that is connected with our work is of any more satisfaction to our whole staff than the fact that the best farmers in our territory are AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers.

Therefore, the sign may be regarded as an emblem of a great brotherhood or organization of farm men and women marching along the Highway of Life together, having the same hopes and working and reaching constantly for the same ideals and aspirations, the fulfillment of which will bring to them and their loved ones real success and happiness. There are some 140,000 subscribers to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, which means 140,000 farm families, numbering in all probably at least half a million farm folks. I like to think of this great body of fine farm people as one big family who receive AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST into their homes each week. In fact, we call them here at headquarters the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Family.

So as I go about and see the little signs, I have a sense of deep responsibility in the privilege of the many associates and myself in working for this great Family and in trying to make farm life for those who dwell in this Family a little easier and a little more filled with happiness.

When you have something that troubles you—and who does not have troubles?—always feel free to tell us about your problem and give us full particulars. You may be sure of course that the information will be treated absolutely confidential. If we can help you, that is what we are here for, the Service Bureau sign is your guarantee of all the help and service our great organization can render.

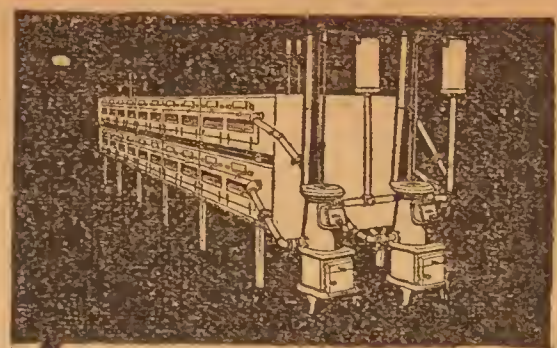
Condensed buttermilk or skimmed milk can be used to advantage as a supplement to the regular mash and grain at the rate of two pounds a day for 100 hens. It is usually fed in paste form as it comes from the container. In the summer time or whenever a wet mash is fed the milk in condensed form may be diluted with a little warm water, and then used to moisten the regular laying mash.

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buy the shoe. It depends upon the ability and the power to give the utmost value. At Ward's, over Sixty Million Dollars in cash is used to secure low prices. Our eight million customers enable us to buy goods by the carload, by the train load, to contract for the output of factories, and so to secure low prices for you.

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Fall and Winter 1927

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Hard Cheese .. 2.15	
2 A	Fluid Milk \$2.95	
2 B	Fluid Cream .. 2.21	
3	Cond. Milk	
4	Soft Cheese 2.46	
5	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder,	
6	Fluid Cream ..	
7	Butter and	
8	American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for August, 1926 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The June surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.61 per cwt. for Class 1 and \$1.27 for Class 2.

BUTTER MARKING TIME

CREAMERY	July 26	July 19	July 27, 1926
SALTED			
Higher			
than extra	42-42 1/2	42 -42 1/2	41 -41 1/2
Extra (92 sc) ..	41 1/2	41 1/4-41 1/2	40 1/2
84-91 score	37-40 1/2	37 -41	34 1/2-40
Lower G'ds	35-36	35 -36	-34

The butter market has been marking time since our last report with little or no change. From day to day there has been slight fractional revisions in the price columns but the market as a whole is about on the same level as a week ago. In spite of the fact that the make this year exceeds that of last year, prices still hold a full cent margin.

Advices from the West have indicated right along that production has been holding up. However, during the past few days there are those unmistakable signs that a change is in the offing. In other words some sections are beginning to intimate a reported shrinkage. When this sets in we can count on a stabilizing factor in case the market itself shows some weakness.

Here in New York there is a little complaint about distribution. Consumers have not been buying as they did previous to the recent hot spell. New York has been getting more than its share of hot weather of late and the housewife has been cutting down on her purchases. A slight wave of pessimism was cut short on the 26th when advices stated that Chicago had gained a fraction, following reports of shrinkage from some of the important producing sections.

CHEESE HOLDS STRONG

STATE	July 26	July 19	July 27, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy ..	24 1/2-25 1/2	24 1/4-25 1/2	23-24
Fresh Av'ge	27 -28	27 -28	---
Held Fancy	27 -28	27 -28	---
Held Av'ge	25 -26 1/2	25 -26 1/2	---

The cheese market has not only held the strong position we reported last week but has gained just a shade. Trading is very quiet but prices have advanced a fraction because of the higher replacement costs. The country market has been above par with the city all along and has really forced the dealers to higher price levels. During the protracted hot spell the fluid milk market has been pressed severely. Consequently manufactured dairy products have been able to hold their own without any difficulty even to the extent of making slight gains in some lines depending on the circumstances.

HOT WEATHER HITS EGGS

NEARBY	July 26	July 19	July 27, 1926
WHITE			
Selected Extras	36-39	37-39	45-47
Extra Firsts	33-35	34-35 1/2	41-44
Av'ge Extras	29-31	30-32	37-39
Firsts	28-	28-29	34-36
Gathered	26-30	26-31	32-38
Pullets	20-27	20-27	25-36
BROWNS			
Hennery	30-36	30-35	35-41
Gathered	25-29	25-30	30-38

The hot weather of the last few weeks

has hit the egg market an awful crack. It might be said that we have had a cracked egg market. Some of the best lines that usually go into the higher classifications have been forced out at almost any price because of the effects of heat. Those that are free of heat effects are moving out at a premium, some selling as high as 41c. However, the majority of henneries arriving are selling anywhere from 29 to 32c while gathered stock has to be particularly fine to bring better than 28 to 29c.

On the 25th it looked as though we might see an improvement in the market for receipts cleared closely and there was an unmistakable undertone of firmness especially on fancy stock. However, on Tuesday, supplies were again liberal and buyers started jobbing. We have reached the season of the year when we can expect a marked shrinkage and undoubtedly it will not be long before we will see the price curve start back again.

LIVE POULTRY MART EASIER

FOWLS	July 26	July 19	July 27, 1926
Colored	-22	23-24	25-26
Leghorn	-20	20-21	23-24
BROILERS			
Colored	20-33	30-37	30-40
Leghorn	20-25	20-26	28-32
DUCKS, Nearby	21-24	21-24	25-27

The live poultry market is a rather discouraging affair to report both on broilers as well as fowls. On the 26th indications were that for the week ending the 30th, 240 carloads of live poultry would come into the New York market, more than we actually needed. On the 26th buyers held off waiting developments while stock started to pile up. It has been a buyer's market and it is to be expected that prices are not going to be any too good.

The unsatisfactory egg market has been having its effect in the south and west. Egg prices have been low and the flocks have been cut into quite sharply. Unless a man has particularly fine stock here in the nearby sections, he had better look around for a local market rather than take his chances on the Metropolitan district. Just as a matter of warning, do not make any contracts for live poultry by word of mouth. If buyers come to your place and offer you a good price, take the cash right in hand. Of late we have heard of a number of cases where buyers have promised an attractive price only to return about 60% after the birds have been shipped.

Because of the heavy freight arrivals nearby stock coming in by express has been based generally on the freight market. Because of the uncertainty of the situation no prices were established until late on the 27th.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	July 26	July 19	July 27, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July)	1.42	1.41	1.42 3/4
Corn (July)	1.01 1/8	.97 3/4	.79 1/4
Oats (July) .....	.44 1/4	.44 3/8	.41 1/4

CASH GRAINS	July 26	July 19	July 27, 1926
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.55	1.52 1/8	1.54
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.22 1/4	1.19 1/2	.99 3/8
Oats, No. 2 .....	.54	.53 1/2	.53 3/4

FEEDS	July 23	July 16	July 24, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	35.00	36.00	31.00
Sp'g ran	29.50	29.50	27.00
H'd Bran	31.00	32.00	29.00
Stand'd Mids	36.00	35.00	27.50
Soft W. Mids	41.00	41.00	33.00
Flour Mids	40.00	40.00	31.50
Red Dog	46.00	45.00	37.00
Wh. Hominy	38.75	38.50	34.25
Yel. Hominy	38.75	38.50	34.75
Corn Meal	44.50	44.00	35.00
Gluten Feed	36.50	35.00	37.75
Gluten Meal	46.50	47.50	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	39.50	35.50
41% C. S. Meal	41.00	42.00	39.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.00	44.50	40.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.50	45.50	49.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATO MARKET WEAK

The potato market has been more or less unsatisfactory of late. On the 26th receipts were comparatively light but trading was comparatively disappointing and the market was in an unsatisfactory condition with prices trending downward. The best arrivals from Norfolk had difficulty bringing better than \$2.75 although a few choice marks did bring \$3. Eastern Shore did a little better, most of the potatoes from that district selling around \$3 with some at \$3.25. Long Islands are still bringing from \$3 to \$3.75 a barrel and from \$2.50 to \$3.25 in 150 pound sacks. Jerseys generally bring from \$2.75 to \$3

per 150 pound bag. These prices are about on the same level as they were a year ago, possibly a shilling or two lower on less desirable marks.

HAY MARKET STEADY

The hay market is a little bit steadier than it was for the last two weeks although prices remain unchanged. No. 1 timothy is still bringing from \$24 to \$25 with No. 2 at \$22 to \$23 and No. 3 at \$20 to \$21. Fancy light clover mixed for the

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best grade is selling from \$22 to \$24 with other qualities down to \$17.

Advices from the Department of Agriculture and Markets indicate that the hay crop this year is going to be a record and it is not going to pay to try to market low grade hay. Whether or not it is going to pay to hold hay is another question. It is difficult to see where it is going to pay for we know that horses are not becoming any more numerous and there is going to be a lot of hay for sale. Consequently it appears that the time of disposal is going to be determined more on a man's own circumstances. The outlook for the hay man is rather discouraging. A year ago No. 1 timothy was selling at \$29 to \$30 a ton in large bales.

PEA BEANS STEADY

Pea beans are experiencing a steady market. However, any efforts to advance prices have proven unsuccessful. Peas are still selling from \$6 to \$6.50, red kidneys from \$6.75 to \$7.50 and marrows from \$6.25 to \$7.25.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There is no change in the live calf market since our last report, \$16.50 still reports the top on choicest nearby veals. Most of the trade however, is around \$16 for good stuff. Spring lambs advanced very sharply during the past week, prime marks selling up to \$15.75 while the average run of medium stock sold around \$14.50 to \$15, an advance of \$1 to \$1.75 per hundred over last week.

Steers are steady. Choice to prime veals bring \$12.50 to \$13 for good to choice from \$11.25 to \$12.25, other marks selling down to \$9.25 for common stock. Bulls are steady. Heavy fat states at \$7.25 to \$7.50, medium and light weights anywhere from \$5.50 to \$6.75. Other common lights down to \$4.

The cow market is generally steady. Heavy fat states selling from \$5.50 to \$6, other grades and weights varying downward to as low as \$2.50 for light and common canners. Reactors have been selling from \$3 to \$6.

The hog market is nominal, Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds selling from \$11 to \$11.50, heavy weights selling down to \$9.75, roughs as low as \$8.

Rabbits have been selling from 24 to 26c a pound. The demand has been very slow.

USE RADIO FOR PERISHABLES

It is quite useless to endeavor to interpret the market on fruits, vegetables and other perishables because of the rapidly changing seasons due to the many controlling factors such as weather, consumer demand, supplies, etc. It is vastly more satisfactory to resort to the radio. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is broadcasting market reports daily from the following stations according to the following schedule:

WGY—Schenectady; 12:01 P. M. and 6:00 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time); Monday to Friday.

WGY—Schenectady; 6:15 P. M.; Wednesday.

WHAM—Rochester; Monday to Saturday. WCAD—Canton; 11:00 A. M.; Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

WGR—Buffalo; Monday to Friday.

WJZ—New York City; 4:30 P. M.; Monday to Saturday.

WNYC—New York City; 5:15 P. M.; Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 7:00 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday.

WEAF—New York City; 11:00 A. M.; Monday to Friday.

During lettuce and grape shipping seasons, radio reports are broadcast from WHAM and WGY. (Time subject to change without notice.)

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

County Notes

The Farm News From A. A. Territory

Washington County—For the first time in 38 years the Cambridge Valley Agricultural Society will hold no fair. This action has caused disappointment to many who have in the past been regular exhibitors. Haying is well under way. A good crop is reported and quality is excellent. The concrete road from Cambridge to Eagle Bridge is now under construction. Eggs have advanced in price. Buyers are now offering 45 cents for broilers and 38 cents for eggs.—H. C. C.

Rensselaer County—Electric storms accompanied by hail and high wind did some damage to crops and destroyed many fruit and shade trees. Fruit of all kinds will be scarce this year. Potato bugs are busy and keep the farmers busy, too. Corn made quick growth the past ten days. That planted early is far ahead of the later planting. Hay crop is heavy. Frequent and heavy showers make the harvesting of it tedious and difficult. A. E. Weatherwax picked ripe tomatoes from his home grown vines July 14.—C. S. R.

Delaware County—July has been very hot and dry although showers on the 15th and 17th relieved the situation somewhat. Haying is in full swing. Wages for haying are \$5 and \$6 a day. Jared VanWagenen, Jr., spoke at a meeting of the Meredith Community Club, July 15. Milk prices for May and June were \$2.30 and \$2.22 as compared with \$2.21 and \$2.10 respectively for these months last year. Feed is much higher than last year.—E. M. N.

Genesee County—Lots of rain has been bad for the hay harvest. Hay is a large crop. Farmers are busy with their peas taking them to the vinery. They are a good crop. Wheat is ready to harvest and that, a good crop. It is rather early to say much about the fruit crop but it will be below the average but what fruit set seems to be sticking very well so far.—J. C.

Tioga County—Owego will celebrate the 100th anniversary commencing August 7. On Sunday, August 7, the church bells and St. Paul's chimes will herald the opening of festivities. All churches will hold special services that day. Monday, the 8th is "Get Acquainted Day". Tuesday the 9th will see the dedication of Ahwaga and Draper Parks and the unveiling of the boulders. Wednesday, the 10th, Fraternal and Organization Day. Thursday, 11th, Automobile Day. Friday, 12th, Firemen's day. Tioga County Firemen Association will hold parade and convention. Prizes are to be given and to be competed for by companies outside of Owego. Celebration closes on Saturday, goodbyes said. Golf tournaments daily at the Country Club; also other events. Tioga County Historical Society will have an exhibit at Coburn Free Library, daily carnival throughout the week. Special display of fire works and pavement dances, band concerts and elaborate decorations for the village.—D. B.

Chautauqua County—Hay makers are having a wet time of it. Up to this date, July 24, it has rained 13 days and many of them have been such heavy rains at this time the ground completely soaked after 4 days of almost constant rain. A few have finished haying, but generally haying is not more than half finished. The wet weather sure has helped the pasture, new seeding and crops generally. It is just what newly set cabbage needed, but oh! how the weeds grew and every bright day one has to work in the hay field.—A. J. N.

Notes from New Jersey

Salem County—After a long drouth the showers that came this week will prove a blessing. Pastures and fields will improve greatly, so will all kinds of fruits. It will also help us to do some plowing yet to plant the late red skin potatoes also to sow crops and hay.—S. B.

Atlantic County—We had rain on the 18th for two hours and on the 19th for six hours, today, the 23rd, it rained all day on and off. Red raspberries sold here as low as \$3.50, 60 pint Blacks sold as low as \$3, to \$3.75. Tomatoes \$1.50

½ basket. Eggs 40 cents. Early Green-boro peaches \$1.50 crate, the late blackberries will begin within the next ten days. Potato harvest is on and selling 75 cents ½ baskets for first and 50 cents for seconds, sweets are doing fine, will not want rain for a long while just now.—C. A. U.

Hunterdon County—The farmers are slow getting their wheat together as some of the wheat stays so green. The hot weather of last week ripened the oats. Some are cutting their oats. Oats are set full but are light and the hot winds of last week cut the pasture so the farmers have to begin to feed. The rain so far in July has been very light. The corn is one month back for the average of ten years past. Milk will be short the coming winter. Farmers cannot sell their milk for \$3 per hundred at the price of feed and cows. \$10 a ton is being offered for the best hay. Corn is \$1.50 a bushel, oats 50 to 55 cents a bushel, wheat \$1.50 and up, veal calves, 11 to 12 cents live weight, eggs, 30 cents a dozen, chicks, 2 to 2½ pounds, 30 cents a pound. Fresh cows 10 to 12 hundred pounds are ready to sell from \$175 to \$250.—J. R. F.

Notes from Pennsylvania

Union County—Swine growers of Pennsylvania will meet at Beltsville, Md., from August 4-6 for inspection and recreation. Dr. H. H. Havner and Dr. A. F. Woods will be the speakers.—J. N. G.

Susquehanna County—Several hard showers the past week has made a marked improvement in the appearance of all crops.

Haying retarded some but it will come along alright. Strawberries are about cleaned up and a good crop in most fields. Apples do not appear very plentiful.—W. P. D.

Dauphin County—We are having a very late wheat harvest. In many fields the young grass is nearly as high as the wheat. Oats are ripening very rapidly and will yield well. We have had light showers during the past week. Hershey Chocolate Company have advanced the price of milk 10 cents per can. Eggs are retailing at 35 cents per dozen, corn is \$1.20, potatoes \$1.75 per bushel. Japanese Beetles have been found in some Harrisburg gardens. The writer's family orchard is well laden with apples.—I. F. A.

Milk Inspectors Wanted

DR. LOUIS I. HARRIS, Commissioner of Health of New York City, has asked us to bring to the attention of our readers the fact that his Department is desirous of obtaining the services of approximately thirty temporary country milk inspectors.

Applicants for these temporary positions must have had agricultural school or biological or chemical laboratory training and must have had some experience in the handling of milk and milk products or in milk inspection work.

The salary for these temporary positions will be paid at the rate of \$1900 per annum, and when assigned to the country, the hotel and traveling expenses of the inspectors are paid by the Department. No guarantee can be given as to the length of employment but it is likely that at least three months work will be available. These temporary positions in themselves will not lead to a permanent employment, since it is necessary for all permanent employees to take and pass the usual Civil Service examination.

Candidates for the Civil Service examinations are required to be from 21 to 35 years of age. In appointing temporary inspectors, we are desirous of having the younger men also, although men older than 35 years will be considered.

For application blanks and further information, write the Department of Health, 505 Pearl Street, New York City. Mention the fact that you saw this notice in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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Why Do Children Behave?

Manners Have to Be Trained Into the Individual

"**W**HY don't my children behave as nicely as Mrs. Blank's? I'm sure I take just as many pains as she does trying to teach them." The child who has one set of manners for company and another set for family use may get them mixed at embarrassing moments. Deference to older people, to teachers, to women can be learned by five-year-olds, or even earlier. Anyone appreciates having a child open the door and hold it open until he has passed through.

Children that are accustomed to have their parents precede them into church, into the dining-room, upstairs, will naturally expect other older people to do so under most circumstances. If one in these days of automobile travel must stop at hotels or tea-rooms with the little folks, it is far more comfortable for Father and Mother if they know the children can adapt themselves with ease to the unusual circumstances. Inconspicuous table manners, waiting for older people to speak first, yet answering without embarrassment when spoken to—these are

crude. Boys and girls often develop little habits that are objectionable to other people. Most folks like being pleasing to others—human nature, I suppose—and if they know that others do not like to see these things, it helps to prevent their committing such social errors as these: pick their teeth, clean or attend to their nails in any way in public, stand with hands in pockets, yawn without trying to suppress it, laugh at own jokes, point at anyone or anything, chew gum publicly, whistle or hum in the presence of older people, play with objects, silver, etc., while talking, hide mouth or part of it while talking, leave hat on when entering house or when ever talking to women or keep hand on people when talking to them.

Such things as entering anyone's bedroom without knocking, borrowing anything and failing to return it promptly (even from one's brother or sister), reading other people's postcards or letters or commenting on them in any way are also off the list of the well-behaved.

As for personal appearance, neatness is always possible, even in the poorest circumstances. Tidy hair, clean nails, clean well-pressed clothing, underclothing fresh and shoes shined are possible to everybody. But the human's love for bedecking himself with gewgaws of one kind or other too often leads to over-decoration, too many rings, beads, pins or bracelets. These should be kept simple, for children practically none. When one is at work the clothing should be suitable for the job; if in the fields or in the kitchen, sturdy, plain clothes are in order. Children at play are far better off with easy clothing made of stuff strong enough to stand healthy activities. Then when out in public, use just as good clothing as the purse will allow—no better. But clothing should be attractive as well as useful; the duty of looking well may be a very pleasant duty.

Other hints on behavior will appear from time to time in these columns. If there are any questions which you would like to ask about the etiquette for special occasions, send a stamped addressed envelope to the Household Editor for reply.

What Is Your Color?

IF you are the type to look best in the dark colors, it is good buying to choose the one most becoming to you and use it for the background for your entire outfit. Navy blue is becoming to most people, more so than black which is very stylish now. Coat, hat, gloves, shoes, and stockings have to be chosen as a part of the whole costume—if one is off-key it spoils the whole appearance. This need not mean extra expense but it does mean that one has to consider the whole costume rather than just the piece being made or bought.

A pair of tan or brown shoes may be a bargain on the counter but if they have to be worn with a black or navy outfit, the ensemble will not be so good as if black shoes were used. If the coat or suit is brown other garments may be brown, tan, beige, or other shades of brown. Touches of beige or gray on blue or black costumes help to lighten them up, but if they are used, stockings and gloves to correspond should be used.

The fashion of the ensemble costume has proved a blessing to most women, especially for one who has the tendency to buy a dress or a blouse or just anything she sees on sale and takes a fancy to. The first thing to determine is "what is your type?" If you are a dignified matronly figure, certain girlish styles would very definitely be out of the question. If you are either very slender, very tall, or very short, or very fat, you have a special problem in choosing what you shall wear in order to not emphasize any of these facts. Certain lines make people look taller, others cut off their height—what a tragedy to pick the wrong ones! Dark colors make people look smaller; then it is a mistake for a stout person to get, for instance, a red dress or a light

brown coat. People with large hips have to avoid any lines which will call attention to that fact. A band of color there, or a two piece suit of different colors which meet at the hip line only serve to make the hips look larger. One piece dresses and coats look best on such figures. By the same reasoning a tall, thin figure is improved by such measures because the over-long lines are broken.

There is another advantage in choosing a predominating color in the wardrobe, and sticking to it for several seasons—when a new hat or dress is bought, it may be worn with the other garments already in use. It is no economy to buy a purple coat on sale—as one girl did—if nothing else you have goes with it. Enough variety may be obtained by having different accessories and trimmings from season to season and thus prevent the one-color scheme from becoming monotonous.

Dainty Cookies

PUT two cookies together with icing, ground raisins or peanuts with icing on top and the kiddies will be delighted when opening their lunch boxes.—L. T. B. III.

Amuse the Convalescent

IT is somewhat of a problem, to amuse a convalescent, but one mother hit upon a plan which provided endless entertainment. She procured short cut straight macaroni—what is often called salad macaroni. The small patient strung it on ordinary string, and then colored it with her water colors. Really lovely necklaces were the result.—E. D. Yale, Calif.

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habits which have to be drilled in as a regular thing if they are to become a part of a child's habitual practice. The best example of course which children can possibly have the courtesy of their parents to each other and to the children themselves. Even as grown-ups, we resent being told we must do this or that, but do it willingly enough if asked politely. And we are only little folks grown big, after all. "Please do this" instead of "Go and do this" would sometimes simplify discipline. "May I have the bread, thank you", "Please pass the butter" may just as well be a form used as something more

The Cooling Cucumber

In Spite of its Honorable History, the "Cuke" Is Often Neglected

EVEN the cucumber lends itself to varied and new ways of serving and many there are who flout it in salad or with a vinegar dressing who welcome it as the mushroom's little sister.

Casserole Cucumbers: Choose large cucumbers—those that are beginning to ripen may be used; pare and cut in quarters or eighths, lengthwise. For each four cucumbers make a dressing of one half cupful sweet cream one cupful sweet milk, one tablespoonful sugar, one tablespoonful butter and a dash of salt and pepper. Put the cucumbers in bottom of casserole, pour in the sauce and cook until you can easily pierce the slice cucumber with a fork. Serve hot with saltines.—L. M. T., N. Y.

People of the near east seem to know better than we do how delicious are cucumbers, egg plants, etc., in casserole. There is a delicacy of flavor about them that appeals to the epicure. You may like the above recipe with less sugar or entirely without it. You may also prefer to remove all seeds which begin to be hard when a cucumber ripens.

* * *

Mushroom Cucumbers: Pare cucumbers and slice in rings about one-sixth of an inch thick. Let stand in cold salted water for at least two hours. Melt butter in a pan, add a few drops of onion juice and in this fry the cucumber slices as you would mushrooms, dusting them with salt and pepper. Serve hot on squares of toasted bread.—L. M. T., N. Y.

From one-quarter to one-half inch in thickness will more nearly approximate the mushroom size when cooked.

* * *

Cucumbers with Hamburg Steak: Season the steak with salt, pepper and a few drops of onion juice, form in small flat cakes and fry in hot bacon fat. Make a sauce by grinding one large or two smaller cucumbers, one green pepper, one slice of onion and a slice of dry bread. Moisten with vinegar, season with salt and pepper and flavor with a teaspoonful of tomato catsup. Remove meat from pan, add one half cupful hot water and the cucumber

sauce, bring to boiling point, pour over the meat and serve.—L. M. T., N. Y.

For the one hot dish this seems ideal.

* * *

Hot Cucumber Salad: Put twelve medium sized cucumbers, and six small onions through food chopper. Heat one cupful vinegar, one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful flour, one teaspoonful mustard, one-half teaspoonful salt, and a dash of pepper and tumeric powder, stirring until the simmering point is reached. Add the cucumbers but do not cook longer. Heap the cucumber mixture on crisp lettuce leaves, garnish with parsley and serve.—L. M. T., N. Y.

For those who do not object to putting hot vinegar on their lettuce the snap of this salad is very pleasing.

* * *

Western Salad: Slice three medium sized cucumbers very fine. Blend together five teaspoonfuls sour cream, two tea-

of air. Plants may be given larger pots as they grow, but the shifts should be gradual.

Pots are made porous to aid the movement of air and water; keep them so by scrubbing them before filling them with soil. The hole in the bottom is to allow the water to pass freely from the pot. Never cork it up, Professor Hottes cautions, but place three or four pieces of broken flower pot over it to keep the soil from closing it.

Allow enough space between the top of the soil and the top of the pot to keep the water from running over the top onto the floor. Take the plants from the pot and look at the roots if you suspect them of being too dry, too wet, or infested with insects. Plants are easily removed from pots by placing the forefinger and second finger of the right hand about the plant and inverting the pot. If the pot is jarred against a table the ball of soil and roots will loosen itself from the pot and rest in the palm of the hand.



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spoonfuls vinegar, and one half teaspoonful each of salt, and chopped chives. Add a dust of pepper and mix with the sliced cucumber. Chill before serving.—L. M. T., N. Y.

Chill all the ingredients of this salad before mixing and serve as soon as mixed. A cucumber salad is particularly suitable to serve with fish.

* * *

Filled Salad: Pare three cucumbers, remove the seeds and cut in halves. Pare two tomatoes and one onion and chop. Blend together one teaspoonful olive oil two teaspoonfuls vinegar, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Fill each cucumber half with the chopped tomato mixture, and over it put a teaspoonful of the dressing. Garnish with parsley or slices of small red radishes.—L. M. T., N. Y.

Small cucumbers the halves of which might serve for individual servings are best for this salad. Nothing is more delicious than cucumber salad rightly made.

Too Large Pots Harm Plants

HOUSE plants are often in pots too large for them.

Soil conditions become bad for the plant if the pot is too large, Alfred C. Hottes, professor of floriculture at the Ohio State University observes. The soil becomes sour, the pot holds too much water, and the roots do not get the required amount

of insects or diseases seldom trouble house plants. There are only a few insects and almost no diseases that are troublesome to house plants, Professor Hottes finds. Nicotine extract is one of the most useful poisons to keep on hand. It may be bought at seed or drug stores.

Cake Decorations

THERE are many kinds of tiny candies that I use to decorate the children's cakes but best of all they like the cakes with the animal crackers standing up in a row around the edge of the cake.

For cookies I frost lightly and lay an animal cracker in the center. I sometimes make little turtles with a raisin, with cloves for feet and head, and a cookie can be decorated to look like a face with life-savers for eyes and coconut nose and a red candy mouth.

By all means let the children do their own decorating, and they will think out some new ideas all by themselves.

The tubes for frosting can be bought at any ten cent store, and designs made from frosting. Any child can learn to use these tubes and it will develop their ideas as well as keep them busy, and help "Mother" as well.—E. H. F., N. Y.

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THE women and children had scuttled to the big ravine behind the village, down which they would make their way to their usual hiding place.

A couple of lads had been sent off to warn the men who had taken the camels out to graze.

The speaker had been one of these men, and while he and one or two others were collecting the camels and driving them to the ravine, a Targui scout had come upon them and shot him. The rest of the Touaregs had come straight to the spot, circled round, fired a volley and closed in on the camels.

He himself had been left for dead. When he came to his senses he was alone with the corpses of the other camel-guards, and he had slowly crawled to his hut to die.

The Touaregs had camped and were calmly enjoying a well-earned rest. Apparently the village men were still watching events from their place among the rocks, the women and children were in hiding down the ravine, and the camels were captured.

I gathered that it would have been less calamitous had the camels been in hiding down the ravine, and the women and children captured.

We explained the situation to Hank and Buddy.

"Sport without danger, and business with pleasure," was their view, but we must give the Touaregs the shock of their lives.

We held a council of war, and it was decided that the wounded man should get in touch with the villagers and tell them that we were friends of theirs. More, we were deadly enemies of the Touaregs, and (most) we'd get the camels back and give them those of the Touaregs too—if they'd play the man and do as we bade them.

Having told his tale and grasped that we really wished to befriend him, the wounded man seemed to be farther from death than he had thought. He was shot through the chest, but I did not think that his lungs had suffered, as there was no hemorrhage from the mouth.

After a drink of water and a pill, which Digby gave him with the assurance that it would do wonders for him (though I doubted whether they were wonders suitable to the situation), he got off the *angarch* and staggered to the doorway of the hut. From here he peered beneath his hand for a while, and then tottered out and did some signalling.

Very pluckily he stuck to it until an answering movement among the rocks, unseen by us, satisfied him, and he returned to the hut.

Shortly afterwards, a hail brought him to the door again, and this time he walked off fairly steadily, and disappeared into the ravine.

He returned with a big, dirty squint-eyed Arab, who, he said, was the headman of the village, which was called Azzigig (or sounds to that effect).

The headman was in the mental condition of one who sees men as trees walking, when he found himself in the presence of four armed and uniformed *Roumis*, two of whom spoke Arabic to him, and all of whom wished him to put up a fight for Azzigig, Home, and Beauty.

His own idea was to thank Allah that things were no worse, and to lie low until the Touaregs chose to depart, praying meanwhile that they would do so in peace, without troubling to hunt out the villagers, burn the houses, slaughter the goats, and have a little torture-party before doing so.

When I asked if he felt no particular resentment about the mutilated woman and the slaughtered camel-guards, to say nothing of the loss of the entire stock of camels, he replied that it was doubtless the will of Allah, and who should dispute that?

When I pointed out that it was obviously the will of Allah that we should arrive in the nick of time, and that the

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

Touaregs should camp and rest instead of riding off, he said he would go and talk with his brethren.

This he did, and returned with a deputation of very dirty, suspicious, evil-looking Arabs, who evidently did not believe what he had told them, and had come to see for themselves.

"Geel!" observed Buddy. "Watta ugly bunch o' low-lifer hoboes."

"Some stiff," agreed Hank.

However, I harangued the stiff, offering them a chance of recovering their camels and teaching the Touaregs a lesson. I fumbled for the Arabic for "catching a Tartar" as I tried to get these fatalists to see they had as much "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as Touaregs, and that the latter had no God-given privilege to torture, murder, and rob. As for the "Will

desert fighters, and we had put heart into them.

After a tremendous volley, at about forty yards' range, they charged like fiends, and when we four arose from behind rocks and the Touaregs recoiled in astounded terror, they surrounded them like a pack of wolves.

In a brief, mad, happy minute of hacking, stabbing, and shooting, they worked off a good deal of the personal and ancestral grudge of centuries. As they outnumbered the Touaregs by five or six to one, had them at a complete disadvantage, and knew we were behind them, they made a short job of it and a clean one.

From another point of view it was not a clean one.

At any rate, we prevented torture even if we could not save life. For

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MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Lajeune becomes commander at Zinderneuf. A plan is laid to murder him and desert. Beau Geste and John object, the fort is attacked and all the defenders killed except Lajeune and John. John kills Lajeune in self defense.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

The next morning the relief arrives and after warning them of possible ambush by a shot, John leaves the fort and awaits developments. After some time, John sees the fort burst into flame and a man, who proves to be Digby drops from the wall. Digby and John open fire to give the idea that the Arabs are attacking and to prevent putting out the fire. The next morning they see Hank and Buddy start out on camels and ask for the loan of them. Hank and Buddy elect to go with them. They wander in the desert for some time and then discover a native village just raided by Touaregs and see a chance to get fresh camels and native disguises.

of Allah," let them follow us and show a little pluck, and they'd soon see what was the will of Allah in the matter.

In support Digby said, "Anyhow, we're going to attack them, whether you do or not. Those who help us will share the loot."

As the loot would include excellent rifles and incomparable camels, this gave the poor wretches something to think about. In the end, they agreed that if we would really fight for them, and with them, and give them all the loot, except a couple of camels, as we had promised, they would fight their hardest.

We began by reconnoitring the Touareg camp.

Absolutely certain of their complete security, the robbers had merely lighted fires and lain down to rest, leaving one of their number to guard their own camels and two to guard those stolen from the villagers.

Presumably these guards were more herdsmen than sentries, as the Touaregs had nothing to fear. Villagers do not attack victorious Hoggar robbers. It simply is not done. All that was necessary was to prevent the camels from straying, and to have a rest before proceeding on the tax-gathering journey—with or without a little sport in the village before starting. . . .

Our plan was simple for our job was easy.

Half a dozen selected heroes of Azzigig were to deal with the somnolent loafing camel-guards—silently if possible. Every rifle that Azzigig could boast was then to be discharged into the Touareg camp, from as close a range as it was possible to wriggle to.

When the Touaregs bolted to the ravine, as they certainly would do, to take cover from this blast and organise their defence—they would find their way blocked by the entire French army, in uniform, with a bugler blowing calls to bring up thousands more! . . .

I must say that the villagers behaved very well. They were, of course, born

once it was the under-dog's turn, and he used his teeth. . . .

Digby, not unreasonably, claimed that the bugle really won the battle.

The upshot of the business was that we left Azzigig, each riding a splendid *mehari* camel, and each clad in the complete outfit of a Touareg raider—newly washed for us by the grateful dames of the village. Nor could the lads-of-the-village do enough for us. What they could, and did, do, was to provide us with a guide and a spare camel laden with food and water, to help us on our way to the next village and oasis in the direction of our goal.

The blue veils which the Touaregs wear, were the chief trouble, but in time we grew accustomed to them.

I do not know whether these veils are a centuries-old relic of the days when the Touaregs were a white race and took care of their complexions; whether they were a sudden bright idea for keeping the sand from the lungs in windy weather; whether they were invented for purposes of mystery and playing bogey with their enemies and victims; or whether they simply evolved as useful desert-wear for people always on the move, against cutting sand-filled winds and a burning glare that smites upward as well as downward. Anyway, it is curious that only the Touaregs evolved them.

On our camels we carried *semsimayas* full of water, and *jaafas*, or leather sacks, which our hosts filled with *hubz*, or native bread, and *asida*, horrible masses of dough mixed with oil and onions, flavoured with *fil-fil* sort of red pepper.

On the spare camel were huge saddle-bags, filled with *alafs* of fodder for the camels, as well as *girbas* full of water.

We discarded our two military saddles and replaced them with Arab *sergs*, and, in fact, "went native" altogether, retaining nothing European but our rifles and Digby's bugle.

And in doing this, even, we were not

American Agriculturist, August 6, 1927

guilty of any anomaly. I had been interested to note that, along with heavy swords of Crusader pattern, and lances and knives of a type unchanged since the days of Abraham, the Touaregs carried splendid magazine-rifles of the latest pattern.

Before we departed, the village pulled itself together, and, evidently trying to show us "what Todgers' could do" in the way of a *diffa*, or feast, regaled us upon *fatta*, a mess of carrots, bread, and eggs, and a quite decent *couscous* of goat.

For wassail, the headman brought up from the "cellar" (under his bed) a magnum (leather) of *laghbi*, a rare old vintage palm-juice, which had lain mellowing and maturing in bottle for quite a week.

I asked Hank what he thought of the "liquor."

"Fierce, ain't it?" replied he, and left me to apply mine own evaluation to the word.

"Guess we could stop here to be the Big Noise of the tribe," remarked Buddy, endeavouring to feed himself gracefully with his fingers—not an easy thing to do when a spoon is the indicated instrument.

"Yep. Shakers and emus," agreed Hank, with hazy memories of sheikhs and emirs perhaps.

"And a harem-scarum," added Buddy.

"Why don't the gals jine the hash-party?" he enquired, looking round to where the women, in their long *barra-cans*, sat afar off and admired the prandial performances of their lords.

"Shut up. Take no notice of the women-folk," said Digby. "Sound plan among Mussulmans of any kind."

"No doubt yore right, pard," agreed Buddy, "but there shore is a real little peach over there jest give me the glad eye like a Christian gal as knowed a hill o' beans from a heap o' bananas. Cute an' cummin' . . . Still, we don't want no rough stuff from the Injuns: . . . My, but it was a cinch . . ." and he sighed heavily. . . .

CHAPTER VII

ISHAMAE LITES

"Greater love hath no man than this, That a man lay down his life for his friends."

I COULD fill a large volume with the account of our adventures, as Touaregs of the Sahara, on this ride that began at Azzigig, in the French Soudan, and ended (for some of us) at Kano in Nigeria, in British West Africa.

It was perhaps the longest and most arduous ride ever achieved by Europeans in the Sahara—few of whom have ever crossed the desert from north to south without an organised caravan.

We rode southwest when we could, and we rode northeast when we must, as when, north of Air, we were captured by Touaregs on their way to their own country on the borders of Morocco.

During one terrible year we made an almost complete circle, being at one time at El Hilli, within two hundred miles of Timbuktu, and, at another, at Agadem, within the same distance of Lake Tchad—and then later finding ourselves at Bilma, five hundred miles to the north.

Sometimes thirst and hunger drove us to join salt-caravans, and sometimes slave-caravans (and we learnt that slavery is still a very active pursuit and a flourishing business in Central Africa). Generally these caravans were going in the direction opposite to ours, but we had to join them or perish in the waterless desert.

Sometimes we were hunted by gangs larger than our own; sometimes we were met at villages with volleys of rifle-fire (being taken, naturally, for what we pretended to be); sometimes we reached an oasis only to find it occupied by a patrol of French Senegalese troops—far more dangerous to us than the nomadic robbers for whom we were a match when not hopelessly outnumbered.

Whether we did what no Europeans

(Continued on page 14)

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. **PIPE FREE;** Pay when received. **UNITED FARMERS,** Bardwell, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

HAVE YOUR WOOL made into yarn. Write for particulars. Also yarn for sale. Samples free. **H. A. BARTLETT,** Harmony, Maine.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Gray, Beige, Nude, Peach. 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. **GEO. B. TALBOT,** Norwood, Mass.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY,** Meriden, Conn.

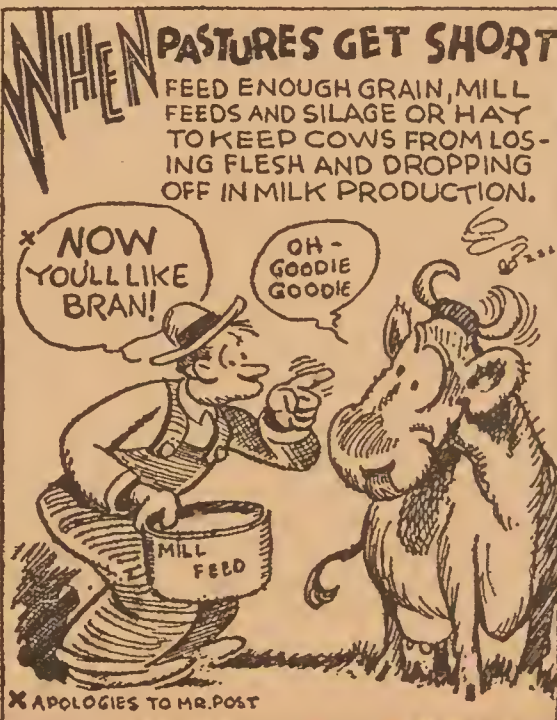
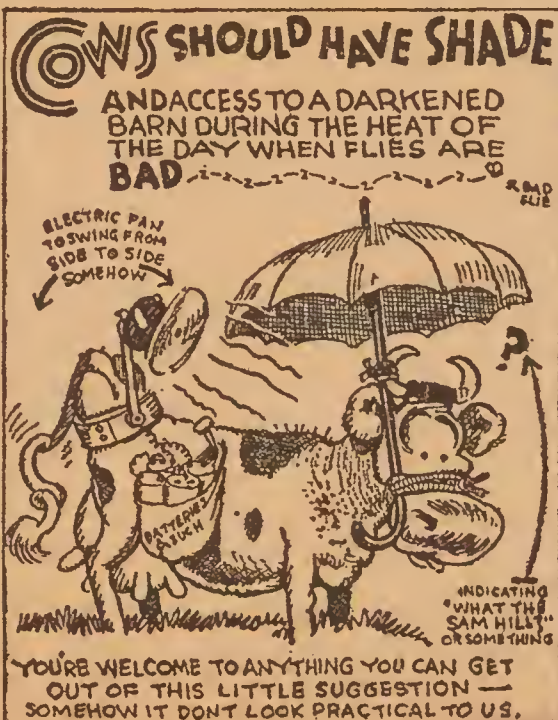
SWITCHES—Combing made up. Booklet. **EVA MACK,** 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER,** Lebanon, New Jersey.

WOOL-HIDES—best cash prices. Write for quotations and free tags. **S. H. LIVINGSTON,** Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — To Maintain Milk Production in Summer — — — — — By Ray Inman





Your WATER PROBLEM

Go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store, the one with the "tag" in the window, for information and prices about water pumping and distributing equipment which you may want to install this fall. You will get accurate information at these progressive hardware stores and the same courteous service that you found so helpful in the selection of tools, paints, builders' hardware and other things.

Take your water problems there, too, whether they are large or small, for it will be the means of getting the best equipment and the greatest value for your money. It is the right place to buy all kinds of barn, milk house and poultry house equipment, too, for "Farm Service" hardware man has made a study of the conditions of your locality and knows what is best suited to meet your climatic and other conditions. Look for the "tag"—it means welcome to you.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Vegetable Growers Will Meet in Syracuse

Annual Meeting Gives Opportunity to Get the Latest Information

By PAUL WORK

FOR twenty years the Vegetable Grower's Association of America has afforded producers of garden crops an opportunity to attend a nation-wide meeting with all the features that go with such occasions. Rochester, Albany and Buffalo have entertained the V. G. A. of A. in the past and Syracuse has been selected



PROF. PAUL WORK

serving as chairman of the general committee.

The field demonstration day on Wednesday, with O. W. Bentley in charge, will offer an unusual opportunity for growers to see many items of equipment and supplies in action. L. E. Avery has chosen an excellent field and has fitted and planted it with a wide variety of crops. Water under pressure is available for irrigation demonstrations, while garden tractors, transplanting machines, sprayers, dusters, and numerous other labor-saving devices will have opportunity to show their merits. The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association has combined its annual summer meeting with this field day so that a large attendance is expected.

Field Trip Wednesday

The demonstration field for Wednesday's field day is one mile south of North Syracuse on the Syracuse-Watertown road. Parties going through Syracuse may report at Hotel Syracuse to leave at 8:30 A. M. or may go north on Salina and Wolf streets, about five miles toward North Syracuse. Coming either way, turn east at Stop 5 on the trolley, a short distance to the field. Arrows will mark the way.

The program at the Hotel Syracuse is to occupy Tuesday and Thursday of the meeting. Dean R. L. Watts of the Pennsylvania State College is to speak Tuesday evening, telling of his observations in vegetable production in the course of a tour which encircled the globe last winter. Prof. G. L. Farley of Massachusetts will tell of the progress and possibilities of junior club work. Other addresses and discussions are being planned and there will be section meetings on Tuesday afternoon for a wide variety of interests. The annual banquet is to take place Wednesday evening after the field demonstrations.

Clubs Will Have Show

The entire tenth floor of the Hotel Syracuse has been commandeered for the convention and the lobbies, meeting halls, and exhibition halls are altogether providing unusual facilities not only for the sessions but for the mingling of groups and the interchange of experiences. Ernest Crockett is assembling a vegetable show which is to represent the varied interests of the state and the 4-H clubs from this and other states are to stage competitive displays for liberal awards which have been provided. F. E. Heinzelman, Junior Leader for Onondaga County, is in charge of local arrangements and he has the help of both state and national leaders in the arrangement of plans. One of the most interesting features will be a junior vegetable judging contest open to individuals who belong to 4-H clubs or whose parents are members of the national association.

New York affords as widely varied vegetable industries as any state in the Union and Prof. F. O. Underwood of the state college of agriculture is planning for touring parties to visit these special districts in several directions from Syracuse on the Friday following the Syracuse session. Guides will be provided and details are being worked out for trips to the mucklands of Montezuma and Wayne County, to Irondequoit, to the Hamburg-Orchard Park section, to the Experiment Stations of Geneva and Ithaca, to the Albany region, and the New York City markets. These tours will be open to any who are interested to join them and full information will be available at the convention.

All of the features of the convention are open to all who are interested and a general invitation is extended. The president of the V. G. A. of A. is Walter Marion, Circleville, Ohio, and Frank Held, Columbia, Ohio, is secretary. Other officers represent nine different states and J. D. Ameele, president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association is a director.

Pioneer Scouts Are Now Lone Scouts

FOR a number of years Boy Scouts of America have been organizing Pioneer Scouts in order to make it possible for individual boys to carry the Boy Scout program as individuals, without depending upon troop program and leadership. In some respects this program has been similar to the Lone Scout program. It was, therefore, thought best to invite all Pioneer Scouts to become Lone Scouts. This has already been done and, from now on, all Pioneer Scouts throughout the United States (about 1,200 in all) will be known as Lone Scouts, but may carry on

their regular Pioneer program if they so desire. This will make it possible for the former Pioneer Scouts, now Lone Scouts, to organize Lone Scout Tribes and have an adult leader as a Guide. It takes five members to make a Lone Scout Tribe. Welcome to us, good Pioneers, as Lone Scouts, and may your new relationship prove helpful to both.

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Farm Boys Are Fortunate,
Says Ty Cobb

FARM boys should be proud of the privilege of being farm boys, for it is on the farm that one gets attuned to the wonders of nature and also lays the



TY COBB

foundation for future health and character. I have always felt sorry for the city boy who never gets the chance to commune with nature. The farm boys are the foundation of our future greatness as a nation. Be industrious, overcome obstacles, and work. A great many of our greatest men had the farm background as training.

—TY COBB.

Ty Cobb, like Walter Johnson, has been a successful and popular baseball player more than twice as long as the average "big league" player can play the game. "The Georgia Peach," as Ty is often called, has been an idol of baseball fans for a score of years. Our readers will be interested in knowing that he was farm-reared and we are told he owns a farm in his native state and expects to retire to it—if he ever gets too old to play ball and manage the Detroit "Tigers".

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926 by Clarence Poe).

Beau Geste

(Continued from page 12)

have ever done before, I do not know, but we certainly went to places where Europeans had never been before, and "discovered" desert cities which were probably prehistoric ruins before a stone of Damascus was laid.

We encountered no Queens of Atlantis and found no white races of Greek origin, ruled by ladies of tempestuous petticoat, to whom it turned out we were distantly related.

Alas, no. We found only extremely poor, primitive, and dirty people, with whom we sojourned precisely as long as untoward circumstance compelled.

Of course, we could never have survived for a single month of those years, but for the desert-skill, the courage, resourcefulness, and experience of Hank and Buddy.

On the other hand, the ready wits of Digby, and our knowledge of Arabic, saved the situation, time after time, when we were in contrast with our fellow-men.

On these occasions we became frightfully holy. Hank and Buddy were *marabouts* under a vow of silence, and we were Scussis on a mysterious errand, travelling from Kufra in the Libyan desert to Timbuktu, and visiting all sorts of holy places on the way.

Luckily for us, there were no genuine Scussis about; and the infinite variety of sects, with their different kinds of derishes, and the even greater variety of people who spoke widely different dialects of Arabic, made our task comparatively easy.

Probably our rifles, our poverty, and our obvious truculence did still more in that direction.

We suffered from fever, terrific heat, poisonous water, bad and insufficient food, and the hardships of what was one long campaign of active warfare to live.

At times we were very near the end, when our camels died, when a long journey ended at a dried-up well, when we were surrounded by a pack of the human wolves of the desert, and when we were fairly captured by a *harka* of Touaregs, suspicious of us.

(To Be Continued)

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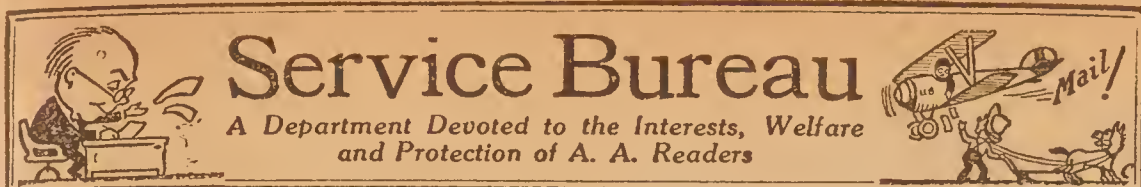
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Egg Dealers Sentenced to Federal Penitentiary for Fleecing Farmers

WILLIAM ROSEN and **Morris Fersht**, president and secretary respectively of the Liberty Butter & Egg Company (now defunct) were sentenced to three and one-half years each in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. by Federal Judge Anderson in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York. This conviction came as the conclusion of the second trial of Rosen and Fersht, the first having resulted in a disagreement on the part of the jury. In addition to the jail sentence the firm was fined \$2000 but in view of the fact the company is defunct, it is not expected the fine will be realized.

The conviction brings to a close what is said to be one of the biggest frauds in many years and is considered a sweeping victory on the part of those who prosecuted the case. The authorities have always considered it most difficult, in fact, well nigh impossible, to obtain a conviction in an egg fraud case.

Post Office Evidence Results in Quick Verdict

To Assistant District Attorney David Peck and Post Office Inspectors Bush and Joyce goes all the credit. Bush and Joyce made the investigations for the post office authorities and secured the evidence which Peck presented to the court and jury in a most masterful manner. How it was that the first jury disagreed no one could explain for the case was apparently airtight. The evidence in the second trial was complete and the case turned over to the jury on Friday noon. The jury immediately retired to lunch and after 10 minutes deliberation assembled to return the verdict of "guilty" on the first ballot.

It is estimated that the Liberty Butter and Egg Company fleeced shippers of about \$8,000. There were approximately 125 victims, the heaviest loser being B. F. Sivills of Columbia, North Carolina who is said to have lost approximately \$3,000. The rest of the victims lost varying amounts. Mr. Sivills was present at the trial and testified, as did C. S. Foley of Mount Crawford, Va., P. S. Smith of North, Va., R. B. Scarborough of Sledge, Va., and L. H. Cough of Henderson, Md.

Try to "Pass the Buck"

Fersht and Rosen, in making their defense endeavored to throw all of the blame on one Sam Moverman who was hired by the firm to care for their store while Fersht and Rosen were on the road soliciting shipments. They claimed they left about \$1100 with Moverman while Moverman claims there was hardly more than

Memphis, Tenn., had passed sentence Judge Anderson made a statement that was intended to warn any and all produce dealers whose purposes it is to exist by fleecing the farmers. Judge Anderson said that he wanted it known that he was serving notice on any produce dealers who make it their practice to use the mails to defraud farmers, that if they are brought before him and convicted of using the mails to defraud he will see to it that the maximum sentence is imposed. The Judge said it was his original intention to send Rosen and Fersht to the Penitentiary for 5 years each but in view of the fact that this was the first case of its kind to come before him since his coming to the Southern District, he made the sentence as mentioned above. As the sentence was imposed Fersht fainted dead away.

It is very gratifying to see justice done. The fact that the jury found the defendants guilty after only ten minutes deliberation is proof enough that these men were guilty of using the mails to defraud. There are others who, although they may not be following the same tactics used by Rosen and Fersht, are sailing seriously close to the wind. We hope that this will be a warning and result in their ceasing their operations. Certainly the post office officials have done a good job. However, no matter how diligently the post office officials work, unless the farmer himself cooperates and reports these cases and is willing to testify, they will never thoroughly clear up the practice. Once more, heed this warning. If you are in doubt about a man write the Service Bureau before you risk a shipment. Do not send him a case of eggs and then cry about it later and above all do not fall for a "soft" story and a "nice sounding" letter. Write the Service Bureau first.

South Jersey Chicken Thief Gets Five Years

(Continued from page 1)

Judge Ware and sentence was imposed. Then just as Sheriff Robinson planned to take him to the State Prison at Trenton, Barazousky's attorney filed a Writ of Error for the Supreme Court to re-

view the testimony. Judge Ware placed bail at \$5000 which failed to be provided within the time required by the law. In the meantime the Gloucester County Grand Jury had brought four or five indictments against Barazousky and his wife.

On May 27 Sheriff Robinson started for Trenton with Barazousky and stopped off at Woodbury in Gloucester County so that Barazousky could plead to the indictments there. He plead not guilty to the charge of stealing but admitted that he had received stolen goods and Judge Swackhammer immediately pronounced a sentence of two years in the State Prison to begin as soon as the Salem County sentence is completed.

In speaking of the arrest and conviction of Barazousky, both Mr. Hewitt and Mrs. Garrison emphasized the fact that in their belief it would have been impossible to convict him without the assistance of the South Jersey Protective Association and particularly of Mr. Schoch who is a garage proprietor and poultry buyer in Elmer. Mr. Schoch was successful in organizing a large number of farmers in the county and in the case of Barazousky not only went personally to the woods to help in the arrest but also kept active in the case and brought public opinion to bear on it to an extent that kept it before the public eye and after much delay did result in his conviction.

At the time of the theft of Mr. Hewitt's chickens, he was not a member of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau however, at least two others, Mr. Charles Goforth of Yorktown and Mr. Herbert York of Davetown were members of the Service Bureau, had poultry stolen and identified them at the same time that the Hewitts identified theirs. Due to the fact that Mrs. Garrison was directly responsible for the arrest of Barazousky, that Mr. Hewitt not only identified his birds but also gave some of the most damaging testimony on the trial without which it is doubtful that conviction would have occurred, and to the fact that Mr. Schoch was so active in the arrest and conviction, the \$100 reward offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, was split three ways and divided between Mr. Walter Hewitt, Mrs. F. M. Garrison and the South Jersey Poultry Association.

NUMBER 15203

NEW YORK, N. Y. July 21, 1927

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Thirty-three ³⁴/₁₀₀ Dollars
TO THE ORDER OF South Jersey Protective Association \$33 ³⁴/₁₀₀
R. H. Schoch, Pres.
Elmer, N. J.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Reproduction of the three reward checks paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Basil Barazousky. Mr. Garrison was directly responsible for his arrest, Mr. Hewitt gave evidence without which he could not have been convicted and all concerned stated that the South Jersey Protective Association was largely instrumental in securing his imprisonment. Therefore the \$100 reward offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of American Agriculturist was divided between them.

NUMBER 15195

NEW YORK, N. Y. July 21, 1927

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Thirty-three ³³/₁₀₀ Dollars
TO THE ORDER OF Mrs. Frank Garrison \$33 ³³/₁₀₀
R. B. Elmer
New Jersey
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

\$100 in the bank when they left for the trip out west. As a matter of fact all through the trial the statements of Fersht and Rosen were so thoroughly contradictory and the evidence of the post office inspectors so convincing that there was not the least doubt but what a conviction would be the ultimate outcome.

Judge Warns Sharp Practicers

After the jury had returned its verdict and Judge Anderson, who hails from

NUMBER 15196

NEW YORK, N. Y. July 21, 1927

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
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PAY Thirty-three ³³/₁₀₀ Dollars
TO THE ORDER OF Walter Hewitt \$33 ³³/₁₀₀
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Act now! Get all you can out of this season's crop. Order your Unadilla and have plenty of time in which to erect it before the need for it is on you.

Liberal discount for cash on delivery, or you can buy a Unadilla on easy time payments. Write for catalog.

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Box B Unadilla, N.Y.



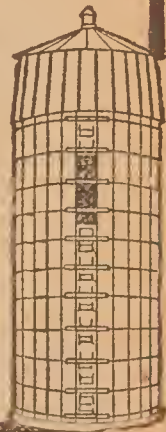
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Listerine immediately destroys odors

¹/₃ Had Halitosis

80 streetcar conductors, meeting the public at close range every day of the year, said that about one person out of three offends by halitosis. Who should know better than they?

Face to face evidence

of all kinds and so leaves the breath normal and sweet. And the antiseptic essential oils combat the action of bacteria in the mouth.

Begin using it now. Common decency demands it. Keep a bottle handy in home and office.

It puts you on the popular and polite side.
Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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IS THERE ANY?

What is the point of paying more when Listerine Tooth Paste is a scientifically correct dentifrice and sells for 25c for a large size tube?

—the safe antiseptic



The Last Longhorn

Once the Basis of Western Farming---Now Practically Extinct

By MATHEW PAXTON

OUT on the range not far from San Antonio, Texas is the last survivor of an ancient race. His forefathers came to this country long before the Mayflower nosed its way toward the barren coast of New England.

His name is Longhorn. Some of his cousins may be in animal preserves but this beast is the last one to eat the grass of the range. His days are numbered, too, and soon he will be placed in the zoo of San Antonio.

The plainsman of seventy years ago would have laughed until his sides shook if it had been suggested then that a Longhorn would be put in a zoo. The prairies were full of them. All were probably descended from the animals brought to Mexico from Spain following the conquest of Cortez. When monks and priests came north into Texas to convert the Indians and establish settlements they brought these Longhorns with them, the only breed of cattle on this continent. When Captain Ramon crossed the Rio Grande to establish settlements in East Texas it is said he brought a thousand cattle with him.

Ramon and his monks did not follow a paved highway. It was necessary to blaze a trail as they went. A few cattle strayed away into the wilderness here and a few there. Having wandered off into the mesquite they were safe from pursuit, and finding a spring they lived from generation to generation, and increased until the vast tableland was dotted with them. So it was with the Spanish horse brought over by Cortez and his followers. They escaped from their masters and their descendants were free. Stephen A. Austin and his colonists lived on these wild mustangs for a year, finding them more plentiful and fatter in the section of Texas where they settled than any other animals.

Captain Ramon marched through Texas with his

thousand head of cattle in 1716. It was not until about 150 years later that their importance as an economic factor was appreciated. In the Fifties packing houses were established at the forgotten city of Fulton, near the present site of Rockport, Texas. The animals had a value on a "hide and tallow" basis only. The carcasses were thrown away. Hides and tallow were carried off in the Morgan line steamers that came twice a week to Fulton, the Chicago of America at that day.

Even after the Civil War was fought cattle had only a "hide and tallow" market value of \$3 a head. Soldiers returned to their homes impoverished. The Texas plains had furnished a meager living before the war, and now the small income was absorbed by debt.

But Texas was in the position of California prior to '49. A gold rush was going to take place, and the gold was to come from driving cattle northward. Cattle were coming to have value as meat. During the Civil War John Chisholm had supplied government frontier

posts. He had followed the Arkansas River along an old military trail that led to Sedalia, Mo. This route became known as the Chisholm trail.

But not until 1867 did the cattle drive gather momentum. A few venturesome trail drivers drove herds to New Orleans and Kansas in that year. They found a great demand for cattle among the Kansas farmers. In 1869 and 1870 the drive gained strength as the price increased from \$3 a head to \$10. At first there was no demand for the mustangs they rode north, and they rode them back to Texas, but eventually these horses came into favor and they commanded as good a price as the cattle.

Young men who rode north with the cattle returned with stories of stampedes, buffalo hunts and merry times at the trading posts in Kansas. Those who had remained behind entered the service, too. Among these was George Saunders, who grew restless, when as a boy of 17, he listened to the stories of his two brothers. He begged to be allowed to go.

"Youngsters fall asleep on watch," he was told by the old driver, from whom George solicited a job.

"Oh, no, I won't fall asleep," George insisted, thinking the excitement would keep him awake.

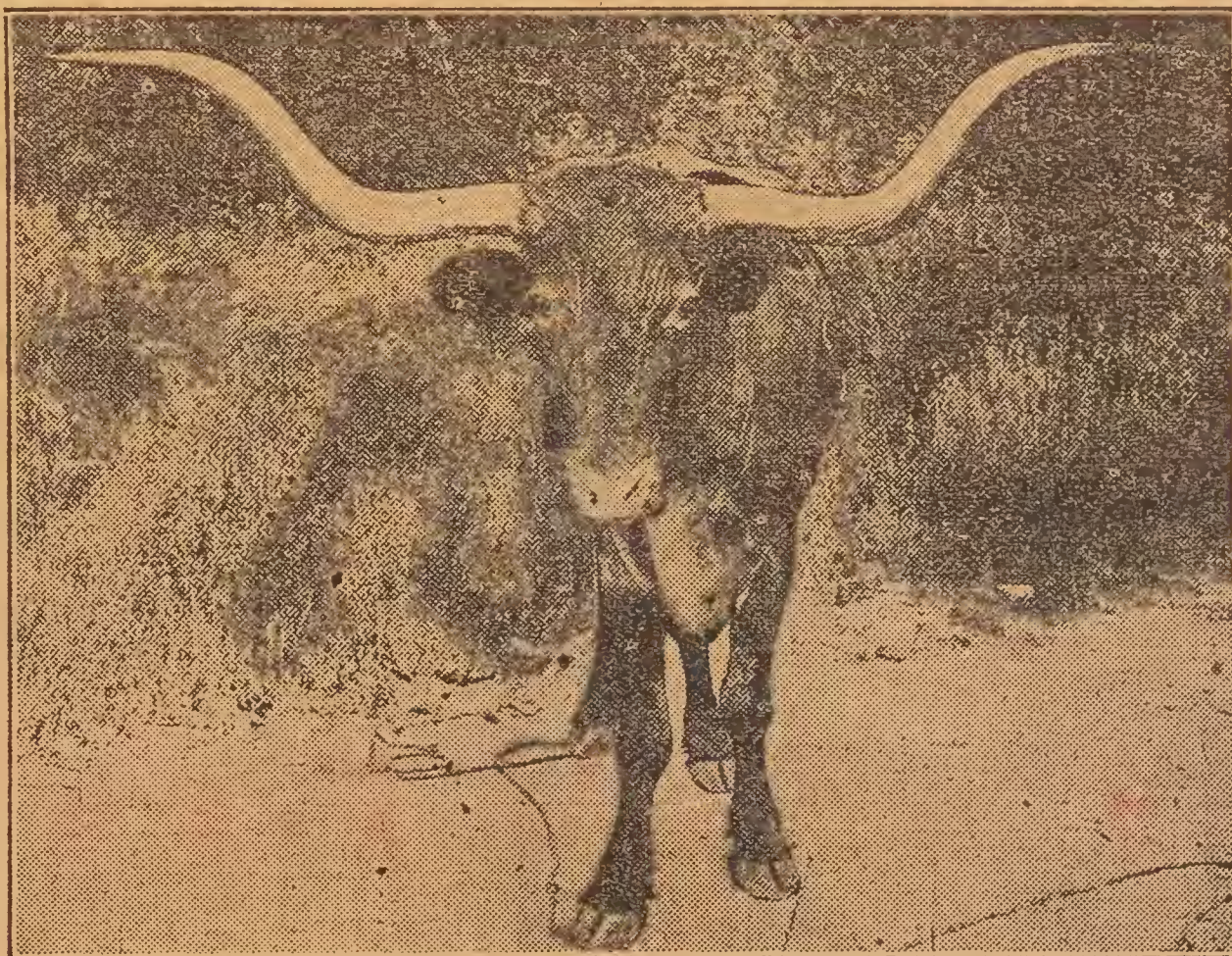
So he got his job, but he found the long drive through the dust hardly as exciting as he had expected. When excitement did come in the form of a stampede, he was unprepared for it. The cattle he had in hand strayed far from the trail and he had a hard time to get them back.

"What was the matter, did you go to sleep?" the foreman asked.

"No, indeed, sir," said the boy. "I couldn't find the trail."

The foreman was a kind man and George needed sleep so badly that he agreed to stand the boy's watch.

(Continued on page 2)



Once the basis of the Western beef cattle industry, the Longhorn has yielded to the march of progress and has been replaced by purebred steers that grow faster and make better beef.

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Fruit Scarce---Prices High

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

THE last week in
July was catchy

By M. C. BURRITT

had been cleaned of
their grain and only

weather again and wheat that was cut was kept wet and remained in the field up to the very last day of the week, when the weather cleared and some of the grain was secured in the barns. A large part of the wheat acreage in this section was cut between showers, however and a few

good days will see it all under cover. It is a relief to have it cooler and clear again after so much cloudy, muggy hot weather and thundershowers. Oats and barley are ripening fast and will follow very closely after wheat. In fact many oats will be cut the first week in August and some barley is already in the shock. The spring grain crop is generally pretty good although some late sown fields are short.



M. C. BURRITT.

ready in the shock. The spring grain crop is generally pretty good although some late sown fields are short.

Heavy June Drop

The condition of the apple crop has not improved during the last month. The so-called "June drop" continued through most of July and has seriously thinned out some varieties, especially Baldwins. This heavy drop must have been due to poor pollination together with weakened condition of the trees as a result of the wet falls and severe winter injury of the past two seasons. The results of this winter injury are becoming more and more important both in dead trees and in yellowish weakened looking appearance. On top of this the outset of insects and disease seems heavier than usual. Bud moth and blister mite, apple scab and codlin moth have all been or are severe this season. The result is that both trees and fruit are generally in poor condition. The Western New York fruit belt does not look well this year.

The outlook for a good pack of apples is correspondingly poor. Between the thinned out crop and the depredations of insect and disease what has generally been considered about a fifty per cent crop, is likely to be found to turn out a much smaller proportion of packed fruit. Many fruits too, are mishapen, elongated or one-sided with angular knobs which will also be against them. Dry houses and canning factories will get a considerable proportion of the crop and much more will probably be handled in bulk.

Price Outlook Good

Growers are decidedly bullish on prices as they apparently have reason to be. There are very few sales as yet. It would probably be difficult to buy much standard 2½ inch A grade or U. S. No. 1 fruit, such as Baldwin, King or Twenty Ounce for less than five dollars a barrel and most growers would take a chance on the future market rather than sell at that. Some tentative offers around four and a half a barrel are understood to have been made. The Western New York Fruit Growers has sold a few cars of straight 2¼ inch Baldwins packed for export in October at \$3.75 F.O.B., for independent growers. Offers of \$3.75 F.O.B. for 2¼ up Ben Davis are so far without takers. The general feeling is that good fruit will be scarce and that it is certain to command good prices.

Since writing the above I have driven about one-hundred miles through central western New York in a general heavy rain which covers practically the whole region. Everything is much too wet. Practically the entire wheat crop—which by the way shocks up well and looks quite promising as to straw at least—is outdoors in the rain. As I said in the opening paragraph the crop has been cut between showers during the past week but has not been dry enough to draw in. Of hundreds of fields, I only saw two, which

two uncut. Oats and barley are nearly ready for harvest. Cabbage and potatoes look exceptionally well. Beans look only fair. Buckwheat is thriving in the rain. A very little hay remains to be harvested.—M. C. BURRITT.

The Last Longhorn

(Continued from page 1)

Another boy who took to the trail was Ike Pryor. One hot day in May he was plowing a field near Dallas, Texas, at the side of the old cattle trail. Stopping to mop his brow he saw a herd of cattle pass. Boys hardly older than himself were in the saddle, going to some romantic distant place. Probably no thought of the fortune that he was to make from the cattle drives entered the mind of that plowboy then. But the lure of adventure gripped him and, then and there, he made up his mind to bid the plow goodbye.

In fifteen years he accumulated a fortune of a half a million dollars.

The fortunes made from these old hat racks of the plains were hardly more astonishing than those of '49. The Cattle King was a phrase coined then.

George Saunders has estimated that the cattle drivers added \$108,000,000 to the wealth of Texas. He estimated that 350,000 cattle were driven each year for twenty-eight years, a total of 9,800,000 cattle, at \$10 a head. There were a million horses driven from Texas and sold at \$10 a head.

To Market on Foot

"The cattle were driven in herds of 2,500 head," Colonel Pryor declared recently. "It took about twelve men, mess wagon and team, and six horses for each man, to complete a trail outfit.

"These cattle would average about fifteen miles a day or 450 to 500 miles a month. Five hundred dollars was a fair average of the cash required to drive a herd of cattle 500 miles. The herd could be driven 1200 to 1500 miles in three months for \$1500 or sixty cents a head.

"Instead of it costing \$1,500, to move a herd of 2,500 head of cattle that distance on the railroads of today, it would cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000, or around \$10 a head to ship an animal from the San Antonio region to Wyoming or Montana.

"In 1884 I purchased and put on the trail destined for the northwestern states fifteen herds of one, two and three-year olds for which I paid \$12 and \$16 and \$20 respectively. The price had risen in less than ten years from the 'hide and tallow' valuation of \$3. There were about 3000 cattle in each herd, or a total of 45,000 head. I offered to take an entire herd of 10,000 to 12,000 head at \$25 a head about that time. Nine years later in 1893 I purchased the same herd for \$6 a head.

"The general decline in price from 1884 was more rapid than the rising prices from 1870. It took fourteen years, or from 1870 to 1884 for stock cattle to increase in price from \$5 to \$25 a head. It took only nine years for them to decline from \$25 to \$6 a head.

The Hatrack of the Stockyards

"The decline in price halted in 1895 and remained stationary until 1905 when eastern money lenders gained confidence in cattle paper, extended credit and prices were strengthened.

"By 1915 the one-year old steers out of the best herds of cattle in the south and west Texas were ready sale at \$35 per head."

The cattle trail led northward into Kansas not to packing houses but to farmers' markets. These markets mov-

(Continued on page 7)

French Wins Jersey Horseshoe Contest

Essex Co. Entrant Gets A. A. Prizes at High Point Park Picnic

MR. GEORGE W. FRENCH of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey emerged as champion at the Second annual New Jersey Horseshoe Pitching Tournament held at High Point Park in Sussex County on July 29th. Mr. French's victory came as a climax to one of the most hotly contested playoffs we have ever seen. Clendon Danser of Middlesex County tied Mr. French and they had to play off the tie to determine the champion. It was a hair raiser.

The tournament was one of the main features of the Farmers' Picnic staged by the New Jersey State Grange and the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture. Eight counties in all were represented. Originally ten counties designated contestants. However, Thomas Lewis of Atlantic County and Martin Shocwell of Warren County failed to put in an appearance. Those who registered were:

Clendon Danser, Middlesex County.

G. W. French, Essex County.

E. Hillman, Bergen County.

W. Lamela, Passaic County.

Geo. B. Nelson, Gloucester County.

Samuel Snedeker, Mercer County.

E. Tomlinson, Cumberland County.

Frank Williams, Sussex County.

Mr. George E. Snyder of Albion, N. Y. refereed the tournament, instructed the players, certified the shoes, etc. Mr. Snyder is a prominent fruit grower of Orleans County, and he interrupted his spraying opera-

tions to travel to High Point Park to superintend the games. Mr. D. D. Cottrell, First Vice-President of the National Horseshoe Pitching Association came all the way from North Cohocton in Steuben County, N. Y., to act as official score-keeper. His job as score-keeper may not sound difficult, but when you come down to all of the fine points of keeping score in a contest of this kind it is indeed a most exacting proposition.

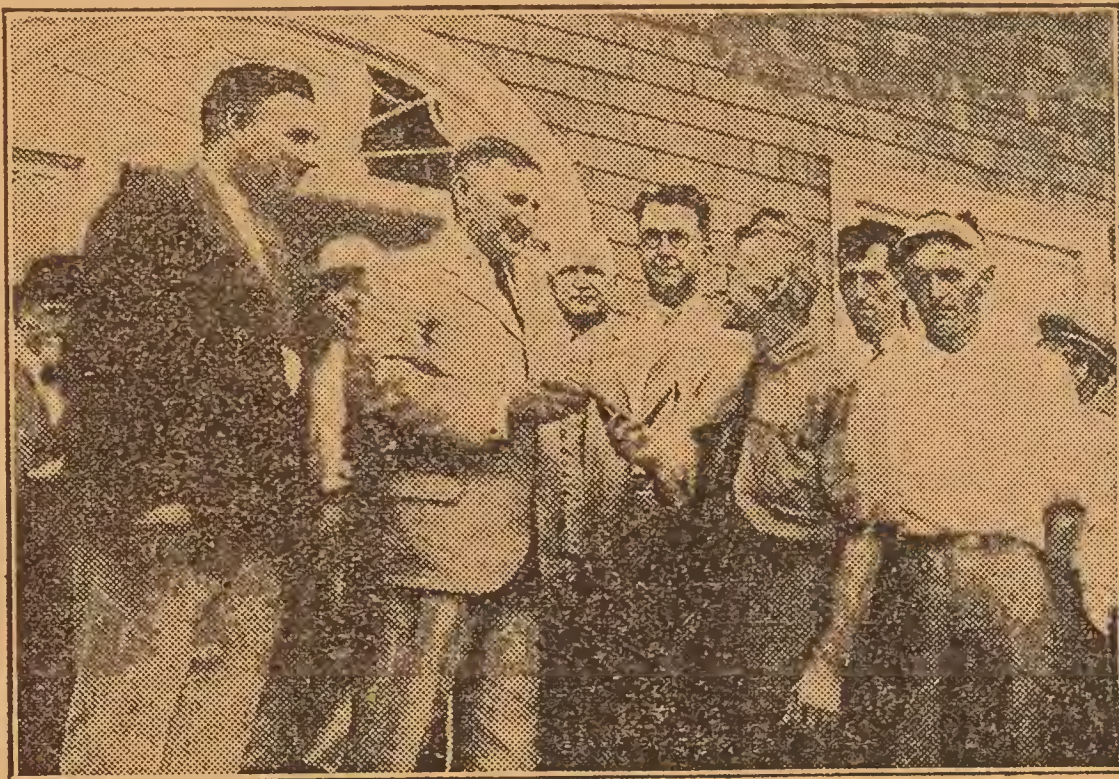
Unfortunately Mr. Snyder and Mr. Cottrell could not find a piece of ground which suited

them up near the club house in High Point Park. Every level space they picked out had a rock surface, and it was impossible to drive the pegs. Consequently they had to come down a hill opposite the Lodge House.

The day was perfect. Although it was warm, a nice breeze was blowing and the sun was not too intense. The crowd started gathering early. Incidentally the first contestant on the ground was G. W. French, who eventually won the championship. They say the early bird catches the worm, and surely it held true in this instance. Some of the contestants were late in arriving and for that reason the start was not made until about 11:15. Six frames were pitched, and an adjournment was taken for lunch. At one o'clock everybody was back on the job, and pitching started once more in earnest.

From the start it was very evident that we were going to see some good pitching, for several of the contestants were placing their shoes in most expert style. Among these were Messrs. French, Danser, Hillman, Williams and Lamela. As the contest gradually proceeded French and Danser emerged in a tie, each having won six games and lost one. The last two to meet in the preliminaries were Hillman and Williams, each having won four games and lost two, consequently their meeting decided third and fourth places. Hillman managed to nose Mr. Williams out. Mr. Williams, by the way, made an

(Continued on page 14)



—Courtesy Newark Evening News.

Senator David Agans presenting the American Agriculturist gold medal to the new champion horseshoe pitcher of New Jersey, George W. French of Essex County. In back of Mr. French is Clendon Danser (wearing visor), of Middlesex County, runner-up, who forced Mr. French to the limit in playing off their tie. Standing between Senator Agans and Mr. French, and to the rear, are D. D. Cottrell (left) and George E. Snyder, official score keeper and referee respectively. On Senator Agans' right is F. W. Ohm of American Agriculturist.

Plan Now For A Full Egg Basket Next Winter

Pullets That Mature Fully Before Laying Give the Best Long Distance Production

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

THERE was a time when there was much rivalry between poultrymen to see who could get the pullets to producing at the youngest age. In the past few years, however, this sort of competition has not been so popular, at least among commercial poultrymen. In place of the desire to get early production is a keen realization of the necessity of holding back the pullets until they are fully mature.

This is fully as difficult as it is to get them to produce at an early age. Pullets will lay before they are mature but the eggs will be small and unmarketable except at low prices. Before spring rolls around the pullet that was fully grown before she began to lay will be far ahead of the early layer. Light weight, immature pullets cannot stand the continued strain of heavy production. They will certainly slump and even then it is doubtful if they will ever develop as they should. Another reason for holding them back is the fact that pullets that start laying before they are put in winter quarters are likely to go into a molt.

In growing the kind of pullets that will produce one of the first things usually done, other than the routine care of the chicks, is the separation of the cockerels at the age of 6 or 8 weeks. There are several reasons for this. In the first place the cockerels will grow better and can be put on the market sooner. Still more important is the fact that the growing pullets, which are the money makers, need the room in order to develop rapidly.

It is quite possible that the importance of green feed for the pullets is not always fully realized. There is a feeling that where the chicks have range they can pick their own green feed. However, grass gets tough late in the summer and a supply of fresh green feed is worthwhile. Lettuce, swiss chard, kale or cabbage will fill the bill.

Another point is the necessity for shade. A corn field or an orchard is fine but if nothing else is available, the brooder house is often blocked up so the pullets can get under it.

It pays to encourage pullets to roost at an early age. It prevents crowding, they get bet-

ter air and it is generally acknowledged that they make faster growth. If wide roosts about a foot from the floor are provided they will soon learn to use them.

Pullets suffer from the heat and this or overcrowding or red mites will drive them to roosting in trees. This not only invites losses from owls but creates a habit that is difficult to break up when it comes time to put them in winter quarters.

Parasites sap the energy of the pullets and prevent proper development. The New Jersey Station reports that many flocks in that state have become infested with intestinal worms. Clean uninfested ground is important. If pullets lose weight and fail to develop properly, a post mortem examination will reveal the worms if present. The tobacco dust treatment will control them, using 6 pounds of tobacco dust to every 100 pounds of mash for 6 weeks.

A clean, properly disinfected house will keep the pullets free from lice and mites. If they get a start waste crank case oil on the roosts will kill the mites and dusting with sodium fluoride or a good commercial powder will take care of the lice.

How can the pullets be held back until they are mature? It is mainly a question of feeding, particularly in giving the young pullets an abundance of feed containing enough protein to grow strong vigorous bodies, yet cutting down on the animal protein and increasing the fattening qualities of the

(Continued on page 6)



Pullets need free range for best results. They will repay the owner who matures them fully before they come into production.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

*Who never wins can rarely lose,
Who never climbs as rarely falls.*

—WHITTIER.

* * *

TO one who loves to watch things grow, the last days of July and the first week of August were a delight. We believe that corn actually doubled in this short time and because of the hot weather and plenty of moisture, corn seems likely to be a fair crop in spite of the bad start. Potatoes, as we have noted them over several hundred miles of the East, are looking well, and buckwheat has made a very quick and satisfactory growth.

But the good growing weather has been bad for the man who has a lot of haying to do and little help with which to do it. There was still in the first week of August a lot of hay to go into the barns.

* * *

THE United States Department of Agriculture, reporting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, states that 347 counties distributed among 27 states have completed the tuberculin testing of all cattle within their boundaries. North Carolina leads with 82 counties on the modified-accredited list, Michigan with 42 and Iowa with 30 such counties. On July 1 a total of 17,600,380 cattle in the United States were under supervision for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Besides this, more than 4 million cattle are on waiting lists and will be tested as soon as the veterinarians can complete other work and get to them. Thus the fight against this great bovine scourge is going on steadily until the time, not so far distant, will come when the disease will be pretty well eliminated.

* * *

"A chicken," said the colored preacher, "am de mos' usefulest animule dat am made. Yo' c'n eat him before he am bohn and' after he am daid."

* * *

NO branch of farming is in better shape both for the present and for the future than dairying. Last year the quantity of milk produced in the United States increased 4 billion pounds over 1925 and there was a good demand for all of this great increase. City people are constantly learning to use more milk, not only because there are more people living in cities but

because they are coming to realize what a valuable and comparatively cheap food milk is. Per capita consumption in 1926 in the United States was 55.3 gallons as compared with 54.75 gallons in 1925. Approximately 47 per cent of the total quantity of whole milk was consumed in 1926 for household purposes; 25 per cent was manufactured into creamery butter, 11 per cent into farm butter, and smaller percentages for the other by-products.

* * *

THE effect of good hens on the farmer's income was strikingly brought out from the poultry records for last year of 542 Ohio farmers who found that the Leghorn flocks which produced less than 100 eggs per bird made a labor income of 37 cents per bird, while flocks producing 180 eggs per bird returned \$4.23 per hen to their owners. This illustrates again the point we have made many times that with crops, animals or hens it is not necessarily quantity but rather quality that tells the story of increased income at the end of the year.

American Versus European Thrift

WE have heard so much about the efficiency of the European farmer as compared with that of the American farmer that we get a little provoked every time we hear the subject mentioned. It was, therefore, with considerable pleasure that we read the common sense statement given below from *Farm Economics*, a bulletin edited by Professor G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture.

"In Europe, there are so many people in proportion to natural resources that thrift means the saving of things. The American who visits northern Europe is impressed with how carefully they work each patch of land, how carefully they save wood, how much milk is produced per cow, how many cows are kept on an acre. These observations furnish the basis for innumerable speeches on 'What Is the Matter with American Farmers?'. A favorite theme is how some immigrant made a fortune farming the fence corners, which the short-sighted Americans neglected. Many immigrants attempt this before they learn better.

"Because of European tradition, traditions of the previous generations here, and experiences before the war, many farmers now spend a dollar's worth of time saving one-half a dollar's worth of things. Because of the rapid change in the relative values of labor and things there is probably no other single mistake that causes so much loss as does the loss of time. One cannot afford to spend ten dollar's worth of time repairing an old machine, that is not worth ten dollars after the job is done. He cannot afford to spend fifty dollars fencing a small patch of ground that will yield only five dollar's worth of pasture per year. If one can cut a neighbor's field on shares, it does not pay to rake the scatterings in the hay fields.

"Of course, if one does not have enough profitable work to keep busy, he will make more money working at five cents per hour than he will if he does nothing. If he spent his time straightening crooked nails, as his grandfather did, he might be better off than if he did nothing. However, he could trade the nails for many hours of carpenter's labor.

"Saving labor does not mean having good machinery scattered around the farm. Orderliness is one of the best means of saving labor. Many persons waste both labor and things by leaving the farm in disorder.

"Things are very cheap in terms of labor. It takes a long time to become adjusted to the new relationship. Most farmers should think of their time as worth from one-half a cent to one cent a minute, and follow the American system of saving labor rather than saving things. It is all right for Europe to be thrifty with things. They criticize us for always being in a hurry, but being in a hurry is the result of being thrifty with time."

Interesting Contests At Fairs

MANY of our readers will be interested in coming contests to be held at the New York State Fair, August 29 to September 3. One of these is a barnyard golf tournament under the auspices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, cooperating with the New York State Farm Bureaus. As you will note on another page, one of the most successful tournaments ever played in New Jersey was the horseshoe pitching contest at High Point Park, and the one at Syracuse, judging by those of past years, will be even better.

The other contest is that of the old fiddlers, held under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society. The contestants must be

sixty years of age and they may play before a committee during any of the first five days of the Fair. Cash prizes and certificates of merit will be awarded to the winners. Information on either of these contests may be obtained by writing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Still another interesting contest is the horse pulling demonstration held under the auspices of the Horse Association of America. Hundred of these contests have been held within the last two or three years and they have proved to be one of the most attractive, crowd-drawing events at fairs.

We most heartily approve all such games and entertainments because they are the kind that are best appreciated by farm people and are just the sort of thing that should be included on an agricultural fair program. More entertainment of this kind and less midway would be the saving of the country fair.

Finish the Catskill Turnpike

ONE of the most romantic and interesting stories of New York State history is the tale of the old Catskill Turnpike. This road began at Catskill on the Hudson River and wound straight across the Catskill Mountains, crossing the Susquehanna River at Wattles' Ferry, now Unadilla, then the New York frontier for all of that section. Later, the road was extended straight westward from the Susquehanna through Chenango County, the very northern part of Tioga County, through Tompkins County to Ithaca and thence to Bath in Steuben County. Over this road for many years poured a tremendous business and over it came the pioneers who settled many of the New York counties of that section through which the turnpike extended.

Today nearly all of this old turnpike is a fine state road, and should be, for it is an almost direct route from the Hudson River across some of the most important sections of New York State. We understand that the only portion of this important road that still is unimproved is that small part which passes through the town of Richford in the northern part of Tioga County. You will be interested in tracing out this old turnpike on your map. Note that for some strange reason the small Richford portion is still unimproved. Motorists are fast beginning to realize that this route over the old Catskill Turnpike into the Finger Lake region is really a short cut across the State and a scenic route hard to surpass. Therefore, this connecting link should be put on the State's road program to be built in the immediate future.

Eastman's Chestnut

"AND so we come to the end of a perfect day," said Ma. "I hope all you children have thoroughly enjoyed your picnic."

Chorus of "Yes, Ma."

"Then let's pack up and get ready to start for home. Johnny!"

"Yes, Ma."

"Have you scattered the Sunday paper all over the clearing?"

"Yes, Ma."

"Mary Ellen, have you smeared the left-over jam on that bench?"

"Yes, Ma."

"William, break those two milk bottles and hide the glass in that shady place under the big tree."

"Yes, Ma."

"Myrtle, hurry up and finish tramping down those wild flowers."

"Yes, Ma."

"Frederick, go over and help your father break down that fence."

"Yes, Ma."

"John, are you sure the camp fire is still smouldering?"

"Yes, my love."

"Then we seem to have done all that's expected of us. Let's go!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

IN the July 30th issue, I wrote about the twelve daughters of HENGERSVELD HOMESTEAD DEKOL 4th which have recently freshened. I am listing below the names of these heifers and their seven day records. I want to point out especially, that this includes every Hengerveld daughter that has freshened so far on my farms.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

These Hengerveld daughters are averaging higher in butterfat than their dams. This is the one thing that all Holstein breeders try to accomplish, and it will be interesting to see what the yearly average of these heifers will be when compared with the records of their dams.

FISHKILL INKA DAISY DEKOL	Born: March 31, 1924	350.6 lbs. of milk	14.38 lbs. Butter	3.274%
FISHKILL LADY INKA HENGERSVELD	Born: March 11, 1924	440.4 lbs. of milk	18.96 lbs. Butter	3.444%
FISHKILL ALKEN ORMSBY DEKOL	Born: Jan. 23, 1924	533.2 lbs. of Milk	25.92 lbs. Butter	3.88 %
FISHKILL INKA ADY DEKOL	Born: April 10, 1924	472.2 lbs. of Milk	22.19 lbs. Butter	3.757%
FISHKILL INKA LADY DEKOL	Born: April 25, 1924	434.9 lbs. of Milk	21.55 lbs. Butter	3.970%
FISHKILL GLORY INKA DEKOL	Born: August 30, 1924	363.3 lbs. of Milk	15.79 lbs. Butter	3.478%
FISHKILL FAYNE JOHANNA	Born: April 10, 1924	438.5 lbs. of Milk	19.35 lbs. Butter	3.531%
FISHKILL TRIUMPH INKA DEKOL	Born: April 5, 1924	330.0 lbs. of Milk	14.87 lbs. Butter	3.604%
FISHKILL INKA BELLE DEKOL	Born: Dec. 12, 1924	353.0 lbs. of Milk	16.75 lbs. Butter	3.796%
FISHKILL INKA HERO DEKOL	Born: May 10, 1924	404.3 lbs. of Milk	17.44 lbs. Butter	3.449%
FISHKILL INKA DICHTER DEKOL	Born: Sept. 5, 1924	373.4 lbs. of Milk	18.16 lbs. Butter	3.891%
FISHKILL HARTOG DEKOL	Born: Jan. 22, 1924	455.1 lbs. of Milk	19.47 lbs. Butter	3.423%

* * *

FISHKILL Farms has just successfully passed its first tuberculin retest since we were accredited a year ago. They tested 103 head, which included everything from herd sire down to baby calf.

It has been several years since we have brought any new females into this herd as it is my policy not to bring any more animals in from the outside, except when I buy a new bull. Under these circumstances, I do not see why we should not be able to keep the herd permanently free from bovine tuberculosis.

* * *

EVERY year about this time, Mrs. Morgenthau and I discuss whether or not we should show our herd at the Dutchess County fair, or possibly the state fair at Syracuse. The fact that some of the fairs did not insist on all of the entrants being tuberculin tested, has kept us in the past from entering our herd. Both the Dutchess Co. and the state fair now insist that all cattle entered at these fairs must be tuberculin tested. I believe that this is true of the greater majority of the county fairs in the state. We, therefore, feel that our show-herd now can safely be entered without danger of bringing back something to the farm that they did not have before they left.

With this in mind, we asked Prof. Allen to come down from Cornell and look the herd over. He told us quite frankly that we had just a good working breeders herd, with several good individuals. We went over the herd together and picked out a number of animals which we thought might do us credit in the show ring. Inasmuch as we and our herdsman, Hoose, have never had any experience in "showing", we came to the conclusion that we would not show the first year at the state fair but would take our chances at the Dutchess Co. fair, which is limited to breeders living in the county. The herd that we will take to Dutchess County Fair will have been raised and bred by us, and will not be a so-called professional show-herd—and we will be glad to take our chances with the rest of the Holstein breeders in the county.

* * *

LAST year we fought the tent caterpillar to a standstill in our orchard. This season, the green aphid is the worst enemy that we have had to contend with in years. I believe that we have

dusted and sprayed our bearing orchard ten times, and still I do not know what the outcome will be. Last week, on the advice of Mr. Frane, our spray-service man, we hitched up the old spray rig and filled it up with lime sulphur, arsenate of lead, black leaf "40" and air slacked lime. With this mixture, we fairly soaked our trees, being careful not to injure them from burning. Our apples were covered with honey-dew and the young shoots were covered with green aphids. Mr. Frane frankly told us that he was hopeful that this concoction would drive away the green aphids and dissolve the honey-dew on the apples. A week has passed since we applied this spray and it looks to me as though it had done the trick. The last two heavy rains have been dissolving the honey-dew, and the apple underneath is gradually emerging from its coating, clean and free from blemishes. We have a little scab on our leaves,

Visits With the Editor

AN old time humorous piece that used to amuse me when I was a boy is called "The Deacon's Masterpiece" or "The One-hoss Shay". It was written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, one of the good old New England writers and poets, who was born in 1809 and died in 1894. Dr. Holmes was a professor of medicine in Harvard University by profession, but much of his life was devoted to his voluminous writings. His picture shows a stern, rather austere Puritan type of New England face, but his writings, especially his poetry, have a real sympathetic and understanding outlook on us poor humans and our troubles.



E. R. Eastman

This kindly humor is illustrated in the "One-hoss Shay", which I have thought might be worth while printing here for your benefit. Try reading it out loud to the family and notice the fine swing that it has.

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay,
That was built in such a logical way
It ran a hundred years to a day,
And then, of a sudden, it—ah, but stay,
I'll tell you what happened without delay,
Scaring the parson into fits,
Frightening people out of their wits,—
Have you heard of that, I say?

Seventeen hundred and fifty-five.
Georgius Secundus was then alive,—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.
That was the year when Lisbon-town
Saw the earth open and gulp her down,
And Braddock's army was done so brown,
Left without a scalp to its crown.
It was on the terrible Earthquake-day
That the Deacon finished the one-hoss shay.
Now in building of chaises, I tell you what,
There is always *somewhere* a weakest spot,—
In hub, tire, felloe, in spring or thill,
In panel, or crossbar, or floor, or sill,
In screw, bolt, thoroughbrace,—lurking still,
Find it somewhere you must and will,—
Above or below, or within or without,—
And that's the reason, beyond a doubt,
A chaise *breaks down*, but doesn't *wear out*.

But the Deacon swore, (as Deacons do,
With an "I dew vum," or an "I tell yeou,")
He would build one shay to beat the town
'N the keauty 'n' all the kentry raoun';
It should be so built that it *couldn't* break daown;
—"Fur," said the Deacon, "t's mighty plain
Thut the weakes' places mus' stan' the strain;
'N the way t' fix it, uz I maintain,

Is only jest
T' make that place uz strong uz the rest."
So the Deacon inquired of the village folk
Where he could find the strongest oak,
That couldn't be split nor bent or broke,—
That was for spokes and floor and sills;
He sent for lancewood to make the thills;
The crossbars were ash, from the straightest trees;
The panels of white-wood, that cuts like cheese,
But fasts like iron for things like these;
The hubs of logs from the "Settler's ellum"—
Last of its timber,—they couldn't sell 'em,

but practically none on our apples. The trees are a sight. They look as though they have been white-washed and some of the foliage is black where the green aphid has done its damage, but the fruit, I believe, will be 90% clean.

I would very much like to hear from other apple growers as to just what they have done to destroy the green aphid, and whether it has been as bad in western New York as it was in the Hudson River Valley.

Every indication points to high prices for apples this fall, and we will need it, in order to re-pay us for all the work we have done this year in the orchard.

I have in my cellar 3,000 E-Z-Pak bushel baskets and we hope that we will be able to fill all of them—and some more besides.

About two weeks ago, we thinned out our Wealthy's and this week, we are thinning our Opalescents.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Never an axe had seen their chips,
And the wedges flew from between their lips,
Their blunt ends frizzled like celery-tips;
Step and prop-iron, bolt and screw,
Spring, tire, axle, and linchpin too,
Steel of the finest, bright and blue;
Thoroughbrace bison-skin, thick and wide;
Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide
Found in the pit when the tanner died.
That was the way he "put her through".—
"There!" said the Deacon, "noaw she'll dew!"

Do! I tell you, I rather guess
She was a wonder, and nothing less!
Colts grew horses, beards turned gray,
Deacon and deaconess dropped away,
Children and grandchildren—where were they?
But there stood the stout old one-hoss shay
As fresh on Lisbon-earthquake day!
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED;—it came and found
The Deacon's masterpiece strong and sound.
Eighteen hundred increased by ten;—
"Hahnsum kerridge" they called it then.
Eighteen hundred and twenty came;—
Running as usual; much, the same.
Thirty and forty at last arrive,
And then come fifty, and FIFTY-FIVE.

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both feeling and looking queer.
In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.
(This is a moral that runs at large;
Take it. You're welcome. No extra charge.)
FIRST OF NOVEMBER,—the Earthquake-day.—
There are traces of age in the one-hoss shay,
A general flavor of mild decay,
But nothing local as one may say.
There couldn't be—for the Deacon's art
Had made it so like in every part
That there wasn't a chance for one to start.
For the wheels were just as strong as the thills,
And the floor was just as strong as the sills,
And the panels just as strong as the floor,
And the Whippetree neither less nor more,
And the back-crossbar as strong as the fore,
And spring and axle and hub *encore*.
And yet, as a whole, it is past a doubt
In another hour it will be *worn out*!

First of November 'Fifty-five!
This morning the parson takes a drive.
Now, small boys, get out of the way!
Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.
"Huddup!" said the parson. Off went they.
The parson was working his Sunday's text,—
Had got to *fifthly*, and stopped preplexed
At what the—Moses—was coming next.
All at once the horse stood still,
Close by the meet'n'-house on the hill.
—First a shiver, and then a thrill.
Then something decidedly like a spill,—
And the parson was sitting up on a rock,
At half-past nine by the meet'n'-house clock,—
Just the hour of the Earthquake shock!
—What do you think the parson found,
When he got up and stared around?
The poor old chaise in a heap or mound,
As if it had been to the mill and ground!
You see, of course, if you're not a dunce,
How it went to pieces all at once,—
All at once, and nothing first,—
Just as bubbles do when they burst.

End of the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Logic is logic. That's all I say.

The Dairymen's League Milk Marketing Plan

A Concise Outline of the Way This Association Works

EDITORS' NOTE:—On this page is an outline of the plans and principles by which the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is doing business. This is the fourth and last outline of milk marketing plans which we have carried in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—the plan proposed by the committee of north country dairymen, the Sheffield Producers' plan, and the Unity milk marketing plan. It was recommended at the last meeting of dairymen at Utica that each of these plans be submitted to dairymen for study and for later a vote as to which one they prefer.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the different associations these outlines have been written for us in a concise and easily understood manner. If you have saved the issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you can now keep these all together where you can review in a few moments all four of them. If you have lost any particular issue, we will send you one on request so long as the supply lasts.

The League plan which follows is furnished through the courtesy of Mr. John D. Miller, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

1. The League is a non-stock, non-profit association incorporated under a co-operative statute of the State of New York, the certificate of incorporation limiting to \$5.00 the liability of members for corporate debts.

2. The League has twenty-four Directors, one from each of the twenty-four districts in which League territory is divided. Each Director is elected for three years. The terms of office of eight of the Directors expire each year.

Selection of Directors

Members have direct control of the association through the election of Directors. In order that this control may be easily exercised, Directors are selected as follows:

In each district from which a Director is to be elected, members of each local League in such district elect a delegate to attend a district nominating convention where each delegate casts as many votes as there were members present and voting

at the meeting of the local League when milk check. After the end of each fiscal year each member receives an interest bearing Certificate of Indebtedness for the loans thus made by him to his Association during the previous year, which when due, are paid with funds raised by like loans from members.

The majority of all the votes cast is required to nominate a person for Director at the district meeting.

The result is then certified to the head office where an official ballot is prepared having printed thereon the names of the eight persons thus nominated, with provision thereon for each member to vote for someone else if they desire.

These ballots are distributed to the 786 active local Leagues throughout the territory and on a given date all local Leagues have a meeting at which members vote for Directors and those receiving a majority vote are declared by the next annual membership meeting to be duly elected Directors.

From this it will be seen that members in one district nominate and members in all districts elect Directors.

Election of Officers

THIRD: The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by the Directors from their own number. The Directors also elect a Secretary and a Treasurer who may or may not be Directors. At present both are Directors. Directors also elect from their own number an executive committee of four. These with the President or in his absence the First Vice-President as ex officio members make up this committee. The executive committee exercises daily supervision of the business of the League.

From this it will be seen that the control of the organization is highly democratic, being controlled by members through the election of Directors, while the control of business is centralized as it must be to permit the organization to cope with other big concerns whose control of business is highly centralized.

Milk, being a highly perishable product produced and sold daily, there arises daily important questions that must be quickly decided and success would be impossible if a small body of men could not make these daily decisions.

How Financed

FOURTH: The League is financed by loans from members. These loans are made by deductions from the monthly

This constitutes a revolving capital fund that may be expanded or contracted as business needs may dictate.

From the beginning, League members have received 6 per cent interest on these loans while the first large issue of Certificates which were payable May 1, 1927, amounting to over four million three hundred thousand (\$4,300,000.00) dollars, have been paid. More than one-half of this before, and the remainder when they were due. Meanwhile, the second issue of over four million six hundred thousand (\$4,600,000.00) dollars, payable May 1, 1928, has by purchases for the sinking fund been reduced over two million (\$2,000,000.00) dollars.

Members Equity

This is a financial record of which any business concern, either co-operative or privately owned, may well be proud.

This plan mobilizes the financial strength of members in a way that is least burdensome. The League now has a capital of about TWELVE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS with an average investment therein by members of less than THREE HUNDRED (\$300.00) DOLLARS each.

FIFTH: Each member signs a membership contract. These contracts while in form contracts of the member with the Association are in substance and legal effect contracts of the members with each other. The Association is but the agency created by members to carry out these mutual contracts.

The League sells milk for its members, collects the proceeds of all sales and, after deducting expenses, distributes the remainder to members in payment for milk. Each member receives the same price per unit subject, however, to location and quality differentials as established by Directors. Payments are made monthly for the approximate amount due each member, and after the end of each fiscal year, members receive a 13th check, thus closing the years business.

Ownership of Country Plants

SIXTH: The League members believe in farmers owning the country plants. Experience has taught them that without a sufficient number of these plants, they never can have a bargaining power equal with that of distributors. As well might farmers permit distributors to own all of the railroads transporting milk.

The League now owns 250 country plants with 18 more that are leased. This is more than twice as many as are owned by any other concern in League territory. The League also owns several wholesale distributing plants in as many cities. League members prefer not to engage in retail distribution in the city and have done so only when the hostility of distributors compelled it, as in the cities of the Anthracite Valley in Pennsylvania. Having once entered retail distribution in any market, however, League members are most reluctant to retire therefrom.

How Milk is Sold

The League sells milk both on the classified price plan and otherwise. Milk that is delivered by members to the country plant of the buyer is sold on the classified price plan, while the milk handled in League plants is sold week by week at prices that are determined by competitive conditions in each city. As competitive conditions differ, so do prices differ.

The classified price system is one that the League initiated in order that the country plants and facilities owned by buyers might be used for disposition of surplus milk. This plan stabilizes the

business of both the farmer and the distributor. It benefits both. To benefit both however, it must be adopted in its entirety. Some distributors hostile to the League have adopted that much of the system that benefits them but discard that part that benefits farmers.

Influence in the Trade

As thus formed and operated the League has become the one great organization that is stabilizing the entire industry in the New York milk shed. With more united farmer's support, it could, of course, perform greater service for all. League members recognize that for the first time in all history they now have an assured daily market, are sure of their pay and generally assured of accurate weights and butter-fat tests.

To summarize: The League's plan and its operations conform to the fundamentals recommended by every sincere student of conditions in the New York milk shed.

These fundamentals are: (a) properly organized, (b) membership available to actual producers or producers' organizations, (c) employs the classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products, (d) equalizes payment to members subject to grades and differentials, (e) has a comprehensive financing plan, just and equitable to all members.

Plan Now for a Full Egg Basket Next Winter

(Continued from page 3)

ration just as soon as they show signs of budding combs.

Right here it might be well to say that better results will be obtained by following one feeding system rather than by jumping from one to another. This does not mean that it is never wise to change but so long as one system gives satisfaction, experiments in feeding are best done on a small scale.


The New York State College of Agriculture recommends feeding a growing mash until the pullets are ready for winter quarters and holding them back either by limiting the amount of mash or by temporarily cutting down on the amount of meat scraps in the mash. At Cornell they give the chicks 60% of grain and 40% mash the first and second weeks. The amount of mash is gradually increased until they are getting 35% scratch grain and 65% of mash when they are 5 and 6 weeks old. Following this the per cent of grain is again increased until after 8 weeks they are again getting 60% of their feed in the form of scratch feed. Where a commercial mixed feed is used the directions of the company should be closely followed.

Some authorities have gone so far as to say that it is impossible to have a pullet too fat when she goes into winter quarters. At the New York State Egg Laying Contest at the State School at Farmingdale they have found that it is equally important to maintain the body weight through the winter and that a loss in weight is soon followed by a slump in production.

Although we speak of "holding back" the pullets in the fall we cannot emphasize too strongly that during the summer there is no danger of growing them too fast. They need the right feed and lots of it.

While it is essential to hold back the early maturing pullets until they are fully grown it is also important to hurry along those that are backward. The same treatment will not do for both. The only fully satisfactory way is to separate those that begin to show signs of production and hold them back while at the same time the backward ones are getting a heavier supply of protein, perhaps even giving them a wet wash to hurry them along. If the short fall days find them still undeveloped the days can be lengthened by artificial light.

It is no easy task to rear a flock of pullets well, to mature them properly and to get them in winter quarters and into full production without molt. It can only be done by careful and thorough thought and management but the man who does it knows that it pays.



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The Last Leghorn

(Continued from page 2)

ed westward as the farmers traveled west. Finally the trail went northward along the Colorado-Kansas state line.

"The Longhorns driven over the old cattle trails stocked the farms of the entire Northwest, even up to the Arctic circle," Colonel Pryor has said.

The drives fell off in 1885 and ceased altogether in 1895. The railroads had come into Texas and better breeds of cattle like the Shorthorn and the Hereford were being introduced.

The Longhorn fell into disrepute and became the "hatrack of the stockyards."

It had fed the entire west for years. Time was when it was the only breed in all Europe. Sentiment may interfere with the raising of human beings, but not so with the cattle. The Longhorn had lots of bone but little meat. It had long legs as well as long horns but its hips were narrow.

"It was just meat," as one stockman described it.

Modern taste is not satisfied with "just meat."

Purebreds Make Better Beef

The Hereford and the Shorthorn and other well developed breeds give more meat of better quality for less money than the Longhorn. So like the Buffalo it has passed from the plains.

In recent years the Buffalo has increased, having been protected by game laws. Thousands of them were slaughtered by hunters, however, before protection came. But while the Buffalo has been protected the Longhorn has suffered neglect, and been pushed aside for other animals of the range. Goats and sheep have been brought to the great Edwards plateau, which lies between Austin and the Rio Grande, until it has become the greatest area for sheep and goat culture in the United States. The common Mexican goat has been bred up through the introduction of the Angora goat, and the Merino sheep has been responsible for similar improvement in the sheep.

A herd of Buffaloes grazes peacefully on the Goodnight ranch in the Panhandle of Texas, placed there by Charles Goodnight, old trail driver and founder of the Goodnight trail, which followed the Pecos river northward. But a lone Longhorn on the ranch of George West munches grass alone.

A Monument to His Memory

Even the sacred cattle of India have met with better fate on the Texas plains than the beast to whom the range once belonged. The astonishing thing about the Brahman cattle is that they are immune to the tick that has destroyed so many herds. Why an animal bred in India should resist a Texas insect better than the cattle that flourished there for centuries remains a mystery.

But there are eleven breeders of Brahman cattle in Texas, and in time the Sacred Cow of India may dot the prairies of Texas as the Longhorn did fifty years ago.

The old trail is dead. The Longhorn is a curiosity. But in the hearts of the old trail drivers they have a place still. Others are ignorant that the prosperity of Texas rests upon the beast now fallen upon evil days. But for his old bony carcass Texas of the Civil War days would not have been lifted from poverty. The range would have been devoured to no purpose and ranchmen would have wandered north and west in search of new land.

That the Old Cattle Trail and the Longhorn may not be forgotten the Old Trail Drivers' Association have obtained the services of Gutson Borglum, famous sculptor and he has carved out of stone and made deathless a dramatic moment of the trail which will stand as a perpetual reminder of the heroic days.

His model, which has been completed recently, shows a portion of a herd about to stampede. One of the animals

has smelled water and after the long hot tramp is about to plunge forward. The leader of the drivers has ridden forward to warn the guide of danger. Whether a stampede will result, depends on the skill and coolness of the drivers. It is Borglum's method to symbolize an epoch in the representation of one thrilling episode. He has done it admirably in his "Old Trail Drivers" monument.

It will require two years for him to finish the monument, and when completed it will stand in one of the plazas of San Antonio.

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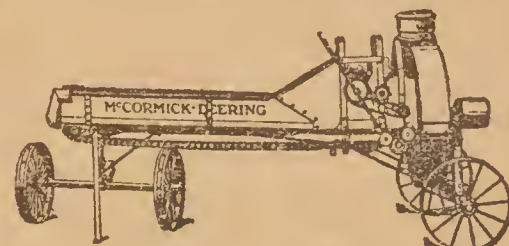
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$.295	\$2.80
2 Fluid Cream	..	2.05
2 A Fluid Cream	.. 2.21	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	.... 2.46	
4 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	.. 2.15	2.00
Butter and American cheese	.....	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for August, 1926 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The July surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.58 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER TURNS WEAKER

CREAMERY	Aug. 2	July 26	Aug. 3, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra	...41	42-42 1/2	40 3/4-41 1/2
Extra (92 sc)	...40 1/4-40 1/2	41 1/2	40 -40 1/2
84-91 score	...37	37-40 1/2	34 -39 1/2
Lower G'ds	...35	35-36	-33 1/2

The butter market has slipped a cog or two since our report last week. Several factors have been responsible. In the first place New York has been above par compared to other cities and as a result no small amount of butter has been arriving, some coming in by motor truck from nearby cities. Chicago has also weakened and naturally that combination would have a very bearish effect. At the same time our local market has been very unsatisfactory. Current trade requirements are at

the low point. Folks are away to the mountain and seashore resorts and dealers are only buying enough to supply their day to day needs.

On the 27th and 28th we had a pretty good market. There was considerable speculative interest and trade was so active that on the 28th the market advanced a quarter of a cent. This advance was more than the market could stand and on the 29th speculators, who had been so much in evidence, withdrew from the market.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily by American Agriculturist for your benefit, through station WEAJ. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

It was on this day that Chicago broke and receipts took a jump particularly via motor truck from another nearby market. The change was unlooked for and caused quite a stir. Since then the market has been dragging along in a rather indifferent manner.

The make is continuing to shrink. Most producing sections report hot, dry weather. Other sections however, are still producing fairly well. The total make is said to be in excess of last year in spite of the shrinkage so that actually we are getting more butter than we really need.

On August 1 after July options had been taken up, the market showed a little more weakness and the price slipped to as low as 40c on creamery extras on August 2. However this low price was short lived for the quotations were soon bid back to 40 1/4 and 40 1/2c, when speculators again got busy.

The extreme hot weather that New York experienced during the latter part of July left its stamp on the butter market. Although we are getting a large percentage of very fine butter, nevertheless a very great amount is showing the effects of heat.

FRESH CHEESE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Aug. 2	July 26	Aug. 3, 1926
Fresh Fancy	..24 1/2-26	24 1/2-25 1/2	22-23 1/2
Fresh Av'ge	..		21-21 1/2
Held Fancy	..27 1/2-28 1/2	27	-28
Held Av'ge	..25	25 -26 1/2	---

The cheese market has again advanced a fraction of a cent. This may seem inconsequential but it gives something of the trend in the trade. Cheese has been meeting a better demand and in view of high country costs prices have been forced to a higher level. Dealers who must replace their gradually dwindling stocks have to make these replacements with higher priced goods and consequently the market has been forced to move to a higher level. The outlook is good. Reports state that stocks are increasing a little slower than last year and the shortage in reserves is also becoming more pronounced.

EGGS GO HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 2	July 26	Aug. 3, 1926
Selected Extras	..38	40	36-39
Extra Firsts	..35	37	33-35
Av'ge Extras	..30	33	29-31
Firsts	..28	28	34-36
Gathered	..26	31	26-30
Pullets	..26	28	25-27
Pewees	..21	-	20-
BROWNS			
Hennery	..32	37	30-36
Gathered	..25 1/2-31	25-29	30-38

The nearby egg market has at last started upward, the advance coming on the first day of August. The advance has been more pronounced in the better qualities although medium grade eggs have also shared in the movement. The hot weather during the latter part of July was undoubtedly responsible for the situation and now the indications are that they will begin to move to higher levels. We are reaching that period when the average Biddy knocks off work to take a rest. Of course, we have a tremendous quantity of eggs in cold storage and it is going to be a long pull to overcome the situation.

During the hot weather in late July a great many of our nearby as well as western eggs showed the effects of the heat. The trade refused to handle these goods except at a great reduction; some in the strictly fancy trade depending al-

most entirely on high qualities out of the freezers. On the other hand there is a large element in the trade that demands strictly fresh eggs and these have been paying a premium for the better qualities.

As we go into the fall, poultrymen will find it necessary to watch their hens closely in order to weed out the hens that are going into the boarder class. There is certainly no profit in feeding these boarders and before they come back into production the pullets should be taking first place.

LIVE FOWLS SLIGHTLY FIRMER

FOWLS	Aug. 2	July 26	Aug. 3, 1926
Colored	..22-23	-22	30-31
Leghorn	..17-20	-20	26-28
BROILERS			
Colored	..20-33	20-33	38-43
Leghorn	..20-26	20-25	32-35
DUCKS, Nearby	..18-24	-24	25-28

The live fowl market has shown a little improvement over last week's market and we look for a little better market to come. Recently a 9-day fast has been partially observed by the Jewish people and buyers have been inclined to operate in a very conservative manner. With the passing of the fast there should be a somewhat better buying market in another week. Of course, this is merely a surmise for the freight arrivals may also increase to a point where it may be impossible to realize better prices.

On the 2nd the express fowl market was fairly firm although values were based entirely on the freight market. Broilers have been very cheap, especially Leghorns and even some coloreds. Some of them are selling as low as 20c but these birds should never have been shipped. It is unreasonable for a man to expect any kind of price for some small poorly-finished, scrawny, scabby little chippies that have characterized some of the arrivals. These are especially detrimental to a shipment when they are mixed in with birds of a better class.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 2	July 26	Aug. 3, 1926
Wheat (Sept.)	..1.37 1/2	1.42	1.39 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	..1.04 7/8	1.07 1/8	.86 3/4
Oats (Sept.)	..44	.44 1/4	.42 3/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.49 1/4	1.55	1.50 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	..1.22 1/4	1.22 1/4	1.00 7/8
Oats, No. 2	..53 1/2	.54	.52 3/4

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	July 30	July 23	July 31, 1926
Gr'd Oats	..34.50	35.00	32.00
Sp'g Bran	..29.50	29.50	26.50
H'd Bran	..31.00	31.00	28.00
Stand'd Mids	..37.00	36.00	27.50
Soft W. Mids	..41.00	41.00	33.00
Flour Mids	..41.00	40.00	31.00
Red Dog	..46.00	46.00	37.00
Wh. Hominy	..39.00	38.75	33.00
Yel. Hominy	..39.00	38.75	33.00
Corn Meal	..44.50	44.50	35.00
Gluten Feed	..36.00	36.00	37.75
Gluten Meal	..46.50	46.50	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	..38.00	38.00	34.75
41% C. S. Meal	..41.00	41.00	37.75
43% C. S. Meal	..43.00	43.00	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	..46.50	46.50	49.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

The wheat market (future) eased off during the past few days because of hedging on the part of traders. During the next two weeks weather developments on this side of the International line and during the next month in Canada, will determine, it is believed, the ultimate trend of the wheat market.

At the present time the general situation is such that both the American and Canadian trade is sitting anxiously waiting. Repeated reports of frost damage have been coming from Canada. These have been slight up to the present but they have created some nervousness. Rust damage is said to have been past and is no longer a factor.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The fruit and vegetable market has been an up and down affair on some lines and it is impossible to intelligently report the trend. About the best way to get the fruit and vegetable market is to listen in on the radio which gives the daily movement.

Early apples have been selling over a wide range. Stars have been bringing from \$1 to \$2.25 per basket depending on quality while Transparents are bringing anywhere from 75c to \$2. Very few Williams Red have been above average quality, mostly poor, and seldom reach \$1.75. The peach market looks much firmer.

Offerings have been relatively light and fancy stock is apparently on the upgrade. Jersey Carmens have been selling anywhere from \$2 to \$3 a crate.

The berry market is variable because of the quality factor. Up-river blackberries have been selling anywhere from 12 to 22c depending on quality, Jerseys 10 to 23c. Raspberries are also very irregular, with prices ranging all the way from 5 to 18c with some choice bringing as high as 20c.

Nice cherries from up-river sections have been selling very well but the bulk of the offerings have been poor and difficult to move.

Cauliflower has been in an active market and good Catskill stock has been selling anywhere from \$4.50 to \$5, rarely higher.

Lettuce market has been firm for fancy qualities. The hot weather has turned a lot of trade to lettuce and tomatoes. State stock has been selling anywhere from \$1 to \$3 per crate depending on qualities.

The tomato market has been very variable. Some South Jersey stock has been selling as low as 50c for a 20-pound basket while Keysport have been bringing up to \$3.50 per crate with the best in 6-till carriers anywhere from 75c to \$2.50.

POTATO PRICES LOWER

The potato market has been a pretty discouraging affair of late and many growers down on the east end of Long Island are starting to feel a pinch, with prices around 90c a bushel. Virginia, both Eastern Shore and Norfolk sections as well as Maryland are still shipping and Long Islands and Jerseys added to these are giving us too many potatoes to hold up to a satisfactory price. On the 2nd trade was generally around \$2.50 to \$7.75 a barrel with a little finer sentiment for an undertone on finer goods. Jerseys in 150 pound sacks have been generally selling from \$2 to \$2.50 and these have been turning rather slowly with a slightly easier sentiment.

PEA BEANS HIGHER

Pea beans have again moved to a slightly higher level on the choicest marks. Common stock is still selling for \$6, better lots now \$6.75. Red kidneys are still \$6.75 to \$7.50 and marrows \$6.25.

HAY A SHADE BETTER

The hay market is just a shade better than it was a week ago although the difference is hardly noticeable enough to create any special comment. \$25 is the ruling price whereas last week some marks went out \$1 lower. No. 2 grade has been generally selling from \$23 to \$24, No. 3, \$21 to \$22. Light clover mixed has been selling anywhere from \$19 to \$24, depending on quality. Alfalfa from New York State is generally selling from \$25 to \$27 for No. 1 stock. Rye straw \$25 to \$27.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

The live calf market is unchanged, \$16.50 representing the top for primes although most of the trade is anywhere from \$13.50 to \$15.50.

Lambs turned weaker since last week and \$13.75 was an extreme price on August 2, most of the sales being around \$11.25 to \$12.50.

Steers are selling the same as they did last week, the market steady and prices holding firm.

Bulls are also steady, prices the same as a week ago.

The cow market is unchanged to any extent, prices the same as they were last week and trade is steady.

Hogs have gone a shade higher in a steady market. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds anywhere from \$11.25 to \$12 on August 2 with heavier weights selling down as low as \$9.75 for marks 200 pounds.

Rabbits are still selling from 24 to 26c a pound and selling slowly.

The market discriminates very severely against lambs that have not been castrated and against lambs that have not been docked. These operations are simple and easy if performed while the lambs are young. Both should be done before lambs are three weeks old.

* * *

A high school education is worth twice as much as a common school education to the average farmer, and a college education is worth a third more than high school training.

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120 Acre Loam Farm \$500

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and there's a substantial 8-room house overlooking valley, also basement barn, both with spring water; fields easy to work, 12-cow brook & spring-watered pasture, apple orchard; advantages & markets handy, at \$500 it's almost given away; don't miss it, only part cash. WM. E. BOND, Strout Agency, Bradford, Vt.

News From Among Eastern Farmers

New York Fruit Growers Holding Summer Tours

THE Jonathan apple tree is to be honored this summer at the place of its origin, Woodstock, New York, with the visit of the New York State Horticultural Society at its eastern Summer meeting, August 12, and erection of a suitable marker for the spot. The Jonathan tree originated about the year 1800 on a farm then occupied by Philip Rick. It was brought to the attention of Judge Buell of Albany by Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck of Kingston, for whom the variety was named.

The meeting will depart from the regular custom of orchard inspection, and will become a pleasant outing and gathering for people from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There are many attractions in the Hudson River Valley this year, aside from orchard operations and the interest in the Jonathan apple, which will make the meeting all the more attractive.

Nestled at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, only 10 miles from Kingston, Woodstock has become nationally known as a center of art. The haunts of Rip

Van Winkle are a few moments drive to the north and easily reached. Ashokan Reservoir, that supplies New York City with a large share of its water, is to the south. Travelers from the south will have the opportunity of passing through the United States Military Academy at West Point, over the Storm King Highway skirting the Hudson River, and within a few rods of two of the cottages made famous by the writings of John Burroughs.

Furthermore the State of New York is this year celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of some of the major activities of the Revolutionary War, namely the Battle of Saratoga and the maneuvers in the Hudson River Valley. All in all the stage seems set for an unusually interesting gathering whose pleasure will be shared by visitors from several nearby states.

Orleans Fruit Growers Will Tour County August 24

R. G. Palmer, County Agricultural Agent of Orleans County, writes that the Orleans County Fruit Tour will take

place on Wednesday, August 24. The start will be made from Albion. Professors Mills, Chapman and Oskamp will be present and address the party at various times during the tour.

Pennsylvania News Notes

Fayette County—Late rains have made gardens look up. The bean beetle is causing the greatest damage. Some have been using poison sprays but these seem to kill the beans and the beetles still live. The best way to kill them is when they first come. Hay crops about completed. Corn growing slowly. No oats were cut up to last week of July.—Mrs. E. W.

* * *

Union County—The Farm Extension Associations held the annual Farmers Tri-County Picnic at Rolling Green Park August 10. Calhoun's Band entertained the picnickers and sports of various kinds featured the event.—J. N. G.

* * *

Susquehanna County—Haying held up by rain. Corn still backward and will probably be only fit for ensilage. All reports on apples indicate an exceptionally poor season. Potatoes looking good but must be guarded against blight.—W. P. D.

* * *

Crawford County—Haying was about two-thirds done on August 1 with good yield. Pastures are good, wheat all cut, well headed but shows mostly poor catch of grass. Corn coming along quite good if weather only stays warm. It will be late. Potatoes growing fine. Hard rains have washed out dirt roads.—J. F. S.

Farm News from "The North Country"

"HAY is all in" is the greeting one is getting from quite a few this week and others are finishing rapidly with the bright sunshine of today. Damp weather has been responsible for holding back the work to some extent, but as the grasses are nearing maturity now, a good day cures hay pretty fast. On the whole there is a fair crop, and of pretty good quality. Alfalfa is coming on and several have cut the second crop. It seems that the acreage is increasing every year—a thing to be desired in this dairy region.

Corn Making Good Growth

Corn is beginning to surprise people at last with its rapid growth where the owners have not lost heart and neglected it entirely. Some has reached the height of five feet (August 1st), and the color is the deep green that denotes health. Mature ears will be scarce this fall, but with any extension into September, there will be a fair crop for the silo.

* * *

After several weeks of dissention, discussion, and study, the Gouverneur Cheese Board has given up its auction system of fixing a price for the cheese of its members and gone back to the old price fixing committee again. The price decided upon by this board, Canton and Watertown was 22¼ cts, a bit higher than a week ago. It is to be hoped that the price will hold a fair level so that the farmers involved will get a return for their work.

* * *

Plans are going rapidly forward for the farmers' picnic planned for August 11th at Eel Weir Park, by St. Lawrence County farm organizations. The Grange, Farm and Home Bureaus, and other groups are cooperating to make this a huge success.

Jefferson County Agent Oscar Agne together with Harold Langworthy, Adams Center; E. E. Chamberlain, Watertown; and Walter Farley, Carthage; are attending the International Poultry Congress at Ottawa.

* * *

At a Dairymen's League Cooperative Association meeting held at Adams for Jefferson County members, R. E. Van Cise, production manager said that production is falling off despite the activity of the League and others in striving for greater summer and fall milk supply. It seems to be the opinion of the feed dealers of Northern New York however, that there is an increase of summer feeding, and that the demand for dairy feeds has been considerably above normal. This will of course have its effect on the supply of fall milk perhaps more than just now.

Several who have been using these are complaining now that their cows do not seem to be in as good flesh or giving as much milk as it seems they should. It is a question for any dairy-

man to decide whether the money saved on the first cost of these "cheap" rations makes up for the lowered vitality and reserve of his dairy. If it does he is all right. Another thing to be considered is the proper feeding of the grain that is purchased. Fifty dollars worth of grain used from July 1st or 15th to grass in the spring will give greater financial returns than fifty dollars worth fed from the first of September or later, to grass.—W. I. Roe.

Among New Jersey Farmers

THUNDERSTORMS during the latter part of July broke the worst drought and heat wave that has struck South Jersey this year. This half of the state had been without rain for nearly three weeks and had just passed through a spell of intense heat with the temperature ranging above 90 in the shade.

There was hardly a crop that did not suffer from the combined heat wave and drought. Pastures have turned brown and potato vines were dried or burned to a crisp. Even tomatoes were scorched white and blistered where exposed to the hot sun. The situation was really serious with many dairymen and truck growers. Potato vines that should have stayed green for another ten days are all gone. The dairymen are hit, as it took every article of green pasture from their cows. Very few have any ensilage left and the fodder corn is hardly big enough to feed. Most of the progressive dairymen have turned to heavier feedings of mill feeds to keep the flow of milk up to normal.

* * *

The bright spot in the development of new markets in New Jersey is down at Hammonton, where a wholesale curb market has been established. Backed by County Agent, E. R. Eldred, the County Board of Agriculture, the City Council and others, the town has established a market that is doing \$50,000 business a week. From a former mere handful of buyers, there has developed a staff of 57 buyers representing a score of cities with such a big demand for the raspberry crop that the growers have received an average of nearly \$1 per crate over the prices that the same berries would command in Philadelphia, their market in former years. Under the care of T. A. Cole, the new market director, Hammonton is developing into one of the best wholesale markets in the state.

* * *

The Japanese Beetle this season is running a full week ahead of last year. The injury to trees and plants is already as-

suming serious proportions and indications point to severe damage in many districts this year.

* * *

The high prices for tomatoes has lead some of the South Jersey growers to turn to ethylene gas as a means of artificial ripening of the fruit. Under the direction of County Agent Lamb, a small test is being tried out on one farm to determine the practicability of the gas. With tomatoes at \$5 or more a crate, any process that will hasten the ripening is considered a big gain for the farmer.

* * *

A score or more of the best seed potato growers in Cumberland and Salem Counties are starting tuber unit plots on

New York County Notes

Essex County—Haying is going strong. Some farmers are through. Help was scarce so many farmers "changed work" for haying. Recent severe electrical storms have caused the destruction of several farm buildings by fire. Strawberries made a good crop in most sections. Raspberries coming good. Strictly fresh eggs 27c to 32c, pea beans \$4, oats 60c, new potatoes \$5 a barrel, live fowl 23 to 25c, creamery butter 42 to 43c. These prices are paid to producers.—Mrs. W. R.

* * *

Cortland County—Frequent rains have delayed haying so that on August 1 only about two-thirds of the crop is in the barns. Oats ripening fast and will make a good crop. Pastures in good condition. Cabbage will be an excellent crop if weather continues favorable. Potatoes do not hold much promise at present as bugs have been unusually troublesome this year.—G. A. B.

* * *

Delaware County—There was no complaint about hay weather for the best part of July. In fact it was too hot and dry. During the last week in July weather was very uncertain and on August 1 more rain fell. Few farmers have finished haying (August 1). Gar-

den and other crops doing well. This is in keeping with the ideas and suggestions advanced by Dr. William B. Martin, state plant specialist, New Brunswick, the daddy of the South Jersey seed potato industry. Dr. Martin has been preaching tuber unit plots for a number of years and this year a large number of the better growers are adopting this idea, to find a means of increasing the productivity of their strains. They hope to increase the demand for their seed by having higher producing strains to offer the buyers.

* * *

Prices on early apples have been much higher than in former years. A light crop has resulted in prices being as high as \$2.75 and \$3 per bushel when the season first opened. The hot weather last week hurt the market and the prices dropped fully \$1 per bushel.

The New Jersey Fruit Growers Cooperative begins today to pack apples for export to Europe. All export operations will this season be conducted from the Moorestown plant.

Experiments last year with many cars of fruit to England proved that the early crop returned the growers a nice profit on their shipments. The first two cars to be sent out today will be Yellow Transparents. Their experience last year showed that this variety carries well and sells at good prices in British markets. The bulk of the export business however this year will be of the Starr variety.—AMOS KIRBY.

* * *

New Jersey County Notes

Hunterdon County—Oats are all cut, best crops in many years. Heavy rains on August 1 wet the shocks through. It is a question if they will dry out. Corn is not looking good, not growing right to make a good crop. Wheat harvest over, good crop reported. Apples dropping, a short crop in prospect. Blackberries a full crop, selling 30c a quart. New wheat \$1.50 per bushel, oats 40 to 50c, new hay \$10 a ton. Eggs 30c a dozen, fresh cows selling from \$150 to 22 per head, fat cows 5½c per pound live weight, calves 14c a pound live weight. Some farmers are testing their cows.—J. R. F.

* * *

Cumberland County—We have had good growing weather for corn and all tender truck crops which are coming along very nicely. Early potatoes are being dug. The price is low. Hot weather has been hurting shipments. Wheat is all threshed, made a fine crop. Harvest of second crop hay is in progress. Fair crop.—A. C. S.

den and other crops doing well. It looks as if there would be very little fruit this year. Eggs 30 to 32c a dozen, broilers and old hens 22c per pound.—E. M. N.

* * *

Schoharie County—R. F. Pollard, county agent announces that the Schoharie County Farm Bureau Picnic will be held at Blenheim Hill August 17. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., will be the main speaker.

* * *

Orleans County—The Orleans County Farm Bureau and Fair Board announce a county plowing contest on September 1 (A. M.) This contest is open to residents and quite a bit of competition is expected.

* * *

Ontario County—We have very good weather during July, plenty of rain and heat. Very hard rains did considerable damage in the eastern part of the county. Most of the haying is done. It was a fair crop. Some wheat still to harvest, just a good crop. Some threshers have started to work. Corn is making excellent growth this month. Early potatoes are blighting and it will be a short crop. Largest crop of cabbage ever grown and doing fine. Outlook for apples is poor.—E. T. B.

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Our Work Habits

Orderly Ways of Handling Tasks Save Confusion and Frayed Nerves

IT doesn't take long to acquire good work habits and they are well worth a little study on our part.

Take the matter of housecleaning; do we work so as "to save work" or do we scatter confusion and disorder in an attempt to bring about order and cleanliness? Let's attack the cleaning of a closet, following a neat and sensible habit in our work.

Take down one garment and examine it. Some of them need only a thorough sun-and-air bath and a vigorous brushing; these we will hang at once on the line. Some will be discarded; these we place in a basket previously provided for them. Some require repairing or remaking; these go to the sewing-room. When the closet is emptied it is quickly cleaned. It is an easy matter to put back the freshened garments. No confusion. No cluttered bedroom, or hall. No "Picking up" after ourselves!

This orderly habit of cleaning holds true all over the house. Clean one bureau-drawer at a time one article at a time, disposing of it as we proceed. Should something interrupt during the process we have merely to close the drawer and carry away the baskets or boxes in which we have

placed the discards, the "fix-overs" and like classifications.

Why should we spread confusion over the whole kitchen because we clean a cupboard? I like a number of stout market-baskets lined with clean paper and as things are removed from the cupboard and cleaned they are placed in these baskets. If you have had the experience, as I have, of having meal-time approach and every inch of tablespace in the kitchen piled with "pulled out" things from the cupboards or pantry, this orderly cleaning will seem a blessed relief and you will wonder why you ever went at it with so much misplaced vigor!

This orderly habit of work applies just as well to our everyday duties. Spread a paper before cleaning vegetables and we save cleaning the table or sink. Sort the clothes in groups on the drier as we iron and they are put away more quickly. Slip

whole cloves, the grated rind of one lemon, a few drops of onion juice and sugar to sweeten. Cook until the mixture thickens. Put in jars and seal.—L. M. T., N. Y.

When fruits are scarce tomatoes may be used for a very delicious butter. It is well not to use an exceedingly acid vinegar because the tomatoes are acid.

* * *

Spiced Tomatoes: Remove skins and let stand over night in a cool place. In the morning make a syrup of two cupfuls sugar, one cupful vinegar, and one tablespoonful lemon juice. Put stick cinnamon, cloves and whole all-spice in a bag and cook slowly in the syrup for ten minutes. Remove spice bag, put in the tomatoes and drop bag on top. Cook until the tomato and vinegar thicken, remove spice bag, put in jars and seal. This should make about four pints.—L. M. T., N. Y.

This produces a rather dark but well flavored mixture.

* * *

Sweet Pickled Tomatoes: Make a syrup of five pounds of sugar, two cupfuls vinegar, one cupful water, two or three sticks of cinnamon, one third cupful whole cloves, and half a nutmeg. Cook until the syrup is clear. Wash seven pounds of small yellow or red tomatoes and drop them into the syrup and cook until tender but not soft. Lift carefully and put in fruit jars, pour syrup around

Becoming Street Dress



Pattern No. 728 is ideal for the smart street dresses of printed or plain silks or for the charming light colored woolen dresses of light weight. With the long tie made of silk, the whole effect is extremely tailored and becoming. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard 36-inch contrasting. Price 13 cents.

a clean paper-bag over the grinder when grinding dry material given to scattering and save needless cleaning.

It is merely a matter of habit. And a good work-habit is a great asset.

—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

Saving the Tomato Crop

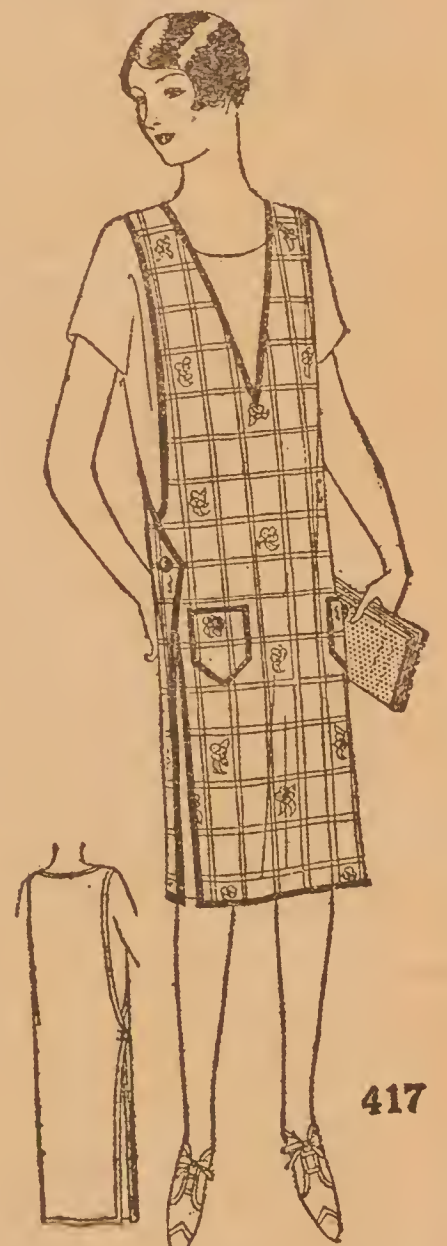
WHEN the first frost threatens, all ripe tomatoes and all full grown green ones should be gathered and the next few days should see all the former in cans and jars ready for winter service.

Tomatoes decay very rapidly and their flavor is always better if they are cooked within twenty-four hours after being brought indoors.

The following are among the newer ways of preparing tomatoes for winter use.

Tomato Butter: Remove skins from two quarts of ripe tomatoes. Cover with vinegar and let stand over night in an earthen or granite ware bowl. In the morning drain off the vinegar, add six

Attractive Apron



Pattern No. 417 makes up into a most attractive and useful garment by using satcen, gingham, muslin or prints. It protects both back and front of the dress and will not slip off the shoulders. It cuts in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. Price 13 cents.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12 cents for the New Fall Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

them and seal. The spices may be put in a bag if preferred.—L. M. T., N. Y.

If you are fortunate enough to have the small tomatoes you will have a very delightful pickle to serve with cold meats. However, if you do not have the small

Dont wear out on a worn out bedspring!

Sag in your bedspring means fag to your nerves. The way to keep fit is to sleep on a bedspring that properly supports your spine—sleep on a Foster Ideal Spring. Let its 120 super-tempered spirals mould to your form—let them give you a comfortable demonstration of spine support and nerve relaxation. Learn what a difference real recuperation can make in your general health.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.
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Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.



The Bedspring that Supports the Spine~

tomatoes, large ones may be quartered and made into pickle according to this recipe.

* * *

New England Tomato Catsup: Slice one peck of ripe tomatoes and two dozen onions. Let boil one hour and then put through sieve. Add one quart vinegar, one cupful grape juice, one teaspoonful all-spice, four grated nutmegs and half a teaspoonful of mace. Bring to boiling point, stir in one tablespoonful black pepper, one half cupful salt (small) and two-thirds teaspoonful cayenne pepper. Cook until as thick as a table syrup, put in cans and seal or in bottles and seal with paraffine.—L. M. T., N. Y.

If you are Latin enough to like hot, snappy relishes this catsup will be just what you are looking for. However, if your taste does not run to very peppery condiments omit one-half the cayenne pepper called for.

* * *

Tomato Preserve: To one box seedless or seeded raisins, add one chopped onion, one half peck small tomatoes or larger ones quartered, one ounce mustard seed, one half ounce pepper, one tablespoonful salt, two cupfuls brown sugar and one cupful vinegar. Cook without stirring over asbestos mat until the mixture is of desired thickness, put in jars and seal.—L. M. T., N. Y.

With the raisins added this conserve mixture is delightful for any use in the winter time. You may like to omit about one-half the measure of the pepper as given here. Pepper is an irritant and should be omitted if any of the family are troubled by it.

* * *

Green Tomato Mince Meat

1 pk. green tomatoes	2 teaspoons nutmeg
5 pounds of sugar	1 tablespoon salt
1 pound of currants	1 teaspoon ginger
1 pound raisins	1 cup of vinegar
1 cup suet or butter	1 cup boiled cider or
1 tablespoon cloves	some good fruit
2 tablespoons cinnamon	juice.

Chop tomatoes and drain, put in cold water, bring to a scald and drain, again cover with cold water and drain. Then take the tomatoes, raisins, currants, suet, sugar, salt and cook one hour. Add cider, vinegar and spices. Cook down as thick as you like, put in jars and seal.—E. B. S.

For those to whom regular mince meat is rather heavy this green tomato mince meat is a fine substitute. You may prefer to reduce the amount of spices slightly. If you plan to can this mince meat for future use, suet instead of butter is preferable although the butter for immediate use gives a very fine flavor.

Here Are Some "Thrills"

NO doubt our readers would enjoy every "thrill" letter which came to Aunt Janet as part of the thrill contest which she announced. It gave her a thrill to

(Continued on page 14)

FALL FASHIONS



You simply must have a copy of our Fall Fashion Magazine, for it contains too many good things for you to miss.

All the new fall and early winter styles of course, and then there are pages of novelties such as costume outfits for the masquerade party, etc.

Articles about health and beauty and reducing safely, and pages showing correct hats, fancy needlework, special lingerie, etc., etc.

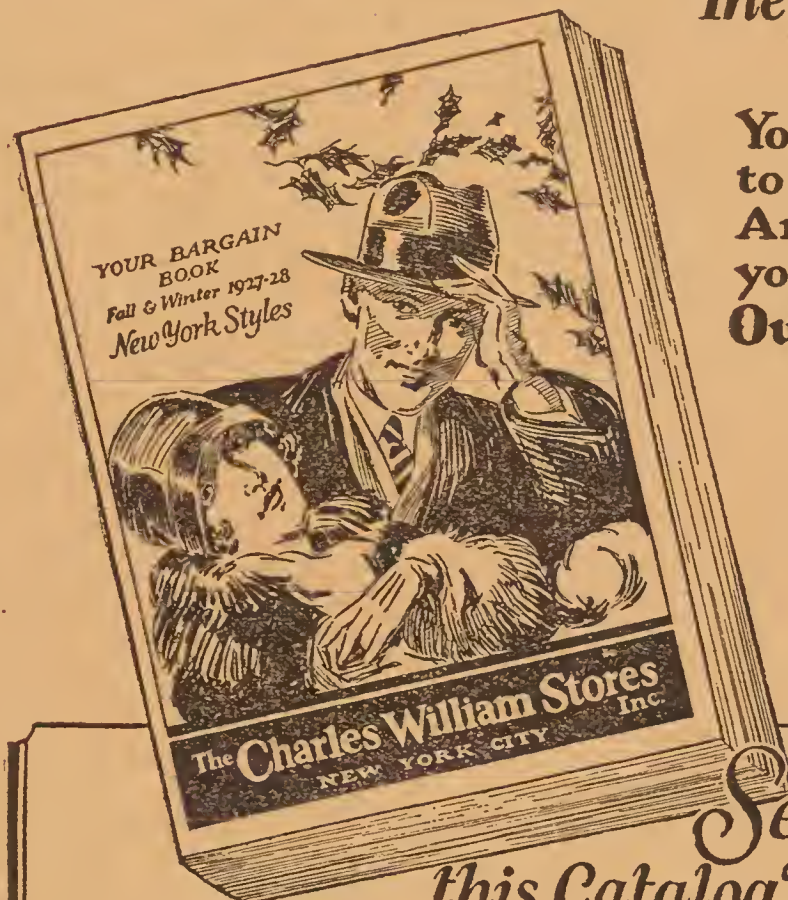
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AS I have said, an account of our wandering would fill a volume, but the description of a few typical incidents will suffice to give an idea of it, without rendering the story as wearisome as was the journey.

For example, our discovery of the place where there certainly ought to have been "a strange fair people of a civilization older, and in some ways higher, than our own; ruled over by a woman, so incredibly beautiful, so marvellously...." etc.

One day we rode over the crest of a long ridge of sand-covered rock—straight into a band of armed men who outnumbered us by ten to one, at least, and who were ready and waiting for us with levelled rifles.

We did as we have done before, on similar exciting occasions. The Holy Ones, Hank and Buddy, fell dumb, and Digby became the emissary of the Senussi Mahdi; I, his lieutenant.

Digby rode forward.

"*Salamoune aleikoumi Esseleme, ekhwan*" (Peace be unto you, brothers), said he, in solemn, sonorous greeting, to which a fine-looking old man replied, to my great relief, "*Aselamu, alaikum, marhaba, marhaba*" (Greetings to you and welcome), in a different-sounding Arabic from ours. It turned out later that the old gentleman took us for an advance-party of a big band of Touaregs who were near and was only too charmed to find us so charming.

Digby then proceeded with the appropriate account of ourselves, alluding to the dumb forbidding Hank and Buddy, as most holy men, *khawans, hadjis, marabouts*, under a strict vow of silence that it would be ill work for any man to attempt to break. Himself and me he described as *m'rabets*, men hereditarily holy and prominent in faith and virtue.

How much of this our hearers understood, and how much of what they understood, they believed, I could not tell, but they were obviously relieved to find us friendly and not part of a larger force.

We were promptly invited to come along, and thought it best to comply, there being little reason against doing so and much against refusing. In any case they had "got us," from the moment we came upon their levelled rifles, our own slung behind us; and we were at their mercy. As we rode along, nominally guests, but feeling we were prisoners, I was interested to hear Digby assuring the old man sheikh that though we were as holy as it is given to mere men to be, we were nevertheless good hefty proselytisers who carried the Q'ran in one hand and the sword in the other, fighting-men who would be pleased to chip in, if the Touaregs attacked his band.

The old gentleman returned thanks and said that, once home, they did not fear all the Touaregs in the Sahara, as the place was quite impregnable. This sounded attractive, and proved to be perfectly true.

What did trouble them, was the fact that when they set off with a caravan of camels for sale at Tanout, it was more than likely that they would, for months, have to fight a series of pitched battles or lose the whole of the wherewithal to purchase grain for their subsistence, for there was nothing a Touareg robber desired more than camels.

"It is the only wealth that carries itself," observed Digby sententiously.

After riding for some three or four hours towards some low rocky mountains, we reached them and approached a narrow and lofty pass. This we threaded in single file, and, coming to the top, saw before us an endless plain out of which arose a *gara*, an abrupt and isolated plateau, looking like a gigantic cheese placed in the middle of the level expanse of desert.

Toward this we rode for another hour or two, and discovered it to be a precipitous mountain, sheer, cliff-sided, with a flat top; the whole, I suppose, about a square mile in area.

Apparently it was quite inaccessible and untrodden by the foot of man, or even of

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

mountain sheep or goat. Only an eagle, I imagined had ever looked upon the top of that isolated square mile of rock.

I was wrong, however, the place proving to be a gigantic fort—a fort of the most perfect kind, but which owed nothing whatever to the hand of man.

Circling the cliff-like precipitous base of the mountain, we came to a crack in the thousand-foot wall, a crack that was invisible at a hundred yards.

Into this narrow fissure the sheikh led us in single file, and, squeezing our way between gigantic cactus, we rode along the upward-sloping bottom of a winding chasm that was not six feet wide.

Suddenly our path was cut by a deep ravine, some three yards wide, a great crack across in which we were entombed. Bridging this was laid a number of trunks of *dôm* palm, and over these a matting of

that no ancestor of theirs had placed those incredible monoliths in position, nor made for themselves doorways twelve and fifteen feet in height, leading into chambers ten feet higher.

These people were undoubtedly the long-established dwellers in this city, but none the less were they dwellers in someone else's city, and merely camping in it at that, even if for a few thousand years.

However, they were very interesting people, living simply and austere under the benign sway of their patriarchal sheikh, and quite hospitable and friendly. They knew but little of the outside world, though they realised that there were *Roumis* and infidels of all kinds, other cities than their own, holy places besides Mecca and Medina, and greater sheikhs, sultans, and emperors than their own. They apparently regarded the world, or at

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Lajeune becomes commander at Zinderneuf. A plan is laid to murder him and desert. Beau Geste and John object, the fort is attacked and all the defenders killed except Lajeune and John. John kills Lajeune in self defense.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

The next morning the relief arrives and after warning them of possible ambush by a shot, John leaves the fort and awaits developments. After some time, John sees the fort burst into flame and a man, who proves to be Digby drops from the wall. Digby and John open fire to give the idea that the Arabs are attacking and to prevent putting out the fire. The next morning they see Hank and Buddy start out on camels and ask for the loan of them. Hank and Buddy elect to go with them. They wander in the desert for some time and then discover a native village just raided by Touaregs and see a chance to get fresh camels and native disguises.

palm-leaf and sand made a narrow but safe path for camels.

Obviously this bridge could easily be removed if necessary, and the place defended with the greatest ease, if any enemy were foolish enough to attempt to bridge the abyss while the defenders dropped boulders from terrific heights, and fired their rifles at point-blank range from behind the strong stone wall that faced the chasm.

Having crossed the bridge, we rode on upward to where this narrow slit in the mountain opened out into a big rock-enclosed square like a landing on a staircase—beyond which camels could not go.

In this natural *serai* we dismounted and left our beasts, continuing our climb on foot.

It was, indeed, an impregnable place, and I did not see how the best troops in the world could capture it, so long as their remained a stout-hearted defender in any one of the invisible places that commanded the path up which two men could nowhere climb abreast and where, in many places, only one could squeeze with difficulty.

And on the plateau was a walled city, a city built of blocks of dressed stone, blocks larger than any I have ever seen put to such purpose, and obviously of such an age in this use as much have left them old there when the world, as we know of it, was young.

It was a great and melancholy place, containing, I should think, at least three times as many dwelling-places as there were dwellers. Personally, I lost any sense of our precarious position and all feeling of danger and anxiety, in interest and wonderment at this "walled city set upon a hill," and such a hill.

But, as I have said, there was no wonderful white race here for us to restore to touch with modern civilisation. Nor was there any wonderful black race either. The inhabitants of this strange city were just ordinary Arabs, I believe, though I am no ethnologist, and, so far as they knew, they had "always" lived there.

Nevertheless, I felt perfectly certain

any rate their world, as divided up into Touareg robbers on the one hand, and the enemies and victims of Touaregs on the other.

In their marvellous rock fastness they were safe, but out on the desert they were at the mercy of any nomadic robber-band stronger than themselves.

Water they had in plenty, as their mountain contained an apparently inexhaustible well and spring, and they had goat-flesh and a little grain, vegetables, and dates, but were compelled to make the six months' caravan journey to Tanout for the grain that formed the staple of their food, as well as for ammunition, salt and cooking-vessels—for which commodities they exchanged their camels as well as dressed goatskins, and garments beautifully woven and embroidered by their women-folk.

With these good folk we stayed for some days, a pleasant restful oasis in the weary desert of our lives, receiving genuine Arab hospitality, and repaying it with such small gifts as were of more value to them than to us, and by offering to scout for, and fight with, their caravan then about to set out across a notoriously dangerous tract of country to the east.

We must have puzzled the simple souls of this inbred dying people, for though we were obviously of strict piety, and observed the same hours of prayer as themselves from the *fedjer* at dawn to the *asha* at night, we would not pray in company with them, nor, as we sat and *faddhled* (or gossiped) round the sheikh's fire at night, would we say one word on religious subjects. We ran no unnecessary risks. A dignified "*Allahou akbar*" or "*In chah Allah*," showed our agreement with the speaker and our pious orthodoxy, and it had to suffice. As puritanical protestant reforming Senussi, we had a higher and purer brand of Islamism than theirs, but refrained from hurting their feelings by any parade of it....

Digby was great, and his descriptions of Mecca and Medina, Baghdad, Constantinople, and Cairo, Fez, Timbaktu, and

American Agriculturist, August 13, 1927

Kufra left them little time for questions.

Hank and Buddy were equally great, in what they did not say and the manner in which they did not say it.

Nevertheless, it was well we could make the departure of the caravan our opportunity for going, and it was well that our hosts were what they were, and even then the ice at times, was very thin.

We descended from this extraordinary and apparently absolutely unknown prehistoric city, and set off with the caravan, rested and in better case than we had been for months.

We were going in the right direction, we were approaching Air, we should then be near a caravan-route on which were wells; and if our danger from our fellow-men, Arab and French, were likely to increase, our danger from the far more terrible enemy, the desert, would decrease.

With luck, we might parallel the caravan-route and make dashes for water when opposite the oasis on the route, trusting that we should be able to evade French patrols (of Senegalese infantry and Arab *goumiers*) and Touareg raiding-parties alike.

We said our "*Abka ala Kheir*" (good-byes) to our late hosts and hear their "*Imshi besselema*" (Go in peace) with real regret, at the last oasis on our common route, pressed on in good heart and high hopes, did very well for a month, and then fell straight into the hands of the rascally and treacherous Tegama, Sultan of Agades, when we were only four hundred miles from the frontier of Nigeria and safety.

* * *

Our visit to Agades was a very different affair from that to the impregnable city on the hill. In the latter place we felt no real fear and little anxiety. In Agades we walked very wearily, our hearts in our mouths and our heads loose upon our necks. To the old sheikh we had been objects of wonder and interest. To the Sultan Tegama we were objects of the most intense suspicion.

There was nothing of the simple out-of-the-world dweller apart, about the swash-buckling ruffians of this City of the Plain, nor about the arch-ruffian Tegama, their leader (executed later by the French for treachery), nor would the pose of pious Senussi emissaries have been of any avail in these circumstances. In the idiom of Buddy, there was no moss upon the teeth of the Sultan Tegama and his gang. In the idiom of Digby there were no flies upon these gentlemen.

We owed our lives to the fact that we escaped before the worthy Tegama had quite placed us, and was quite certain that we were not what we pretended to be—seditious mischief-makers from the north, bent upon raising the desert tribes of the centre and south against the French in a great pan-Islamic *jehad*.

Not that Tegama had the slightest objection to being so "raised"; far from it. Nothing would have suited him better, for there was nothing he enjoyed more; and if to rapine and slaughter, fire and sword, robbery and massacre, he could add the heaven-gaining merit of the destruction of the Unbeliever and the overthrow of his empire in Africa, the cup of his happiness would be full....

But we puzzled him undoubtedly. Our accent, manners, habits, ignorance, eyes, complexions, faces, and everything about us puzzled him.

Certainly we spoke Arabic fluently and knew men and cities; we seemed to be *hadjis* all right; we inveighed with convincing bitterness against the French; we were upstanding desert fighting-men with nothing whatsoever European about our clothing and accoutrements; we were too small a party to be dangerous, and there was no earthly reason why we should be French spies (for the emissaries of France came perfectly openly in the shape of extremely well-equipped military expeditions, pursuing the well-worn way of all peaceful penetrators, and were a source of fear and bitter hatred to the Sultan)—but, we had no credentials; we gave ab-

(Continued on page 14)

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BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. FARMERS' CLUB 100, Hazel, Kentucky.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Kill a Hog's Habit

By Ray Inman



CLASSIFIED ADS

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—GUARANTEED, Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WANTED TO BUY

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

I BUY CANARIES, Guinea Pigs, Birds and Pets of all kinds. PASHALL, 277 Whalley, New Haven, Conn.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. One barrel dishes. Not less than 100 pieces, but over. Contains not less than 12 cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeal, sauce dishes, platter, sugar, creamer, etc. \$5.50. Factory imperfections. Same on decorated, \$9.00. If freight is over \$1.00 we pay difference. Shipped from our warehouses Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

Baby Loves A Bath With Cuticura Soap
Bland and Soothing to Tender Skins.



FEEDING PIGS

Selected Pigs for Sale

Large Yorkshire and Chester Cross, and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All from Large Type Stock. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.00. Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.25. We ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval. Purebred Chester White Barrow Boars or Sows, 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each, no charge for crating. CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock. 7 weeks old, \$4.50. 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.75. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$6.50 each. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.50. 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.75. All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense. Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$6.50 each

Pigs For Sale For Immediate Delivery

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Chester and Berkshire Cross, 6 to 8 weeks old \$4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$7 each.

PIGS - PIGS - PIGS

Express Paid to Your Depot. These pigs are from quality stock and are fast growers: Chester white and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Also a few pure bred Chester Whites \$7.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Prompt delivery guaranteed. ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

French Wins Jersey Horseshoe Contest

(Continued from page 3)

exceptionally fine showing for it was his first experience, so he said, on a forty foot court. He surely did remarkably well for he threw thirty-five ringers and two double ringers out of the two hundred and eighty-eight shoes pitched. In deciding this tie, Mr. Williams went into another tie with Lamela. However, Williams had a higher point score than Lamela, and according to the rules was awarded fourth place.

The tie between French and Danser resulted in a big feature of the series. Both had been pitching an excellent game. In the seven games he pitched, Danser chalked up 59 ringers and 10 double ringers, out of 200 shoes pitched. French did not quite equal this, but he managed to win six out of the seven games, which made it necessary for Danser to eliminate him. On straight points Danser stood first.

An Airtight Game

In the play-off Danser and French played an airtight game. One would throw a ringer and his opponent would immediately cover it. They seesawed back and forth. At the eleventh frame they were eighteen points all. Then they began to seesaw again. At the twenty-fourth frame they were 33 all. Again more seesawing, until the thirty-sixth inning when each had a score of 44 points. On the next pitch, the thirty-seventh Danser threw a ringer, French covered it and threw another ringer which brought his score up to 47 points. In the thirty-eighth inning Danser missed, and French threw a ringer giving him 50 points, which had been decided upon as the extent of the game to decide the championship.

It is interesting to compare this year's scores with those of a year ago when Frank Boyce of Middlesex County won the championship. In the totals you will note that the eight contestants this year threw 267 ringer and 21 double ringers. A year ago nine contestants threw only 187 ringers and 11 double ringers.

In addition to the gold medal awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Mr. French won the first cash prize of \$50.00 appropriated by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Danser won second prize of \$40.00. E. Hillman took third prize of \$30.00, Williams fourth, \$20.00, Lamela fifth, \$10.00, Snedicker sixth, \$5.00, Tomlinson seventh, \$5.00. All cash prizes were awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Senator Agans Awards Prizes

At the close of the tournament these prizes were awarded from the veranda of the club house by Senator Agans of Three Bridges, N. J., State Master of the New Jersey Grange and Senator from Hunterdon County. Senator Agans made the awards with a few very well-chosen remarks.

The next big horseshoe pitching tournament is going to be at Syracuse during State Fair week, August 30 to September 3rd. Already reports are coming in of county elimination contests and indications are that the New York State Tournament is going to be more interesting and exciting than ever. The contestants who will represent their counties at Syracuse this year will have their transportation paid as well as receive free admission to the grounds.

Right here we would like to urge all contestants to be on hand early in order that the games may start on schedule time. When even one man is absent it

throws out the whole schedule of play. Between this tournament and the Jersey tournament, farmers in these two states are becoming more and more interested in the good old game and the tournaments bring the season's efforts to a grand conclusion.

Here Are Some "Thrills"

(Continued from page 11)

read them and she wishes every one could be published. But, as always, we are crowded for space and therefore only a few can be published at a time. Here are some good ones; others will appear in a later issue.

The Biggest Thrill

First Prize Letter

Oh! There's thrills that come aplenty
To us children of the sod
If we keep our hearts responsive
To the wondrous gifts of God.
But in March or early April
When the south winds gently call
And the air is smellin' spring-like,
Comes the biggest thrill of all.

When Dad comes in on tiptoe
And says "Mother! Quick! Come here!"
Then I know he's spied a blue bird
The first one of the year.
So out we go together
To listen while he sings
And as he flies we glory
In the sunlight on his wings.

We stand there very quiet
Till the bird is lost to sight
And then return to homely tasks
With faces shinin' bright.
For the blue bird brings the message
That it's time to break the sod
On another year's adventure
Workin' partnership with God.

We forget all last year's trouble
And its drouths and frost and blight
And start another season's work
With hopes that all is right.
For the blue bird brings this message
"If we do our level best
We may trust our silent partner
To attend to all the rest."

—RUTH LOVE CAYWOOD.

My Thrill of Thrills

Second Prize Letter

One cold, rainy afternoon of a long ago November, my father and mother and I were traveling through a lonely country in Wisconsin.

As we rode in the direction of a little town where we were to spend the night, we came to a hill that forked the road, and my father drew rein, while he wondered which to take. Finally, he decided to go to the right, as the road looked more traveled—but, we had not gone far when we noticed that it was grass-grown ahead of us, and not a sign of a wheel track. We rode on.

Just as we turned a bend in the road around another hill, a man sprang from the road side, and seizing the horses' bridles began to turn us around toward the side from which he came—

"QUICK SAND!" he yelled. "QUICK SAND! QUICK SAND!"

Ah....! We could feel a peculiar something beneath us....Then—a settling feeling....then, the all too certain plunging of the horses....then—the positive

struggle with carriage and horses sinking lower and lower....

"Pound 'em!" the man directed, waist deep in the sand, but still grasping the bridles—"Pound 'em! Pound 'em!".... The faithful, frightened creatures plunged and pulled,—and—we moved—somehow, toward the bank....More, and greater the struggles....They gained a footing!

That foot-hold is still my life's thrill of thrills!—S. B., Mass.

* * *

A Baby's Cry Was Her Thrill

Third Prize Letter

The greatest thrill of my life came three years ago last May 13th when I first heard the cry of my baby girl and knew she was alive. Five times I had listened for that glad sound and five times I had been told my baby had been born dead; so I can truthfully say a baby's cry was the greatest thrill of my life.—Mrs. G. C. N., New York.

* * *

The Lost One Returned

It came one summer morning when I was sitting with mother under the old apple tree. She was shelling peas. The stage brought it to me. The passing of that big lumbering stage drawn by four horses was the event of our lives. Grandmother watched for it every morning to top the hill and disappear around the bend of the road and again in the afternoon. She speculated on the occasional passengers, who they were and where they were going. It brought our weekly paper to us and an occasional letter. Grandmother said in her early life the lumbermen who passed that way used to bring their mail when it was a month old. That morning it brought us a visitor.

At the sound of the stranger's voice, blind decrepit old Rover began to wag his stiff tail and whine. Mother sprang to her feet upsetting the peas and ran down the path to be caught in the arms of the stranger and hugged and kissed and hugged, crying hot tears. He got down and patted old Rover. "He was just a pup when I went away, I feel just like Rip Van Winkle coming back." I had heard of Uncle Tom—Mother's twin brother going away before I was born never to be heard from. "We thought you were dead. Why it seems just as if you had risen from the dead—come back to life."

He sat down on the bench and placed me on his knee. "This is your little one, sis", he said, "this is little Menie." He always called me Menie. He carried me into the house, mother clinging onto one of his hands. I wound my arms around his neck. "I love you Uncle Tom", I lisped. "Have you been dead? Did you come from heaven? Did you see God?" "No child," he said, "I have not been to heaven, I have not seen God. I guess I have been in hell and seen devils—red devils—Indians.—E. S. R., New York.

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from page 12)

solutely no information whatsoever about the strength, disposition, and movements of the French forces; we had no cut-and-dried play for an on-fall; and the dumbness of two of us did not seem to mark them as born emissaries of sedition, unrest, and rebellion!

When Tegama voiced these suspicions, Digby, with fine courage, took the high hand and, as tactfully as possible, hinted that there might be things in the minds of the Great Ones, our masters, that were not to be comprehended by every petty desert chieftain, and that one thing about their minds was the certainty of a powerful and dangerous resentment against anybody who hindered the free movements of their messengers, or behaved as though they were the friends of the very Infidels from whom these Great Ones were endeavouring to free Islam.

(To Be Continued)

SECOND NEW JERSEY STATE HORSESHOE TOURNAMENT, HIGH POINT PARK, N. J., JULY 29, 1927

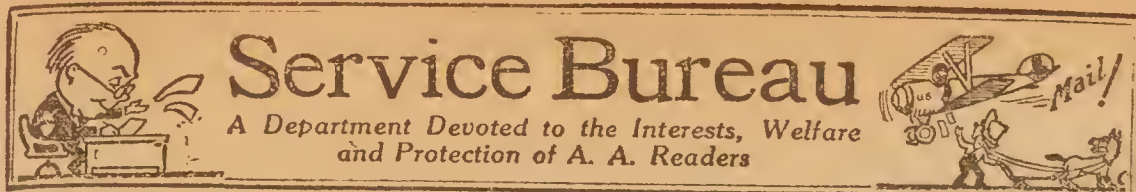
Prize	Place	Name	County	W	L	Pts.	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct.R.
		G. W. French	Essex	6	1	157	51	6	202	91	.252
		C. Danser	Middlesex	6	1	172	59	10	200	66	.295
\$30	3	E. Hillman	Bergen	5	2	148	34	1	280	125	.121
20	4	F. J. Williams	Sussex	4	3	147	35	2	288	134	.122
10	5	W. Lamela	Passaic	4	3	140	39	2	260	121	.150
5	6	S. Snedeker	Mercer	2	5	127	25	0	310	147	.080
5	7	E. Tomlinson	Cumberland	1	6	70	13	0	270	171	.050
	8	G. B. Nelson	Gloucester	0	7	69	11	0	232	175	.047

Totals 28 28 1030 267 21 2042 1030 .137

PLAY-OFF OF TIE

		Name	County	W	L	Pts.	R	DR	S.P.	Pct.R.
\$50	1	G. W. French	Essex	50	24	3	76			.316
40	2	C. Danser	Middlesex	44	20	1	76			.263

KEY:—W, games won; L, games lost; Pts., points; R, ringers; DR, double ringers; SP, number of shoes pitched; OP, points made by opponents; Pct. R., percentage of ringers.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Injunction Halts Decimo Club Promotion

IN the July 23 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the Service Bureau carried an article relative to the mysterious Decimo Club that is now operating in New York State. Since then Deputy Attorney-General Keyes Winter has obtained an injunction signed by Supreme Court Justice John MacCrate in Brooklyn, temporarily enjoining the club from selling further certificates of membership in New York State. This action was brought under the fraudulent practices law known as the Martin Act.

It is said that the promoters of the club have been rapidly accumulating wealth. According to the information made public as a result of the investigation, the President, H. B. Monjar received \$5 for each member initiated, or \$255,000, in addition to a \$12,000 a year salary as president of Decimo and \$24,000 a year from a subsidiary organization. The Secretary, B. S. Pease, is said to be receiving a salary of \$10,000 a year. Other members of the "inside group" are reported to be receiving enormous salaries.

The National Better Business Bureau and the Better Business Bureau of New York City have been most active in exposing this little known, but apparently fabulously wealthy organization.

Do Not Sign a Contract Until You Know Facts

"I am writing you for help and I shall be thankful if you will help me out. About six weeks ago a man came here from the Watson Electric Company, 1157 Haddon Ave., Camden, N. J., and he said he was at the head of an electric line being built from Salem to Hancock Bridge about September and he wanted to know if we wanted electricity. We are about 1/7 of a mile off the hard surface road on a public highway too. I told him we certainly did want it, but I wanted to be sure of getting the line here. He assured me the line would come.

"Both my husband and I signed a contract in four different places for electricity and he took it with him. All he left me was a workman's sheet and about three days later a man came here to start wiring the house and as it was Saturday morning I did not want to be bothered and I asked him for a guarantee paper that the line would be built here. He told me he was only a workman for the Watson Company, but would be back Monday morning and bring a written guarantee with him.

"He came back on Monday but did

not bring any paper to me so I told him 'nothing doing' as I could get plenty to wire the house here and what I wanted was to see the line from the hard surface road to my home. He said they could not guarantee me that and I must see the Salem branch of the Electric Company. I have been to see them and they tell me the Watson Company is only wiring houses. I got a notice from the Royal Security Company of Philadelphia, demanding \$11.50 on or before the 15th of each month beginning July 1927.

"I wrote them and told them what the Watson Company had done and that they professed to be at the head of this new line. I asked them to return the signed contract as I did not need their finance, but would rather pay interest to some Salem bank if I needed to, but they have not returned it. Can they collect on this?"

Report Your Chicken Loses to the Sheriff

Bath, N. Y., July 12th, 1927.

Gentlemen: On July 13th, 1927, Mr. Edw. Heinemann, who owns a nice farm near the village of Bath advised the sheriff's office that his hen roosts were being robbed regularly and that he had lost more than 100 fowls recently.

On the evening of July 14th about 11 o'clock Undersheriff E. Ray Hardenbrook of Bath and Sheriff W. B. Page of Arkport were patrolling the road in the vicinity of Mr. Heinemann's farm and discovered a car parked opposite Mr. Heinemann's hen house and saw a man coming out of the hen house with some chickens. The parked car started toward Kanona at once and Undersheriff Hardenbrook turned round and gave chase. The fleeing car had two men in it and as soon as they saw they were chased the chickens commenced to fly from the thieves car. It happened that the officers had a slow car and the chicken thieves were beginning to outdistance them so Sheriff Page drew his gun and fired twice. After a five mile chase the other car stopped with all the gas gone from a bullet hole in their gas tank and the officers arrested Floyd Crupton, age 21, of Avoca, N. Y., and Alfred B. Hanson of Penn Yan, N. Y., (the owner of the car) who immediately confessed and implicated Thomas Manly of Penn Yan, N. Y., as the man they had left in the field with the bag of chickens. He was apprehended about 1 o'clock the next morning and later in the day the trio were arraigned before Justice Frank Rowe of Bath and on their respective pleas of guilty were fined and imprisoned as follows: Crupton \$10.00 and 30 days in jail; Hanson \$10.00 and 60 days in jail; Manly (who had a previous record) \$10.00 and 120 days. The following night Al Surfine of Penn Yan, who had been implicated by his companions, walked into the Bath jail with edibles for his friends and was jailed by Undersheriff Hardenbrook. He was tried before Justice Rowe the following morning and also drew a \$10.00 fine and 120 days in the Bath jail where the fare is NOT CHICKEN.

The Sheriff's office wishes in this instance to urge farmers whose hen roosts have been robbed to report their losses promptly and as fully as possible. This letter is not written with any idea of collecting any reward by myself or Hardenbrook but to show what happens to chicken thieves in Steuben when they are caught.

Yours truly,
W. BERTRAM PAGE,
Sheriff Steuben County.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The above letter indicates that chicken stealing in Steuben County is a dangerous mode of making a living. Unfortunately, Mr. Heinemann was not a member of the Service Bureau when the hens were stolen so that the conditions necessary for the payment of the reward were not met. The thieves got their reward, however.

IRRESPECTIVE

of the merits of the above case, the fact remains that before you sign a contract, make sure what the specifications call for. In this case, the signers of the contract believed they were signing for a power line. In reality they were signing a contract for wiring the house and installing electrical fixtures only. If you are not absolutely sure, write to the Service Bureau first. In this case, we could have avoided a misunderstanding.

"Free Lot" Scheme Halted By Fraud Order

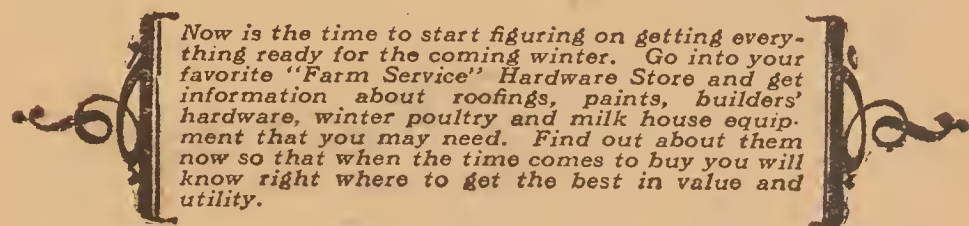
PROFITEERING in Florida real estate from a minimum of 500% to a maximum of more than 4100% by exaggerations broadcast through the "free lot" real estate scheme resulted on July 11, 1927 in the issuance of a fraud order by the United States Post Office Department against the Maja Sales Corporation, 110 West 40th Street, New York City, and S. Cedar and J. E. Ettinger, respectively President and Secretary-Treasurer of the company.

In the Post Office Department investigation, it was brought out that the Maja Sales Corporation, incorporated under the laws of New York in June, 1925, contracted to purchase acreage in Baker County, Florida, near the village of Sanderson. The company paid \$28.50 per acre. Investigation showed the land to be worth from \$10.00 to \$35.00 per acre as acreage, but without value as building lots. Essentially the same method was pursued in the exploitation of Mount Holly, a second subdivision located near Macclenny, Florida.



THEY say that personal observation is the greatest teacher in the world and the best way to judge the merits of any article. This is why we ask you to go to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and "see before you buy." There is no other way to judge the value and usefulness of any hardware article except to look it over, handle it, and have its special features personally explained by a "Farm Service" hardware man.

The beauty of trading in the "Farm Service" Store is that you are always welcome to look at everything in the store, to give the goods the most careful examination, and compare them in all their different qualities so that you can get a complete idea of what service they will render after you have purchased them. It is the sure way and the best way to invest your hardware money. The "tag" in the window is your invitation to walk in and make yourself at home.



Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men





BULLDOG Pipeless Furnace *Comes Completely Erected*

Heats 8 Rooms at about the **Cost of One!**

"My 8 room house has 7 windows on the northwest side downstairs, so it takes **SOME** heat! The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our eight room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our eight room house. You can use anything that will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper."

—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

the whole house, where my stove would heat only the one room it was in."—Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South Street, Milford, N. H.

"Does the Work of 3 Stoves"

"This is my third winter with the Bulldog. It does the work of 3 coal stoves that I used, which only warmed up part of the house and not very well at that. My Bulldog not only does that but 3 rooms upstairs, with great satisfaction. My house is located in a very cold place, with no protection at all. It is the easiest furnace to handle I have yet seen."

—E. C. Diplock, 105 Elm St., Camden, Me.

After 6 Years—"Heats as Good as Ever"

"Our furnace has been in use 6 years and heats as good as ever."—Arthur Cloepil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rockport, Mo.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace."

—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

No Money Down! Small Monthly Payments—Installed Almost as Easily as a Cook Stove!

Bulldog Furnace Co. [BABSON BROS.]
19th Street and California Avenue, Dept. C-306 Chicago, Ill.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

[Print Name and Address Plainly] Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Name

Address

The Bulldog comes completely erected and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. DON'T put up with old fashioned stoves or some worn out furnace, when you can so **EASILY** have the greatest fuel saver made. *Factory connections both East and West and we ship from the nearest point. Write now!*

Write for FREE Book Today *While this Special Offer Lasts!*

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different—and better!* Complete combustion of gases saves 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclu-

sive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*. Then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book **TODAY!**

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Improving the Human Family

How Eugenics Society Fair Contests Promote Health and Happiness

By LEON F. WHITNEY

FOR the last several thousand years mankind has been improving his breeds of domestic animals by a process of selection. Within recent years new discoveries have placed within man's hands a knowledge which is making it possible to improve his animals with great efficiency. He has used his knowledge to good effect until today the purebred sire is no longer the exception, but the rule. No farmer denies this. No breeder of dogs would think of declaring that the various breeds have not been created each with its different physical traits and mental aptitudes. Man has controlled nature to a remarkable degree.

But man is an animal, subject to exactly the same laws of heredity as those creatures which he has changed so much to suit his requirements. And he has not changed himself for the better physically or mentally. Nature has done that, just as she created the different species of animals and just as she made certain strains of each specie to differ in varying degrees.

Indeed the races of men vary almost as much as do the breeds of cattle or horses or dogs and by the same token, they breed true. Nobody expects a pair of big blonde, blue eyed swedes to produce black haired swarthy children. They never have and never will.

In the laboratories the scientists have taken the animals and by controlled matings have been able to divide them up into a very large number of inheritable traits. They know exactly what will happen when two animals of different breeds cross and can tell you just what the offspring will look like.

And, did you know, these same laws have been found to apply to man? They work with never failing regularity. Did you know that the mental traits are just as inheritable as eye color, as skin color or hair color or body build? The most curious thing about heredity is that traits may lie latent to appear in a future generation. Sup-

pose a normal person marries an insane person and they have normal children; and suppose one of their children marries into a family which also had a similar skeleton hidden away (that is where the idea of "family skeleton" came from); in that event there is a good possibility that the two skeletons will match up and then trouble's to pay. And it's genuine trouble too. If you know any insane person ask him or her, in a sane moment, if he or she is happy. Why, such a person would not wish their troubles on their worst enemy. Then think of the parents. Both of them were normal and were supposed happily married. They planned for their children in an idealistic way; they reared them with all the love and tenderness of which they were capable and then one or more became insane. The same thing might apply to feeble-mindedness. Is there any worse calamity to befall an otherwise happily married couple? It comes like a pall to darken all their lives. "O," they say, "if we had only known!"

Man has taken his own self entirely for granted. He has forgotten that what applies to his animals, applies equally to himself, and with this new knowledge in hand, and with the constant acquisition of more, if man will

only use it, he can not only cut off the poorer element of his own kind but he can raise the finer to new heights of glory and achievement. This is already being done in some states by legislation and a good start has been made. Wise marriage laws, sterilization and segregation laws are all evidences of the beginning of this upward climb.

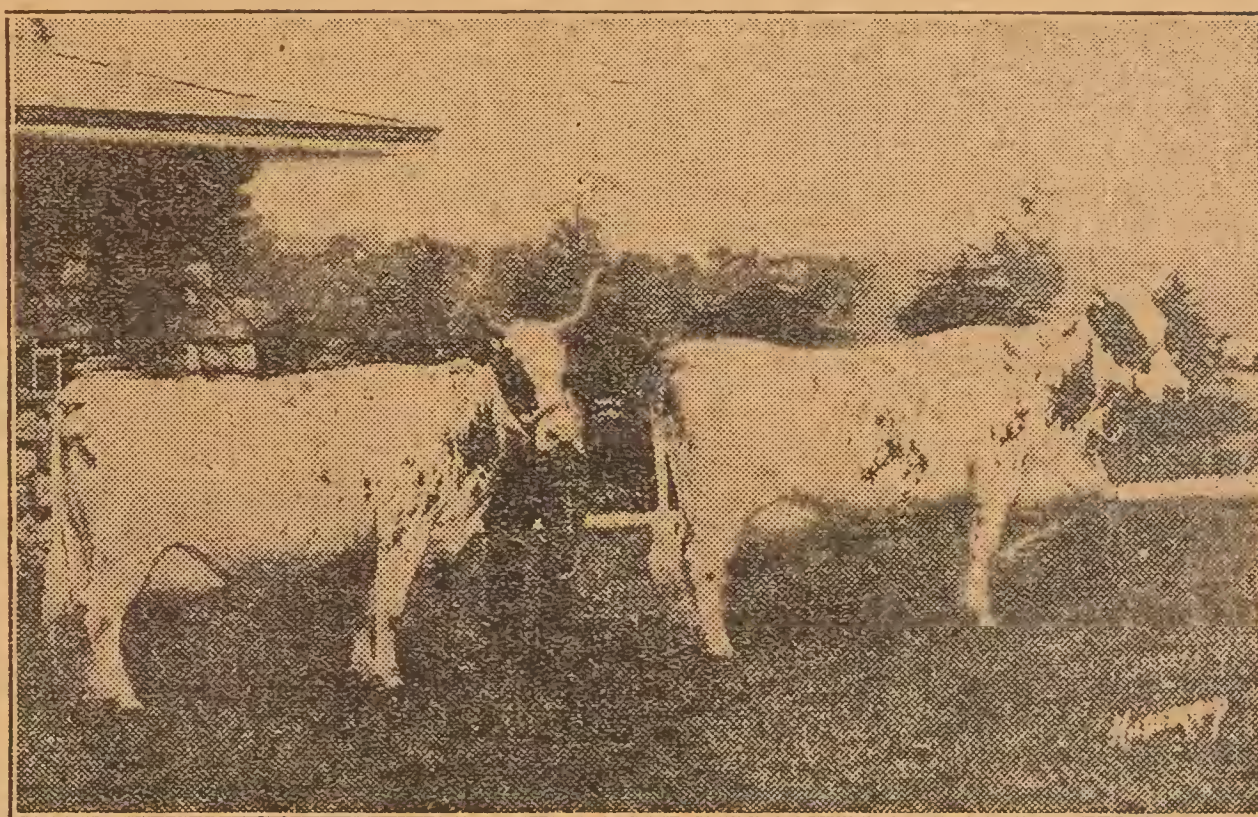
But that does not bring the problem home to the individual. What he wants to know is: How does all this apply to me? How can I avoid the old pitfalls? How may I raise my family's hereditary level? How may I be sure that my children will know about their family history? Well, there are various ways; but one of the handiest is by attending a Fitter Families Contest. What is that? You want to know—here is a little history and description of it.

Six years ago, the late Mrs. Mary Watts of Iowa, the woman who originated the Better Baby Contests which have become worldwide in their scope, had an idea. She had seen many of these champion babies grow up to be feeble-minded and, in several cases, epileptic children, and she began to realize that a Better Baby Contest told only a small part of the story; whereupon she and Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, of Kansas, decided that the whole family must have their health

and intelligence examined. But still, that wasn't enough to guarantee sound children. They must know about the uncles and aunts and grandparents. That meant a heredity examination. They consulted the Kansas Free Fair manager and he cooperated. But when the program came out they looked and found Fitter Families was put down between milch goats and pet stock. But that just goes to show again that we take ourselves for granted.

The idea was a great success from the start and now leads off the program on any fair where it is held. A few years later, Mrs. Watts applied to the American Eugenics Society. Now after three years experience

(Continued on page 14)



Compare these beautiful animals with wild cattle and then remember that while man has vastly improved his animals he has done nothing through heredity to change himself for the better, physically or mentally. You will be interested in the article on this page.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
J.C. PENNEY Co.



885
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Meadville
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A Combination of Grapes and Dairy Cows

Jay Persons of Chautauqua County Diversifies On a Grape Belt Farm

THE Persons farm near Westfield in Chautauqua County, New York has been in the family for four generations. Mr. Jay Persons who now owns it is the fifth member of the family to operate it; in fact the man who sold it to Jay Person's great grandfather, Paul Persons, bought it from the old Holland Land Company.

Mr. Walter Persons, Jay's father who is seventy-six years old—through he does not look it—lives across the road. We strolled over there and he told me about the early history of the grape belt.

His father started setting out grapes sixty-six years ago. At that time most of the grapes were sold locally. Growers would pick a load and

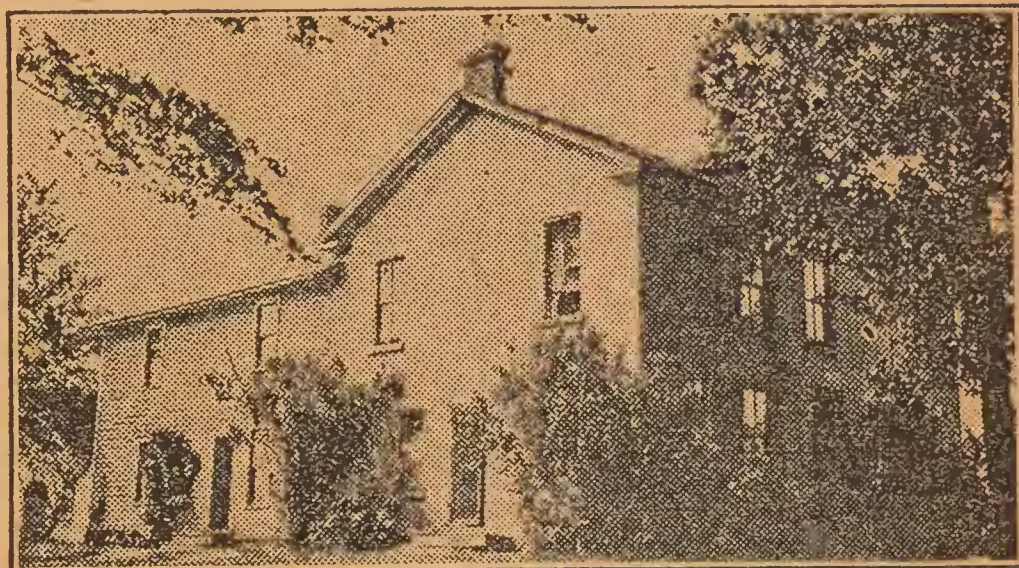
By H. L. COSLINE
Assistant Editor, American
Agriculturist

peddle them in nearby towns. About fifty years ago a buyer from Chicago came in and proposed to ship a carload of grapes to Chicago. He bought the grapes and shipped them in a cattle car with straw in the bottom. Of course there was no refrigeration but in spite of this they netted the growers about \$50 a ton, a big price in those days and as a result of the experience the setting out of grapes was greatly stimulated. Soon after refrigerator cars came to be used which extended the market still further.

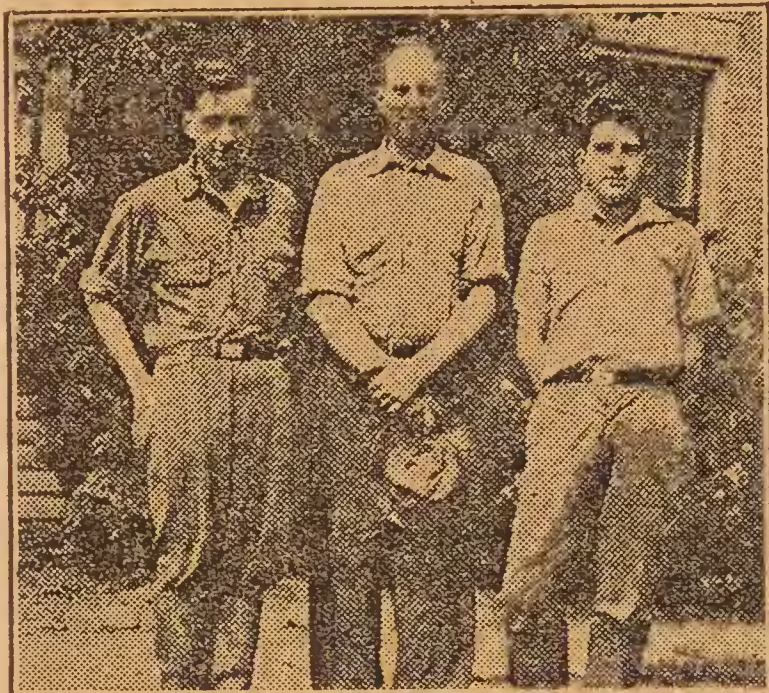
Mr. Persons used to go as far as Jamestown with a horse drawn rig to sell grapes. He believes that many of the marketing problems of farmers in the Chautauqua-Erie grape belt can be solved if they will go back to this plan and pay more attention to the market in the smaller towns and cities and ship less to the large cities. It is a fact that it is impossible to buy grapes in many small towns in New York State even when the price to the grower is ruinously low.

The farm which Jay Persons now works consists of 108 acres. This was the original farm which was divided by his father and uncle. Mr. Persons bought his uncle's half six years ago and the other half from his father last year so that the farm is again united.

The farm borders on Lake Erie and is in a sec-



The Persons home, a part of which has been standing for four generations.



Mr. Jay Persons with his two sons, Paul and Edward. The boys are students in Westfield High School.

tion where few cows are kept, yet Mr. Persons has a herd of 20 grade Guernseys and Jerseys. Although Mr. Persons feels that his land is a little high priced for dairy farming, yet it helps to solve the problem of keeping up fertility and not all the farm is suited for grapes any way. At the same time, all his eggs are not in one basket. The milk is taken to Westfield where it is bottled and sold. It is paid for at the rate of 7 cents per point for butterfat, which is a little better than the usual price, at least for milk which tests as high as that from the Persons herd.

Mr. Persons bottled and peddled milk for about ten years but sold his route three years ago.

Twenty acres of grapes are grown. "The outlook for grapes is not very encouraging", said Mr. Persons. "We have had heavy competition with grapes from California and Michigan. We

(Continued on page 6)

The Hog Market Outlook

Prices Are Low Now But Will Probably Be Better Before 1929

By GILBERT GUSLER
Standard Farm Paper Market Analyst

A DISPENSER of free advice to farmers once told them that they "would be better off if they raised more hogs and less h--l." Periodically, that counsel is followed, at least in the matter of raising more hogs. One of these recurring periods of greater production has developed in the past twelve months and, as a result, hog prices have fallen into the trough of the cycle.

Farmers sold 115 hogs in 1927 from March to June, inclusive, for every 100 sold in the same months of 1926. The 100 head sold last year weighed 24,100 pounds and cost packers about \$3,145. While full details are lacking at this writing, the 115 head sold this year weighed about 27,100 pounds and cost packers about \$2,710. In short, 15 per cent more hogs were bought for 14 per cent less money than was paid out last year.

Other things besides the increase in production contributed to the fall in prices. Chief of these was the shrinkage in export outlets caused principally by the fact that foreign farmers did the same thing as in this country; that is, they raised more hogs. This reduced the demand from such exporting countries as the United Kingdom and Germany and increased the competition from other exporting countries such as Denmark, Netherlands and Canada. Then, the rise in feed costs, starting in Europe last winter and in the United States in May, coupled with the decline in hog prices, forced hogs to market and accelerated the drop in the hog market.

Another influence was the British embargo on shipments of fresh pork from the Continent, effective since June, 1926, which forced the Netherlands to turn its hogs into bacon, thus increasing the competition for Danish, Canadian and American bacon. Still another was the big cotton crop in 1926, which resulted in cheap oil for conversion into lard substitutes, while the low price of cotton diminished the ability of the south to buy hog meats. It is hardly surprising that the hog market succumbed to this succession of unfavorable events.

The governing factor in hog production tendencies is the ratio between the price of hogs and feed costs. The corn-hog ratio became favorable for feeders by July, 1925, and it was only a question of time until the evidence of increased production would be apparent in market receipts. Considering how extremely favorable the ratio was during 1926 and early 1927, producers displayed unusual moderation. The total pig crop in the corn belt states in 1927 probably will not

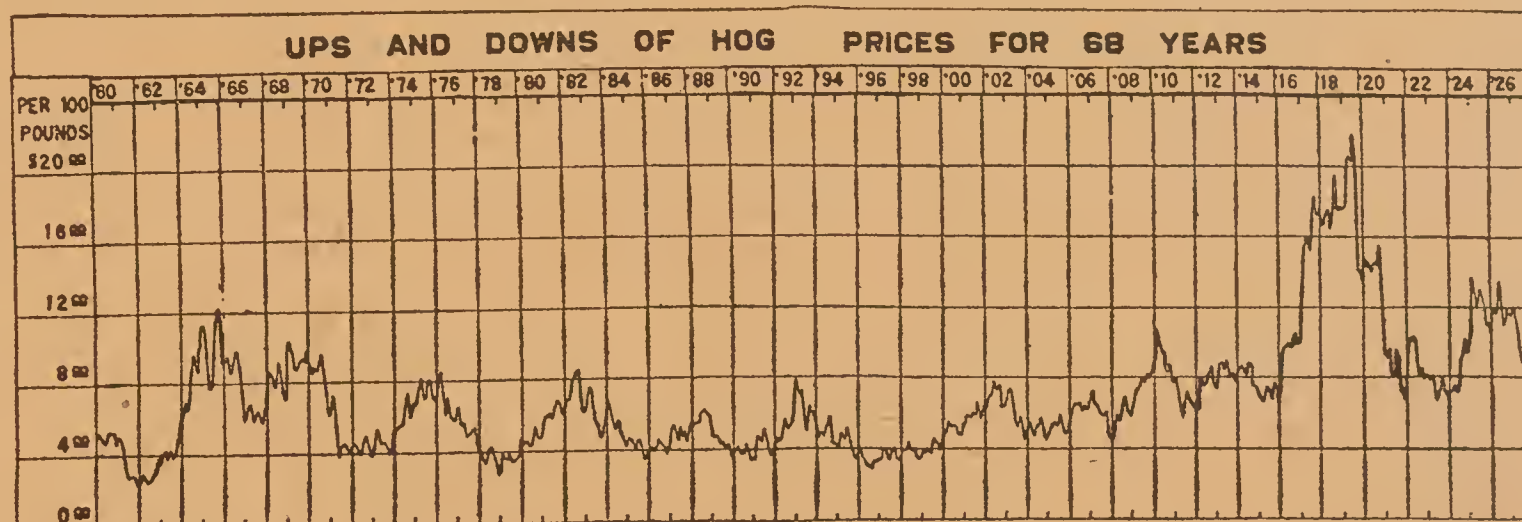
exceed 49,000,000 head compared with 48,302,000 in 1926 and 47,855,000 in 1925, when production was at the low point. This would be an increase of only two or three per cent. In 1923, the previous high point in production, it is estimated that 60,250,000 pigs were raised in the corn belt.

Unfortunately, the bulk of the increase in production has been concentrated in market receipts in the last few months, partly because the sharp rise in hog prices caused some liquidation of light hogs and breeding stock. The number of hogs slaughtered in June, 1927, was nearly 25 per cent greater than a year previous, whereas last January and February, the increase was less than one per cent.

Foreign production was stimulated by the low price of feed, the same as in this country, and also by the efforts of European governments, particularly in Germany, to bring native production back to the pre-war level. Their feed costs probably do not fluctuate as widely as in the United States. Anyway, they did not curtail as much as domestic producers did when feeds were high late in 1924 and early 1925, and have expanded more sharply since that time. In other words, besides the cyclical fluctuations in foreign production which has paralleled that in the United States, the effort to become more nearly self-sufficient has meant some permanent shrinkage in our export market.

To show how exports of other hog products have been affected by the foreign situation, clear-

(Continued on page 9)



Hog prices are now in the trough of the cycle, with indications that they will start up again before 1928 is over. In the last twenty-five years, the distance between peaks, or troughs, has averaged three and a half years.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 120 August 20, 1927 No. 8

A Thought For the Week

*So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be.*
—TENNYSON

* * *

THE article on our feature page will give you something to think about. You can imagine the wonderful possibilities for increased health, prosperity and happiness when mankind learns to apply to itself the principles the farmer now applies in the improvement on his animals.

* * *

THE Orleans County Farm Bureau is putting on an old-fashioned plowing contest at the Orleans County Fair on Thursday, September 1st. The European corn borer has greatly increased the importance of good plowing and the contest has been arranged to arouse interest in this respect. There will be three classes, namely for tractor plows, walking plows, and a class for boys under sixteen. The old time fairs used to have more contests of this kind. We are glad to see this revival of contests and entertainment at fairs and picnics which are of particular interest and value to farmers.

* * *

IT is reported that the United States Dairy Products Corporation is planning a merger of Southern Dairies, Inc., and the newly organized Hershey Creamery Company. This report is not yet confirmed.

If true, it is but another example of the trend of all business into larger units, an example which farmers, because of too much individualism and suspicion of one another, seem to be slow to follow. Yet in our opinion, unless farmers do find ways of getting together in the future in large units to handle the marketing of their products there can be little hope of success in the farm business.

* * *

THE practice of reforestation is growing rapidly—33 per cent or 5 million trees more were planted during the spring of 1927 than last year. Let the good work go on.

* * *

MORE than 11 per cent of the milk produced in the state of Pennsylvania went into the manufacture of ice cream last year. Pennsylvania has the record of being the leading state in the

Union in the production of ice cream. Who says all of the real farming in the country is limited to the Central West?

Who Has Done the Most for Farming?

WHAT man or woman now living in your county has done more to promote agricultural welfare, prosperity and happiness than any other?

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will give one dollar for every letter we can use in answer to this question. Judging will be on the basis of those which are best written and that give the best reasons for the answer. Letters should be written plainly, should not be over two hundred and fifty words in length, and should be in this office not later than October 1.

Leonard Wood

EVERY American will hear with a keen sense of loss and regret of the death of General Leonard Wood who died at the age of 67 in a Boston hospital on Sunday, August 7. General Wood's life was dedicated to public service and was filled with a long list of achievement. He chose a military career and distinguished himself as an army surgeon. He was the first Colonel of the Rough Riders, then Brigadier-General of Volunteers and the Administrator of San Diego Province, then Major General and head of Occupation Forces in Cuba. Later he became Major General and Chief of the General Staff. He would have been undoubtedly the country's choice of Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Forces in France had it not been for political considerations. He did much toward preparing America for the World War. He established the Plattsburg Camp and trained thousands of young men for officers. But perhaps General Wood's greatest achievement was bringing order out of chaos as Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

General Wood and Theodore Roosevelt were great friends and they had much in common both in character and achievement. Although the General was the most outstanding military man since the Civil War, yet he was not a military autocrat. In addition to his great intelligence and ability he was a modest man, considerate, very democratic and sympathetic. The great General was buried with the Rough Riders in Arlington National cemetery. May he rest in peace and may America be blessed with more leaders like him.

Mayor Walker Gets Milk Graft Report

EVERY farmer will be interested in the news story on page 13 on the report of ex-Judge Charles H. Kelby, who for more than a year has been investigating graft charges of the New York City Health Department. His report shows one of the most deplorable conditions of its kind in the history of the milk business. It gives 148 definite graft cases, including both milk and poultry. It shows wastes of fortunes in money including one whole million for the investigation of a plague which the United States Department says never existed. According to Judge Kelby, 14 of the 148 cases are ready for the grand jury.

Most of the graft was under the administration of the previous commissioner. As soon as the present Commissioner, Dr. Louis I. Harris, took office, he realized that something was wrong and started to clean up. We have reported in these columns the prosecution and conviction of some of the grafters. Commissioner Harris obtained the appointment of Judge Kelby to make further investigations. One unfortunate phase of the affair is that Judge Kelby has taken so long in making his report that undoubtedly many of the criminals have escaped.

A situation like this, where grafters dealing with a great important food like milk endanger the lives of consumers and injure the whole milk industry, certainly shakes one's faith in human nature and makes farmers who have tried to follow the rules of the New York City Board of Health remember the old adage that "religion begins at home". Certainly there is no point in

the dairymen spending money and effort in producing milk of high quality only to have it trafficked in and adulterated by grafters in the New York City Health Department. It behooves the city government to see that such condition does not occur again. Even if those "higher up" were not actually guilty, they certainly were inefficient for allowing such a honeycomb of graft to exist all through the City Health Department.

Morrison Appointed Director at Geneva

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the appointment of Frank B. Morrison, Assistant Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station as Director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva to succeed Dr. Thatcher, who resigned to accept the Presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass. The many friends that he has made in New York regret to see him go, but wish him continued success in his new field.

Professor Morrison, the new Director, is a native farm boy of Wisconsin, forty years of age. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has taken much graduate work in other universities. Professor Morrison is perhaps best known because of his associations with Dr. Henry in the publication of books on animal husbandry and on feeding, some of which have been great sales. He will come to New York, therefore, with a splendid background of knowledge of and sympathy with farmers, training in agricultural science, and actual experience as a director of a great experiment station, and it would therefore seem that he should be able to maintain the high standards of the Geneva station set by his noted predecessors.

An Aid to Farm Credit

THE Federal Reserve Bank has taken upon itself the obligation of publishing farm credit statement blanks which farmers can fill out when they wish to borrow money at the banks. This credit statement form was prepared by the Committee on Agriculture of the New York State Bankers' Association and by men who understand farm conditions. The blank form is simple and easily filled out and serves a long felt need. We have said many times that the place where farmers should borrow their money is at the banks and not at feed and other dealers. Many farmers are in a position to obtain bank loans at reasonable rates but they do not do so simply because they have never tried.

It is the businesslike custom of every bank to ask every prospective borrower something about his assets. This credit form is a simple way by which the farmer can make a farm credit statement for the bank. If you are interested in these blanks, ask your local bank for one or write the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and we will send you one.

Eastman's Chestnut

THIS story should really be called "Morgenthau's Chestnut" because he was chuckling about it around the office the other day. So I have stolen it to pass on to you.

John called his father on long distance 'phone and the conversation went something like this:

"Father," said John, "I have some news for you. I have found the sweetest little girl in the world and we are going to be married next month."

"Good," said the father. "Isn't that fine! I have been married to your mother these twenty-two years and it does not seem any time at all because I have been so happy. In fact, I have enjoyed every minute of it, and I only hope that you will be as happy as I have been. Your mother sits right here by me and will confirm everything I have said."

Then there was a little pause and in a moment father began again:

"Say John, your mother's gone in the other room—forget what I said—DON'T MAKE A CONFOUNDED FOOL OF YOURSELF!"

Fighting the Japanese Beetle in New Jersey

The Control of This Pest Requires Careful Attention to Details

By AMOS KIRBY

THE Japanese Beetle is being brought under control much more rapidly than most people realize. Despite the fact that the quarantine area was extended early this year from 7,000 to 14,000 square miles, including sections of five states, the beetle is being controlled where adequate defense measures have been taken.

Without attempting to claim that the beetle is going to be exterminated or even controlled without a difficult fight, there already exists in the heart of the most heavily infested area in South Jersey, shining examples of almost complete control.

Standing out like beacon lights on a dark night to the pedestrian, these particular orchards, vineyards and communities that have fought the beetle, are in strong contrast with neighboring scenes where this oriental pest has roamed to his heart and stomachs delight. It is a vivid comparison to see a big vineyard with hardly a leaf destroyed, or an apple orchard with only an occasional beetle humming through the foliage, or even whole communities with hardly a trace of the beetle compared with trees shorn of every leaf, orchards with the beetles clinging in huge balls on the fruit and ornamental shrubs by the thousands stripped bare of all foliage. This is the picture of conditions as they are found in certain sections of New Jersey where the beetle has been the most numerous.

It has been through the untiring efforts of a group of entomologists, both in the

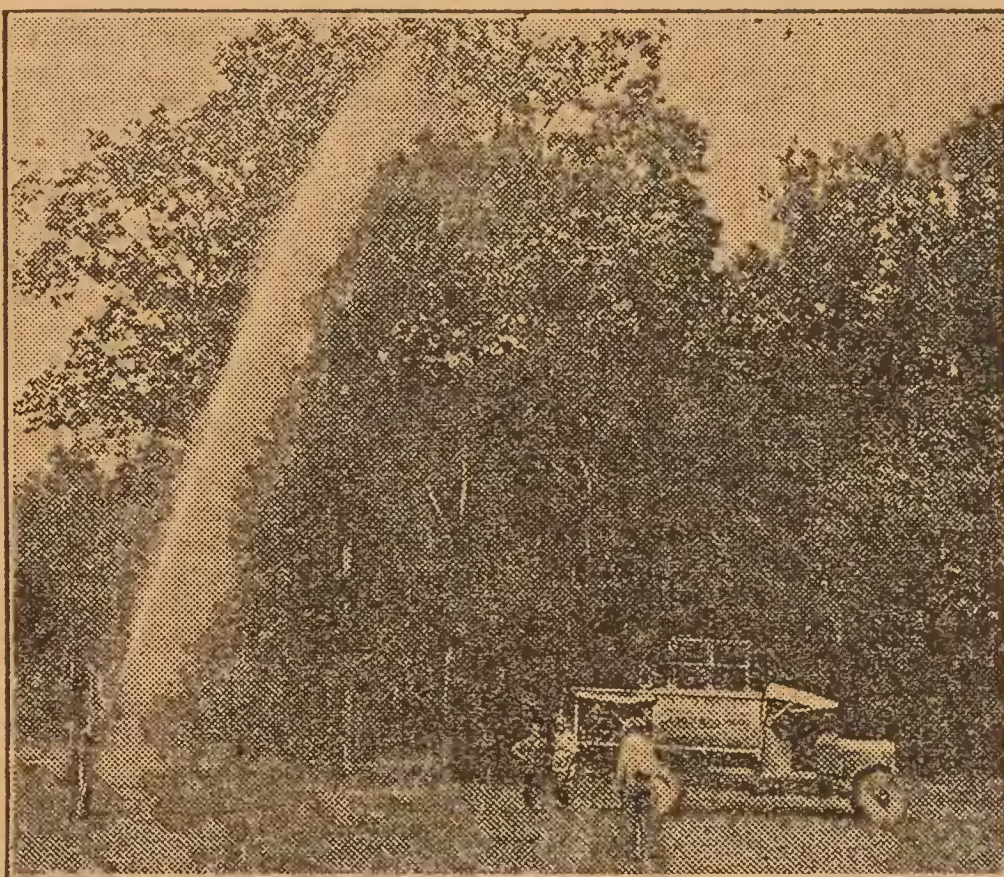
laboratory at Riverton and in the Orient that relief from this dangerous pest has been made possible. Backed by funds supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and additional sums from the State Departments of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut has it been possible for the de-

velopment of methods of control that are reliable, economic, practical and certain.

The outstanding example of beetle control has been secured with the spray gun. During the last three years, the entomologists by working in close cooperation with many of the leading fruit growers in Burlington County have been able to reduce the control work to an absolute certainty by practical methods that are economical and within the reach of everyone. By consistent spraying with acid arsenate of lead, the growers have been able to reduce the injury to a very low point and highly satisfactory crops of fine fruit have been harvested. While the kill of beetles is not as large with the acid arsenate of lead as with the lead oleate coated arsenate of lead, the growers have been able to protect their trees just as well and have been able to keep the spray residue deposit down to the point where it will pass the pure food requirements. It has meant applying an additional coat of lead, but the growers have willingly applied the extra material in order that they meet the federal requirements.

The next big step in the campaign against the beetle has been where whole communities have put on a spray program to drive the beetle from their town. The success attending this line of work probably opens up one of the most promising fields for fighting the beetle on a big scale that has yet been devised. Whole communities, spray every tree and plant that is subject to the injury of the beetle coat-

(Continued on page 8)



A New Jersey State spray outfit in use near Moorestown for combating the Japanese Beetle. Control measures have been worked out that are fairly effective if faithfully followed.

A Roadside Stand That Sells Home Grown Products

Square Dealing and Quality Stuff Built a Steady Business for Charles Oliver

IN traveling through the country I am rather impressed by the fact that while many farmers are operating lunch stands there are very few roadside stands that specialize in home grown farm produce. I recently found such a stand on the farm of Charles Oliver, near Chaffee, New York, and decided to stop and visit with Mr. Oliver in an effort to learn something of the way in which he conducted this part of his business and the success which he has with it.

The stand was built two years ago but previous to that time considerable produce was sold right at the farm. "One thing that is necessary," said Mr. Oliver, "is to sell enough stuff so that someone can afford to stay out at the stand all the time. People will not stop if they do not see someone ready to wait on them. It is also important that they shall see the stand in time to stop easily and to have a place to drive in so they will be off the main road."

"We have a number of customers who come back year after year who buy stuff and this is important because it gives us a steady business. The quality of the stuff brings them back. Of course, with some things such as cauliflower, it is not so important. We find that the heads which will not grade as number ones can be sold at the roadside stands and that the customers are well satisfied with them. We belong to the Cauliflower Shippers' Association and ship only first class cauliflower to the Association. With most other produce however, we find that it is important to give them quality as they remember that longer than they do the price. We plan to get better than wholesale prices and yet sell produce at a price

which is below that which they must pay at the store.

"There seems to be a little difference of opinion between farmers and city people regarding prices which should be charged. Many times the farmer thinks that he should get the full retail price while the city man comes to the farm with the idea of saving money. Too many times the city consumer seems to feel that it does not cost the farmer anything to produce the things he sells. We believe in charging a price that is fair to us and to the buyer."

Two and one-half acres of strawberries are sold entirely from the stand. This is not entirely a retail proposition as grocers from Olean and other points usually go to Buffalo for their produce and frequently stop and buy from the stand rather than to buy from Buffalo. About

two acres of potatoes are grown, some of which are sold from the stand, usually to people who come out and buy enough to last them for the winter. Other products are cabbage, cauliflower, sweet corn, pickles and a few beets and carrots. Still another product which brings in some cash are gladiolae, both flowers and bulbs being sold.

A year ago last Labor Day sales of cucumbers alone amounted to \$125.

I asked Mr. Oliver whether he did any advertising and he replied that he carried an ad in the telephone book and that he also advertised to some extent in the local paper. The stand does not sell lunches and in fact nothing is sold except farm produce and a very large per cent of this is grown on the Oliver farm. Sometimes in the short season other products are purchased in order to hold the stand open. The stand is not open in the spring until crops are available to sell but from that time on it is kept open every day until late fall.

From what has been said it might be inferred that Mr. Oliver specializes in fruit and vegetables. Although this part of the business is important he also has a good sized dairy of twenty-five cows.

The development of good roads and the great increase in the number of cars has been responsible for the development of selling from farm to the consumer through the roadside stand. The man who has the right location and who follows Mr. Oliver's example of square dealing and quality products will find it an important method of selling fruits, vegetables and other products.—H. L. COSLINE.



The roadside stand of Mr. Charles Oliver near Chaffee, New York. Quality of produce and location help to make it a successful venture.

The Cabbage Harvest Has Started

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE cabbage situation continues to be a topic of absorbing interest in Western New York. As we have already pointed out a reduction of the canning crops acreage, the general abandonment of beans and the necessity



M. C. BURRITT.

of a good cash income crop caused a very general swing to cabbage throughout this section. The increase in various communities runs from 10 to 75 per cent and probably averages 25 to 50 per cent. Nature contributed by furnishing an unusually favorable season with frequent light rains and the stand and condition are far above normal. There are growers who believe that not more than fifty to sixty per cent of this crop can be marketed.

In the largest producing area in the country, Ontario County, the official estimates of the Department of Agriculture shows Domestic cabbage acreage 14 per cent above last season. Kraut cabbage 20 to 30 per cent higher and Danish 20 to 25 per cent more. In this county the growers are more experienced and the yields are higher. The condition of domestic cabbage in the country as a whole is 86 per cent, against a six year average of 83 per cent. The southern crop has not been large and the price has been very good until two or three weeks ago. Wisconsin's acreage is apparently about normal.

Cabbage Prices Start Low

Domestic cabbage is now ready for market in Ontario County. A few cars have already been shipped and the shipping season will actively commence during the week of August 8th. One grower planted his crop on June 3 and had three pound heads ready for market on August 3 or in just two months. This is unusual. The market price is not established at this writing. Dealers are holding off, some expecting to buy at two or three dollars a ton later. One man is reported to have offered twelve dollars a ton for two pound heads last week. The general expectation is that cabbage will sell well below the contract price of six and seven dollars per ton. The Kraut stocks are said to be used up and the making of kraut will no doubt be heavy at the low price. Buyers will likely be very discriminating and buy only the best. There is strong preference for small to medium heads.

How much does the grower have invested in these crops of cabbage and what is the minimum return that will bring him out without loss? Or how much will he lose if he fails to market the crop? Figures gathered by the State College of Agriculture show that in 1915 "the cost per acre averaged the lowest, being \$51 per acre, or \$6.37 per ton; in 1918 the cost per acre was highest being \$109 per acre or \$14.76 per ton. The cost of harvesting and delivering to the place of storing or shipping (included above) was lowest, \$1.46 in 1915 and highest, \$2.95 in 1918. The cost per ton depends more on yield than on costs per acre."

Costs Have Risen

It is apparent from a further study of the figures that costs have risen materially since 1915. Estimates based partly on my own records and partly on the college records indicate costs per acre varying according to conditions about as follows:

Fertilizer and manure	\$ 8-\$12
Seed	2- 3
Man Labor	25- 40
Horse Labor	6- 10
Use of Equipment (including tractor truck)	10- 20
Use of land	6- 10
Misc. (including interest)	3- 5
Totals	\$60-100

As cabbage yields vary from 5 to 15 tons per acre and probably average about 8 tons it will be seen that total costs including operators own labor and interest run from \$7.50 to \$12.50 per ton. If yields average 10 tons per acre this year as they give promise of doing now, on the better fields at least, the minimum cost per ton will be \$6 and the maximum \$10. An occasional grower will get 15 tons per acre or have exceptionally low costs and be able to break even at \$4 or \$5 per ton. When men are hard up for money they are willing to work for less and they may sell cabbage at \$5 per ton or even less. Generally speaking, however, if cabbage does not bring about six or eight dollars per ton F. O. B. it will not be harvested. One good grower of my acquaintance states that he must have seventy-five dollars per acre income to make cabbage pay out.

Threshing In Order Next

The first week in August has been a good one in Western New York. A majority of the wheat has been secured in the barns. Probably nearly 50 per cent of the oats and barley have been cut and a few crops have been hauled to the barns.

Another week will see threshing in full swing. A very few have threshed wheat already, these mostly in fields. Second cutting alfalfa is ready to harvest. Corn is beginning to tassel out and the last cultivation has generally been made. Early summer apples are ripe and have appeared in the public market where they bring from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel.—Hilton, New York, August 6, 1927.

A Combination of Grapes and Dairy Cows

(Continued from page 3)

need more attention to marketing and a start has been made. Our grapes go to the Chautauqua and Erie, which is a co-operative shipping association. They have been working with other cooperatives and with the buyers to get together on some plan of inspection so that the quality will be improved. In the past most of the grapes were packed in the field. Last fall ours were packed in a central packing house. There seems to be a trend in that direction and it makes for better quality than can be secured by field packing. Mr. Gladwyn of the vineyard laboratory of the State Experiment Station has helped a lot with this problem as well as with other problems of the grape grower such as fertilization, spraying and insect pests.

Close Pruning Improves Quality

"Mr. Gladwyn has been recommending that we prune our grapes closer and produce fewer bunches but of better size and quality. I followed this idea last year. Our grapes produced about three tons to the acre and the quality was good, and in addition to this there is a better wood growth for next year's crop.

"We try to get over the entire twenty acres with stable manure every year. We have not found it necessary to grow much in the way of cover crops. Weeds furnish

just as much humus as a cover crop unless a legume is grown. Adding stable manure favors the growth of weeds. We cultivate until midsummer and then let the weeds grow. We have used oats, rye and vetch to some extent for a cover crop."

Some idea of the troubles of the grape grower last fall is indicated by the fact that Mr. Persons grapes averaged \$26 a ton while the price is more commonly from \$70 to \$80 a ton. An acre of bearing grapes represents an investment of close to \$500.

Mr. Persons was working in the grapes when I arrived and I was interested in noting how he is replacing the vines that have died out, by running a cane down to the ground and then covering it with dirt for about a foot. This starts growth and in a few years is cut off from the parent plant. Mr. Persons explained that the root worm, one of the serious pests of grapes bothers less in this way than when small vines are set out alone.

The farm has six acres of apples, cherries and plums. "We spray the fruit several times, but have not yet practiced spraying the grapes though we expect it will be necessary soon. We have had a lot of equipment to buy and have held off in buying a sprayer for the grapes," said Mr. Persons.

Fruit Sold on Trees

"This fruit is somewhat of a sideline though it pays well. We sell most of it right here. Folks come and pick it themselves and seem to enjoy it. They make a picnic of the event and we get more than we could by selling it on the market.

"We have been growing some alfalfa for about ten years. I seeded eight acres last year and four this. I have been seeding it with oats, peas and barley, and I have had as high as 75 bushels to the acre. Last year was a poor year and I had 400 bushels from 10 acres. We also grow corn for silage."

Mr. and Mrs. Persons have three children. One girl who is eighteen and two boys, Paul and Edward who are fifteen and fourteen years old. All three are attending high school in Westfield.

With the exception of the grape harvest season, Mr. Persons hires one man by the year. It speaks well for both owner and man to say that the present man has worked for Mr. Persons for eleven years.

Mr. Persons is community chairman of the Chautauqua County Farm Bureau and is a member of Westfield Grange. He represents the Grange on the Chautauqua Forestry Council, an organization which is putting Chautauqua on the map by hiring the first county forester in the country.

Keeping Ford Fan Belt from Rubbing Timer

"If you have trouble with the fan belt on your Ford rubbing on the timer, here is a simple but effective remedy. Give the belt one turn; that is, run it right side out on the drive pulley and inside out on the fan pulley. I discovered this quite by accident, but it sure works fine. Ford owners, try it."—J. B.

We are certainly glad to get brief items of this sort on better car operation, repair ideas, handy kinks, time saving tips, and so on, especially on the more common types of automobiles. Pass along any good ideas you may have stumbled on or worked out, and give the other readers a chance to try them out.

Celery Seed Can Be Kept Several Years

Will celery seed grow that has been kept for a year?—M. H., New York.

CELERY seed retains its ability to germinate for several years. Many commercial growers buy their seed a year ahead and try it out to see if it is true to variety or strain.

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

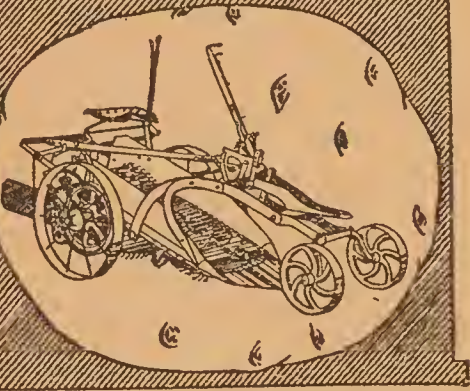
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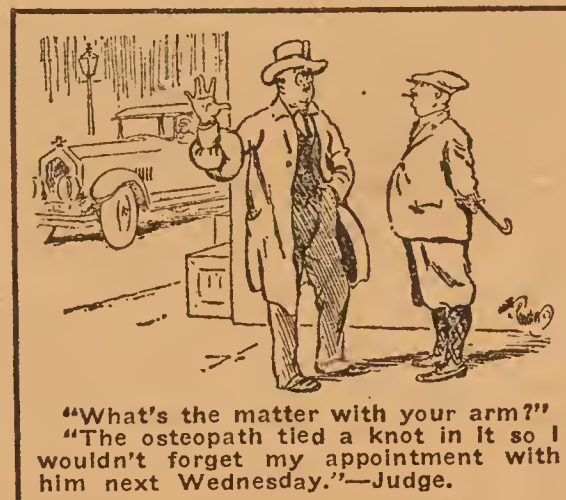
for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of any person who steals Poultry from an American Agriculturist Subscriber who has a Service Bureau sign Posted on his place.

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"What's the matter with your arm?"
"The osteopath tied a knot in it so I wouldn't forget my appointment with him next Wednesday."—Judge.

World's Poultry Congress

Exhibits from 42 Countries at Ottawa

AUTHOR'S NOTE:—
In my first article I

shall try to give a general impression of the World's Poultry Congress and the immense exhibits in connection with it. In the next article I will give a summary of the more important papers delivered at the Congress, at least those containing information of practical value to Eastern poultrymen and women.—W. H. L.

By W. H. LLOYD

is head of the U. S. Delegation. Many

American concerns, have exhibits here. Nearly every agriculture college is represented. All the officials of the American Poultry Association are here. Poultry breeders galore "from the States"—as the folks in Canada say—are here. We have seen cars from Washington to Massachusetts and from Michigan to Florida on the exhibition grounds.

RECORDING the events at the World's Poultry Congress held at Ottawa, Canada, July 27 to August 4, is like reporting a great Farmers' Week at one of our state agricultural colleges, an immense state fair and a visit to a strange and foreign country. The World's Poultry Congress is all these things rolled into one.

Delegates from 42 countries, practically every state in the union and all nine provinces of Canada make this a picturesque human assemblage. There is Mohammed Askar Bey, the affable and genial delegate from Egypt with his Red fez, representing the world's oldest civilization. The Governor General of Canada, Lord Willingdon, and his wife have been frequent congress visitors. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and his party who are now touring Canada, visited the Poultry exhibition August 3.

President and Organizer

Edward Brown of London, organizer and president of the World's Poultry Congress, drops into the sectional meetings frequently and shows from his conversation and manners that he carries his 76 years lightly. Prof. Don Salvado Castello, Spain's representative, is heartily greeted wherever he goes, especially by those who attended the World's Poultry Congress held at Barcelona in 1924.

Holland's representative, Mr. W. B. Wilton, is another striking personage. His energetic manner and perfect English have endeared him to all congress visitors. Mr. Wilson ascribes great benefits to the first World's Poultry Congress held in his small country and states that the poultry industry of that kingdom has grown by leaps and bounds since that time in 1921.

Still another prominent individual who has won the hearts of poultry congress members is none other than the American ambassador to Canada, the first official representative of the United States to the Dominion. Mr. Phillips received possibly more applause than any other speaker at the opening of the congress, probably because of the large number of United States citizens in the audience.

We could go on and on in the listing of prominent people at the poultry congress. For instance it seems as if the entire staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is here together with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Renick W. Dunlap. Dr. M. A. Jull, poultryman for the U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Hens From All Over the World

Coming from the human angle of the congress to the exhibition—the Canadian term for exposition—we find the entire grounds of Lansdowne Park, where the Central Canada Exhibition is held each year, we find every building given over to exhibits. The main building or coliseum houses the 5016 birds from all over the world. Every known variety of poultry and pigeons is represented, from the Asil, or fighting fowl of India, to the common varieties found in the farmyards of Canada and the United States such as the White Leghorns, Barred Rock, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, etc.

In addition to the chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, and a whole room full of rabbits leave one impressed with the dignity and magnitude of the poultry industry. The American Poultry Association has one whole room full of birds in addition to the birds in the regular United States exhibit. These birds are the embodiment of the fine points in the American Standard. Another entire room is devoted to an exhibition of the Canadian record of performance work and here enthroned in the center of this exhibit is Maizie, the charming White Leghorn owned by the University of British Columbia that at present holds the World's Record of 352 eggs laid in 365 days.

Chick Industry Represented

The International Baby Chick Association has an extensive exhibit showing the growth of the chick industry in the United States. At the present time Ohio leads in the total output of baby chicks. The entire Middle West is thickly dotted with hatcheries and represents the greatest chick producing center in the world. New Jersey is the center of another large production section while the third rapidly growing section is on the Pacific Coast.

Each of the provinces of Canada has large and beautiful exhibits, telling of the advantages of their particular territory. Canada is essentially an agricultural country, much of it undeveloped, hence the great stress laid upon agricultural possibilities. There are 300,000,000 acres of agricultural land in Canada of which 140,000,000 are occupied by farms.

Coming to the International building one finds exhibits by the United States showing the essential of good poultry culture, the development of the poultry

(Continued on page 9)



Buy 6-ply tires--it pays

THE Kelly-Springfield 4-ply balloon is as good a 4-ply tire as it is possible to build today, and for city use, where road conditions are ideal, it is giving very satisfactory service on light cars.

For the kind of work, however, that a car usually gets in the country, tires of a sturdier, heavier construction are needed.

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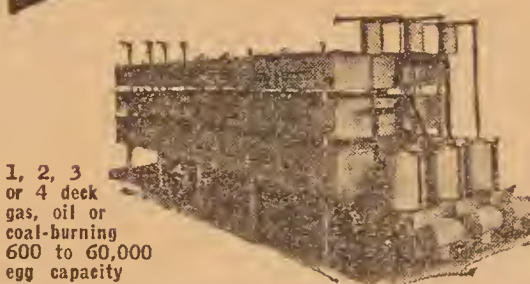
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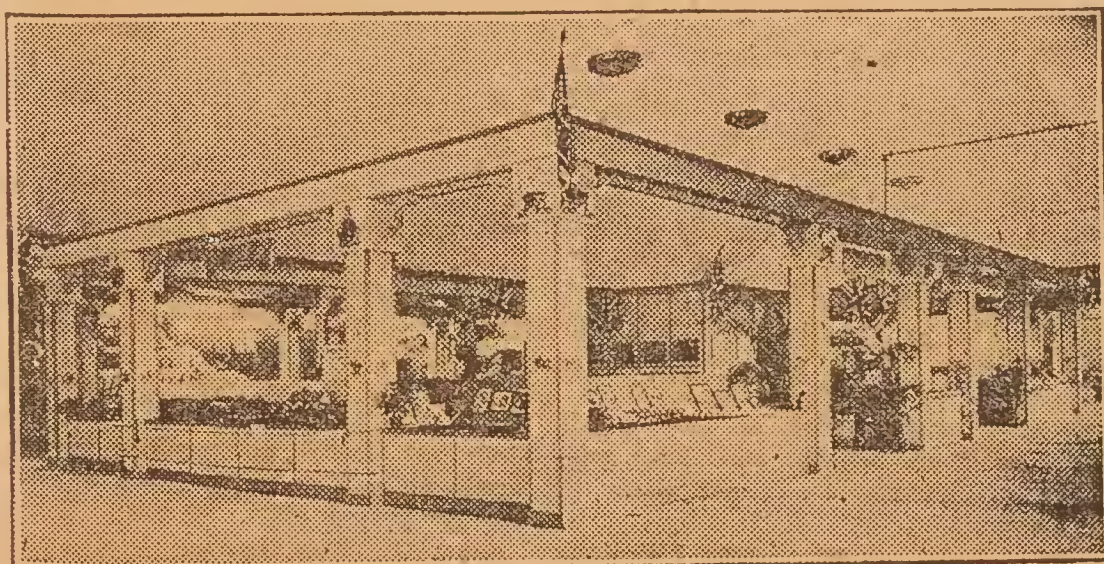
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The British Exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress.

Production Should Determine Feed

A Few Pointers That Will Help Fill the Milk Cans This Fall

By E. J. PERRY

New Jersey Dairy Extension Specialist

A COW'S digestive apparatus differs from that of the horse, the pig, and most other animals. When full grown her four stomachs have a combined capacity of 120 to 180 quarts. As the camel was especially created to carry large amounts of water as insurance against thirst when traversing the desert, so it seems that the lowly cow has been designed as a storhouse for the roughage of the field. The way and manner in which a cow can take such huge quantities of rough, coarse grasses and fodders and elaborate from them the highly digestible and nutritious substance known as milk, constitutes a revelation that is interesting to say the least.

The cow is primarily a roughage consuming animal. Without roughage she survives only with difficulty. Calves have been fed on milk only, for several months to ascertain the results. On the average such calves live from 7 to 11 months. Hence, there is good reason for the statement that the classes of dairy feeds rank in importance as follows: Hay, silage, and concentrates. The good cow wants first of all the amount of roughage and grain established by feeding trials in about these proportions:

Each Cow In Herd Must Be Studied

Feed 1 pound of hay and three pounds of corn silage per 100 pounds of live weight and 1 pound of grain for each three pounds of milk in the case of Jersey or Guernsey cows, and 1 pound of grain for each 3½ or 4 pounds of milk when feeding Holsteins or Ayrshires. But these rules are only a starting point. Each man, in addition, must conduct his own Experiment Station to a considerable extent. Every cow needs to be studied individually. As with people, cows are often whimsical, have idiosyncrasies and must be pampered if any work is to be realized from them. Some cows weighing the same and producing alike, require different amounts of grain.

Of all the hays, alfalfa, soybeans, or clover are preferable for milch cows. Throughout the East the growing and use of alfalfa are increasing by leaps and bounds. Splendid yields are being secured and it is the exception to hear of a man who cannot grow it. Second or third cutting is best for milk making. In addition to ample amounts of protein and fat and carbohydrates, well cured alfalfa is rich in vitamins and minerals. A good legume hay eliminates the need for such high protein grain mixtures. A grain ration carrying 16 to 18% total protein is ample when fed with alfalfa or soybean hay.

Hundreds of Commercial Mixtures—Which?

Never in the history of feeding farm animals has there been such keen competition among feed salesmen as there is today. Many farmers who have to depend for the most part on their milk check for a living, are at a loss to know how to determine the brand of feed they should use. It is a serious and difficult question. Most well known standard grain mixtures sold today are good. They usually possess the following characteristics: Variety of ingredients, bulk, palatability, and digestibility. To those who use commercial feeds our advice in a few words regarding the ration to buy is this: Buy that reputable mixture which furnishes the most digestible protein and total digestible nutrients for the dollar, keeping in mind the already mentioned desirable characteristics that a good grain mixture should possess. Then if the mixture gives good results at the milk pail, continue using it.

That Weak Link

The weakest link in the feeding chain among Eastern dairymen today is the link:—feeding according to production. With such high priced feeds as we have to buy,

today, to say nothing of the price of a cow or the cost of raising her, one would think that the scoop shovel, the candy bucket, wash basin and similar feed measures would have disappeared. Does the grocer ever guess at the weight of sugar he puts in a customer's bag? I reality the cow man is selling his feed to his cows, each of which is a machine. The use of the milk records of each cow will make possible feeding according to production. Feeding constitutes approximately 60 per cent of the cost of producing milk. It is the most variable of all factors. Labor cost, taxes, insurance, interest and hauling charges remain fairly stationary. There are many painstaking dairymen today who do almost everything that they ought to do in the way of correct management except feed according to production. They are saving at the spigot and leaking at the bung hole. The records are the dairymen's "pillar of fire by night and cloud by day." There are five main reasons why a cow having access to plenty of roughage should receive her daily grain allowance in amounts based on her milk flow. These reasons are:

- 1—Induces maximum Production. Each cow received the nutrients which her capacity demands.
- 2—Saves feed.
- 3—Promotes the health of the cows and helps to preserve a steady milk flow.
- 4—Systematizes feeding.
- 5—Permits the eating of ample roughage.

Fighting the Japanese Beetle in New Jersey

(Continued from page 5)

ing it with the lead oleate coated arsenate of lead. This huge scale spraying operation has resulted in driving the pest from certain towns. The trees and shrubs in these localities are practically uninjured. Instead of being in the center of the beetle area, the average passerby would think that the pests were hundreds of miles away. Moorestown, Beverly and Edgewater Park are examples of towns that have clubbed together, bought their spray ingredients at wholesale and have driven the beetle from their communities. These towns have used the lead coated arsenate of lead with complete success and they have found it necessary to spray only once to get a complete control. A drive through these towns is ample evidence that the beetle can be brought under control. There is not a tree in any of the towns that has been defoliated when once it has been carefully sprayed.

Neighboring towns have followed closely the experience of Moorestown and they too are contemplating similar campaigns another year. Fruit growers who have suffered heavy losses by not spraying are planning for more effective work next season. With the farm folks and the town people taking an offensive move against the foe, it looks as if the beetle is going to have a rather tough time in the future compared with the ease in which he has roamed over this vast area in the Middle Atlantic States with hardly a restriction.

Hard Times Ahead for Beetles

Capitalizing on a particular weakness of the beetle and still employing the spray gun, the entomologists have developed another scheme for getting the pest. While primarily a chewing insect, the development of pyrethum soap has opened up another avenue for the control of the beetle that is likely to prove effective on a community basis. In the early days of the infestation, the cry was to trap the beetle and the laboratory discovered that a substance called geraniol appealed to a beetles weaker nature much stronger than the most tempting food.

The geraniol can now be used to draw beetles to a certain locality and after they have flocked into the trees, the pyrethum

Intimate acquaintance with the changing feeding methods of thousands of dairymen covering a period of 12 years has revealed examples of increased profits and savings that are almost unbelievable. So often these increased returns have had to be attributed more to "how it was fed" than to "what was fed." In one instance a New Jersey dairyman with 25 milking cows saved \$105.00 the first month after he entered the cowtesting association and fed the grain "according to production." No cows had freshened or been added to the herd. The tested asked for the privilege of publishing the figures, promising that he would not use the man's name. This member replied. "Publish the facts and use my name in connection with them. I've been feeding foolishly and will corroborate your figures. There are others making the same mistake I have made." Many such examples could be cited wherever records are kept and used as a guide. The day is here when the scales are worth as much in front of the cows as they are behind her—but they must be used behind her first. Literally they don't have to be used in front of her, but a measure of known capacity in pounds of grain mixture should be in constant possession of the feeder.

Only a beginning has been made in the science of feeding. Suffice it to say however that those who are today showing the highest profits as revealed by the cowtesting associations and other forms of record keeping are operating according to the generally accepted rules of feeding which we have attempted to state briefly.

soap sprayed on the tree results in the death of thousands and even tens of thousands of the beetles in a few minutes, with numbers being killed instantly. This method of control has unlimited possibilities for communities that are over ridden with beetles. The materials are cheap, easily applied and if the beetles are abundant this method can reduce the infestation in short order.

The entomologists have sprayed beetles with yellow paint and then liberated or sprayed geraniol on a tree a mile away. In less than an hour these yellow coated beetles have been found in the traps or flying around the geraniol coated tree.

Parasites Promise Control

Regardless of the sweeping success in controlling the beetle by spraying the ultimate control measures must be purely biological. In its native home the beetle is not a serious pest due to the presence of the parasites and it is the hope and the intention of our entomologists to produce the same condition in the United States that exists in the Orient. With this idea in mind, entomologists from this country have spent years here at Riverton and abroad, travelling all over Japan, Korea, China and parts of Siberia to find those best adapted to combat the beetle in America. About one dozen has been found and some of these have been imported, reared in the laboratory, liberated in the field and are now firmly established over an area of 70 square miles in New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the beetles are the most numerous.

Three of the most active of the parasites in the Far East are included in those imported and now firmly established in the center of the beetle territory and they are being reinforced with additional importations from time to time from Japan and other oriental countries.

With the modern sprays already being used satisfactorily by the farmers and orchardists, whole communities driving the beetle from their midst and a most satisfactory spread of the parasite, the movement against the Japanese Beetle is gaining and the future looks brighter than the average person realizes.



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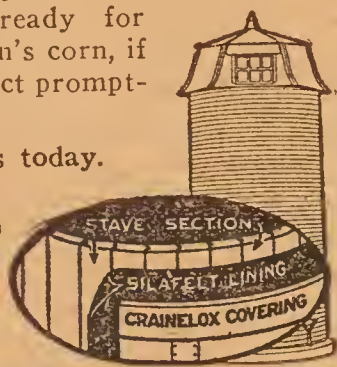
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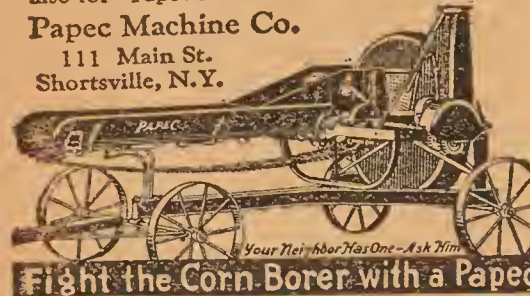


writes J. C. Willard, Philadelphia, N.Y. "High-speed cutters are dangerous and take more power. No matter how crooked the stalks, the Third Roll takes them through." "We ran six days without a stop of any kind at all," reports S. M. Richardson, Smith Grove, Ky.

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The Hog Market Outlook

(Continued from page 3)

ances of hams, shoulders, bacon and pickled pork from the United States to all countries from January 1 to July 23 dropped to 142,780,000 pounds against 233,603,000 pounds a year previous. Lard exports were only 389,636,000 pounds against 423,428,000 pounds in the same period of 1926. Exports of meats are now down to the pre-war level. The shortage of fats abroad has not been fully made up, however, and lard exports remain about 25 per cent above pre-war.

So much for developments to date. The future hinges on the number of hogs remaining to be marketed in the next eight months and how rapidly production is curtailed. In both cases, the world situation must be reckoned with.

Spring Pig Crop Heavy

The June pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that the 1927 spring pig crop in the United States was 3.5 per cent greater than a year previous. In the corn belt, which furnishes most of the commercial supply, the increase was 2 per cent. The increase in the corn belt amounts to about 700,000 head. A corresponding gain in market receipts from October to March next is to be expected, plus a further gain if cholera losses are not severe this fall. In the fall of 1926, the number lost from cholera was probably 1,000,000 head more than usual. In addition, any further liquidation of herds would mean still more of an increase in the market supply. Altogether, it will not be surprising if the number of hogs marketed during the coming fall and winter is 2,000,000 head greater than a year previous. This would be an increase of about 10 per cent.

Owing to the prevailing ratio between hogs and corn and the poor corn crop outlook, the early fall months are likely to witness a heavy movement of light hogs to market. This will accelerate the usual seasonal decline in prices at that time. Marketing at light weight will reduce the poundage of pork, however, and offset much of the prospective increase in numbers.

Prospects Poor for Next Winter

The market is now undergoing a seasonal rally from the extreme low point reached early in June. This strength may last until mid-September, but the autumn drop is likely to carry the market lower than in June. The low point in hog prices for this cycle is quite likely to be seen some time this fall or winter.

The June pig survey indicated that farmers were planning for a larger crop of fall pigs than in 1926, but the actual farrowings have always fallen far short of the intentions reports. This is particularly likely to be true when the corn-hog ratio is unfavorable. The survey was interpreted as indicating the probability of an actual decrease in the fall pig crop in the corn belt with some increase in other sections, notably the south.

Probably Fewer Hogs in 1928

If the corn-hog ratio remains unfavorable next fall and winter, as it seems quite likely to do, then the spring pig crop of 1928 is likely to be reduced and market receipts in the fall of 1928 will be smaller than in 1927. This points to the likelihood that hog prices will start their upward climb in the next cycle by the middle of 1928. The corn-hog ratio is likely to become favorable again before 1928 is over.

Foreign conditions also seem likely to work out in such a way as to favor higher hog prices in the latter half of 1928 than in the same period in 1927. The unfavorable feeding ratio will probably bring about curtailment of production and lighter market receipts. In fact, the change may occur sooner abroad than in this country, since the onset of the unfavorable ratio took place earlier. This will pave the way for larger exports just when supplies available in this country are diminish-

ing and will enhance the upswing in prices.

Domestic demand should be well sustained. There is a possibility that industrial conditions will become less favorable within a year, although no symptoms of the change are in sight as yet. On the other hand, demand should be stimulated by lower retail prices for hog products and the probability of higher prices for beef.

World's Poultry Congress

(Continued from page 7)

industry in the United States and an exposition of how poultry products and eggs are marketed. This exhibit occupies the center of the International Building and is the finest of the many departmental exhibits we have seen at many shows in the United States.

Great Britain, Spain, Holland and many other countries have exhibits but those which attract the most attention are those of India and Egypt. The Egyptian exhibit consists of an incubator such as is used today in Egypt and was used 4,000 years before Christ. It is a large structure built of clay. A fire is built in one end to supply the heat. The eggs are carefully turned during the process of incubation and tested at the end of the first week for fertility. The fire is maintained for the first two weeks and the heat in the building walls is sufficient for the third week. This exhibit is quite a contrast with the mammoth coal and electrically heated incubators and brooders shown by American and Canadian manufacturers and from which come the majority of the baby chicks used in the United States.

India—The Original Home of Poultry

In the Indian exhibit are two types of fowl—the Jungle Fowl or Gallus Bankiva, from which are said to have descended all our modern breed of chickens, and the Asil or fighting fowl. These latter birds are large, extremely vigorous fowl that live to the ripe old age of 30 and even 40 years of age. The hens of this breed have been known to lay at the ripe old age (for a hen) of 18 years. This vigor is at least partially accounted for by the conditions under which the fowl are kept. Sanitary conditions are none too good and a bird has to have stamina to withstand the environment. The Asil are not champions when it comes to laying, their average output per year being 18 or 20 eggs, although where kept under more favorable conditions they have been known to lay 70 or 80 eggs a year.

In the commercial exhibits are nearly every known brand of commercial feeds, poultry house equipment, incubators and brooders, etc., a veritable paradise for the visiting poultryman, and they are here in throngs. Not one day since the exhibition opened has the attendance run less than 10,000 and on Saturday it went to nearly 20,000.

Sight-Seeing Too

To the visitor from the States there is much of interest outside of the poultry congress. Ottawa is a fine old city, the seat of the Dominion government, and Parliament Hill is a never ending mecca for visitors. On several occasions there have been special carillon recitals for the visitors, the carillon, or chimes, in the main Parliament building being the finest on the continent. The big bell which tolls the hours is reputed to be a duplicate of Big Ben in St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

In many ways Ottawa impresses the visitor. To some it seems quite quaint. The prevalence of French signs and in many cases French language gives it an old world touch. The absence of any traffic lights, so common in the states, makes driving confusing. It is one city

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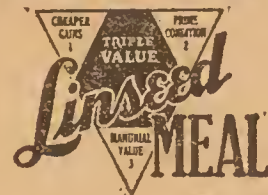
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INSTEAD have a reliable Silo in readiness for any emergency. Then if your belated corn fails to mature; is nipped by an early frost, or becomes infested with the corn borer you won't suffer loss. In a Unadilla Silo all such corn becomes succulent, nutritious feed.

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UNADILLA SILOS

where there are more Fords than any other brand of automobile, due to the higher price of automobiles. The streets at all times appear like a small town in the States on Saturday night ten years ago because people cross the street anywhere here.

Visiting a strange country is always illuminating and perhaps the most striking thing of all in Canada is the extreme courtesy of everyone. In Ottawa the men even give their seats to the women on the street cars, an art that has almost died out in the United States. It makes an American stop and think.

So much for the general impressions of the poultry congress and the cities we have visited in attending it.

FINE GRADE HOLSTEINS

Two loads, big, breedy, milky, young Aug. and Sept. cows, udders and teats perfect.—untested. One load Aug. and Sept. cows—tested. One load strippers—both tested and untested.

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HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.

Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	2.95	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.46	
Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for August, 1926 was \$2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The July surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.58 per cwt. for Class 1.

July Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following July prices for 3.5% milk:	
Gross	\$2.30
Expenses	.06
Net Pool Price	2.24
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10

Net Cash Price to Farmers\$2.14

The net cash price to farmers in July 1926 was for 3% \$1.85 (\$1.95 for 3.5%) The July 1925 net cash price to farmers was \$1.75 (3%).

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for July 1927 is \$2.30½ per hundred. This is equivalent to \$2.50½ for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for July a year ago was \$2.22 for 3% milk. The July 1925 Sheffield price was \$2.18½.

BUTTER RECOVERS FROM SLUMP

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 10, 1926
Higher			
than extra	41¼-41¾	41-41½	41½-42
Extra (92 sc)	40¾	40¼-40½	41
84-91 score	37-40¼	37-40	33½-40½
Lower G'ds	35-36½	35-36	33

A slightly firmer tone developed at the opening of business on Monday, August 8.

Eggs. Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.** 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

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You will ship to us if you want to get best prices, perfect marketing service, and the benefit of increased outlets due to our new splendid feeding station. Write for tags, coops, or any information desired.

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\$1400 Secures 146 Acre Farm
3 Horses, 13 Cattle, 28 Acres Corn
Oats, potatoes, cabbage, millet, garden besides large amount hay, furniture, 350 poultry, sugar outfit, elder mill, full farm equipment thrown in; dandy house big enough for 2 families, large barns, hen houses for 600 birds; short walk motor bus, near RR & market town, 85 acres level crop land, 30-cow spring-watered pasture, estimated 4000 cords stovewood, 100,000 ft. timber, sugar grove & 100 fruit trees. Age forces sale; only \$1400 for all \$1400 needed. **J. H. TOBIN, Strout Agency, 19 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.**

Big Concrete Hwy Farm Equipped, 65 Miles to N. Y.

In prosperous Orange Co., motor bus service to Middletown. 148 acres, 60 in tillage with 20 acres rich black manure for celery, onions, etc. Income last year \$5500; good 8-room house with furnace heat, large barn. Carries \$6000 Federal Farm Loan, runs 33 years; full price only \$11,000 with 15 cows, young stock, bull, horses, hens, equipment & furniture; part cash. Great value. **J. J. KOLLER, Strout Agency, 90 North St., Middletown, N. Y.**

Money-Making 328 Acre Farm Crops, 3 Horses, 28 Cows and

Heifers, bull, sheep, hogs, hens, complete machinery (lot new) vehicles, tools, furniture, hay, corn, oats, potatoes, vegetables, etc., all go; fish & ice pond, 120 acres easily worked fields, pasture for 70 head, estimated 5000 cords stovewood, 2000 sugar maples, fruit; good 9-room house, large basement barn, etc., easy drive, all advantages. Woman's low price \$7500, part cash. **A. W. REDMOND, Strout Agency, Arkville, N. Y.**

Buyers showed more willingness to carry larger stocks, new speculative interests developed and to help along, Chicago prices advanced 1 cent. The market made an advance of ¼ cent on Tuesday. Receipts were fairly liberal for the season but in view of the higher Chicago price sellers demanded and received the advance without much difficulty.

Some operators feel that it is a mistake to force prices up now in view of good supplies available and fair prospects for production but the indications are for good market until the speculative interest that developed after last week's decline is satisfied.

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports 15,336,910 pounds of butter in storage in Greater New York on August 1 compared with 8,804,097 pounds on July 1 and 16,557,422 on August 1 last year.

One hundred and forty-five warehouses in New York State reported 23,053,858 pounds on August 1, compared with 13,332,670 on July 1 and 22,950,430 on August 1 last year.

CHEESE STEADY

STATE FLATS	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 10, 1926
Fresh Fancy	25½-26¼	24½-26	23-23½
Fresh Av'ge	25-26	24-25	21-21½
Held Fancy	27½-28½	27½-28½	—
Held Av'ge	25-26	25-26½	—

The cheese market is firm and shows an increase over last week's quotation. Western advices have continued firm. There have been relatively more fresh State White flats than colored and the later have been especially firm. Some early made State flats are reported as exceeding quotations for fresh.

EGG MARKET TURNS UPWARD

NEARBY WHITE	Aug 9	Aug 2	Aug. 10, 1926
Selected Extras	42-44	38-40	45-49
Av'ge Extras	40-41	35-37	41-44
Extra Firsts	37-39	30-33	39-40
Firsts	32-35	28-	36-38
Gathered	32-37	26-31	36-39
Pullets	18-29	26-28	24-36
BROWNS			
Fancy	36-40	32-37	38-42

The egg market is strong and prices have increased. Receipts are good for the season but the demand is also excellent and has resulted in a decrease of storage stocks while at the same time last year there was an accumulation.

The market is especially firm in the highest qualities, although in some instances dealers are declining to pay the higher prices and are turning to storage stocks.

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports 990,558 cases of eggs

in storage in Greater New York on August 1 compared to 982,000 on July 1, and 873,854 cases on August 1 last year. There was considerably less frozen eggs in storage than on August 1 last year.

POULTRY MARKET STRONGER

FOWLS	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 10, 1926
Colored	27	22-23	25-26
Leghorn	22-24	17-20	21-24
BROILERS			
Colored	28	20-33	26-28
Leghorn	22-26	20-26	22-25
DUCKS, Nearby	18-22	18-24	28

The low quotations the first of last week resulted in reduced shipments which in turn strengthened the market in live poultry on August 8. Prices upstate failed to drop as low as prices on the New York Market last week which resulted in more local marketing or in holding back poultry for a more favorable market.

On August ninth the market was active. There was some disposition to ask 28 cents

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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for heavy fowls but in view of the fair supplies 27 cents was asked to assist in the movement of broilers. Small broilers sold slowly. The following Hebrew holidays will be of interest to poultry shippers.

New Year—September 27, 28. Best market days, September 23 and 24. Fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Day of Atonement—October 6. Best market days October 3 and 4. All prime stock wanted, especially spring chickens and roosters.

Feast of Tabernacles—October 11 and 12. Best market days October 7 and 8. Fat fowls, ducks and fat geese especially.

Feast of Law—October 19 and 20. Best market days, October 14 to 17. Prime quality of all kinds wanted.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Last Year
Wheat (Sept)	1.41½	1.37½	1.40
Corn (Sept)	1.11½	1.04½	.85½
Oats (Sept)	.48¾	.44	.42½

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Last Year
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.53½	1.49¼	1.48¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.27½	1.20½	.99
Oats, No. 2	.58	.53½	.51¼

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 6	July 30	Last Year
G'd'd Oats	34.50	31.50	
Sp'g Bran	29.50	25.75	
H'd Bran	31.00	27.25	
Stand'd Mids	37.00	26.50	
Soft W. Mids	41.00	32.00	
Flour Mids	41.00	30.50	
Red Dog	46.00	36.50	
Wh. Hominy	39.00	34.00	
Yel. Hominy	39.00	34.00	
Corn Meal	44.50	35.00	
Gluten Feed	36.00	37.75	
Gluten Meal	46.50	47.75	
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	34.75	
41% C. S. Meal	41.00	37.50	
43% C. S. Meal	43.00	39.00	
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.50	48.00	

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

Further spread of black rust in the spring wheat areas of both Canada and the United States, together with only moderate offerings of high quality winter wheat, strengthened the wheat market during the week ending August 6, according to the *Weekly Grain Market Review* of the United States Department of Agriculture. The slow progress of the corn crop influenced by cool weather caused a further advance in the prices of that grain. Oats prices took a sharp upward trend as threshing returns showed considerable light weight and poor quality grain. The rye market did not follow the advance in wheat because of favorable new crop prospects and increased hedging pressure which developed during the week. Barley and flax were steady.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There has been little change in the hay market. The demand has been fair for large bales but quiet for small bales. On

August ninth, No. 1 timothy and light mixtures was quoted at \$25 to \$26 for large bales and \$22 for small bales. No. 2 brought \$22 and \$24 for large bales and \$20 to \$21 for small. No. 3 and poorer went as low as \$16 to \$21. Rye straw was quoted at \$25 to \$26.

POTATO MARKET QUIET

The potato market gained some strength on the ninth but in general there is not much change. Virginias in barrels were quoted from \$3 to \$3.31, Long Island in 165 lbs. sacks, \$3.25 and \$3.50 and New Jersey No. 1 in 150 lbs. sacks, \$2.75 and \$3.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Prime live veal calves brought from \$16.75 to \$17 on the ninth. Fair to good were quoted at \$15 to \$16.50 with lower grades down to as low as \$9.50 for culls.

Spring lambs were quoted at \$14 and \$14.50 for prime, \$11 to \$13.75 for common to medium and \$9 to \$10 for culls.

Steers brought from \$9 to \$13, bulls from \$6 to \$7.25 and cows from \$3.50 for light weights up to \$8.50 for heavies.

Country dressed veal calves continue to arrive sparingly, trade is slow and the market rules unsatisfactory. Prime to choice country dressed veal brought from 21 to 22 cents with lower grades down as low as 12 cents.

Live rabbits have been selling slow and quoted at 20 and 22 cents.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from the Market News Service, U. S. D. A.

Hay markets held about steady with continued light receipts and moderate demand. Timothy markets were strong, receipts of good quality hay both old and new being rather light. Western and middlewestern alfalfa markets were draggy with trading of small volume. Prairie offerings were limited and demand was limited.

Moderate offerings of most feeds were readily absorbed and prices averaged steady to slightly higher. Production of wheat feeds are below last year because of dull demand for flour. Demand for bran was dull but the light supply of middlings was readily taken. New crop cottonseed meal was more freely offered and new meal was quoted about \$1.50 below prices of the old. Linseed meal prices were barely steady with only a limited volume of trading. The high prices of corn caused a generally firm market for gluten and hominy feed although resellers were offering gluten feed at about 50c per ton below manufacturers' quotations. Alfalfa meal ruled steady to firm.

Butter markets were nervous and unsettled. Receivers of goods were free sellers, but buyers operated cautiously. Production showed usual seasonal decline. Into-storage movement checked somewhat.

Cheese markets continued firm. Dealers are holding closely to asking prices. Production showed decreases each week, about the same as last year.

Egg markets are firm and prices have advanced 2c to 3c on most grades. With good demand, particularly for finer quality eggs, current stocks kept fairly well cleared. Into-storage movement has shifted to an out-of-storage movement; stocks in storage about 10 per cent greater than a year ago.

Poultry markets are firm; prices on live poultry slightly higher. Dressed poultry practically unchanged.

Prices of fruits and vegetables are comparatively high, because of lighter receipts. Potato markets recovered and prices of peaches and lettuce were soaring. Watermelons advanced. Onions and cantaloupes were tending slightly downward. Green peas proved to be a good market value.

Fishkill Farms on Holstein Honor Roll

THE name of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner of Fishkill Farms and publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST appears in nineteenth place on the list of owners of purebred Holstein herds appearing on this year's honor list. The names of 246 breeders from all parts of the country appear on this list.

The Holstein Friesian Association has worked out a point system for listing these owners in order of merit. For example 25 points are given to the leader in butter fat for the year in each class, 20 points for the leader in each class in milk and a decreasing number of points for other official records. No points are given for records made when the milk tested over 5% or less than 3%.

Pure bred Holsteins from Fishkill Farms appeared on the roll of honor on ten occasions due to tests made in classes B and C and won 94 points for butter fat records and 58 for milk production records for a total of 152 points.

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I DIDN'T know it, but Prince Albert was just the tobacco I had been looking for all the time. I hate to think of the time we lost getting together. But let that go. We're all set now—me and the pipe and P. A. We've been pals from the very first puff.

I had a hunch I was going to like P. A. the minute I got that breath of Nature's noblest gift to pipe-smokers. What a treat! It made me think of a hike through the woods, when the trees and the vines are in full leaf. I found the taste "as advertised" by the aroma.

Cool as a customs-inspector. Sweet as the thought you have nothing to hide. Mild as a milk-shake, yet with that full-bodied flavor that satisfies your smoke-taste right down to the ground. That's Prince Albert, Fellows. They don't *come* any better.

No matter how set you appear to be on a smoke-program, try P. A. I give

you my word, no other tobacco that ever came down the pike ever brought so much downright satisfaction out of a pipe. "That fellow knew his groceries," you'll say, or words to that effect.

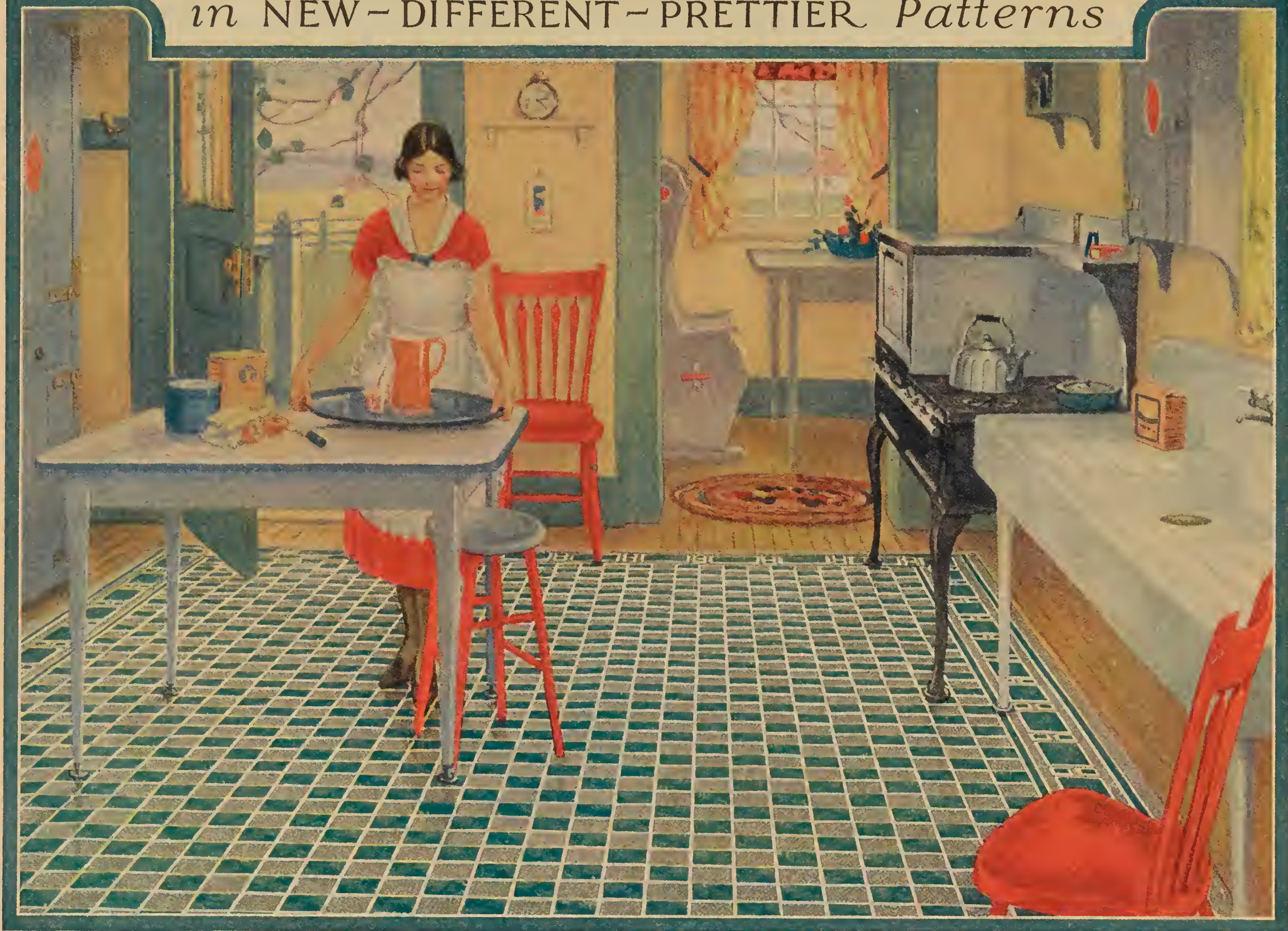
P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

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Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns



NOTHING would be more suitable for the kitchen (that most lived-in-room in the house) than this lovely rug of Armstrong's Linoleum in the green-and-white tile pattern. Colorful, simple in design, clean looking, it is far prettier than that old wood floor, and much easier to keep clean! Just a light mopping keeps it bright, shiny, and new-looking.

Resilient, quiet to the tread and *tough*, it will give years of wear. It is so flexible and pliant, too, that it can easily be rolled up and moved from room to room. Yet an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug costs little—the price is now amazingly low, lower than it ever has been.

Besides the tile pattern illustrated for the kitchen, there are 19 new patterns of Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs now being shown in the stores. These new rugs are more than merely new designs. They are really new creations in

Why not brighten the kitchen with a touch of color?

beauty and coloring. Rugs of genuine Jaspé linoleum with an overlaid border, rugs with a single all-over design without repetition, patterns you must see to realize fully their unusual attractiveness.

Now, with these new Armstrong Rug patterns, you can have the beauty of design and charm of color together with the practical advantages of a smooth-surface rug. . . . Not only in the kitchen, but the best rooms in the house—living-room, dining-room, bedroom. Many of these new patterns are made in the extra-large sizes, 12 ft. by 12 ft., and 12 ft. by 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes.



In the main illustration:
Pattern No. 867
Above: Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 727
Right: Pattern No. 960



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"Rugs of Practical Beauty" shows a charming array of these new Armstrong Linoleum Rugs in full color. You will enjoy making your selection before you go to the store. There is no charge, simply write for this booklet to the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1018 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Penna.

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The Farm News

Mayor Walker Gets Justice Kelby's Report on Milk Graft

ABOUT a year ago Mayor Walker of New York City appointed former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Kelby as a special investigator in the milk graft scandal which had been discovered some time previously in the New York City Health Department. On August 9, after nearly a year's work, Justice Kelby submitted his report to the Mayor.

A short review of the events leading up to his appointment might not be out of place. Nearly two years ago, during the election campaign, rumors were circulated that graft was rampant in the Health Department but at that time many considered it as political muck-raking, no proof was forthcoming and the rumors gradually died down. After Doctor Louis I. Harris was made Commissioner of Health by Mayor Walker he began to discover suspicious circumstances and a thorough investigation under his direction finally resulted in the trial and conviction of four men and the dismissal or resignation of a number of employees of the Department who were concerned or suspected of guilty knowledge.

The graft investigation centered around Thomas Clougher, who was secretary to former Commissioner Monaghan. During the trial of Clougher, Danziger, who acted as a go-between, Kehoe former assistant corporation counsel and Kautzmann who was in charge of the "Special Service Squad" were found to be in the plot. Evidence was given to show that an enormous amount of bribery was going on, particularly in regard to the bringing in of cream from uninspected sources.

Demand Made for Further Investigation

At the time of the conviction of these men there was a general feeling that the investigators had not gone to the bottom of the situation and that one or more men who were higher up in the department knew of these conditions and were involved in them. Demands were even made that Governor Smith interfere. All this led to the appointment of Justice Kelby and the hope that he would sift the matter to the bottom.

In his report to the Mayor on August 9, Justice Kelby said, "The evidence of the general conditions of corruption of the food inspection service, prior to the present administration is overwhelming." His report gives evidence relative to 148 criminal acts in connection with the activities of Health Department employees but according to the report, the evidence in only fourteen of these cases is "in a reasonable state of preparation for the Grand Jury." It is understood that "no higher ups" in the scandal are involved in Justice Kelby's evidence.

Grafting Started 10 Years Ago

In reviewing the case, Justice Kelby found that grafting began in the Health Department about ten years ago. At first there was no organization in connection with it but appeared to grow in extent and later became highly organized, particularly when the "Special Service Squad" was brought into being. The Squad referred to was organized by Health Commissioner Monaghan presumably to inspect sources of milk and was headed by Frederick W. Kautzmann. Referring to this Squad, Justice Kelby said that it was a matter of common talk in the Department at that time and that it is hard to believe that he executive heads of the Department were not aware of its existence.

The report shows that bribery and graft ranged from a bottle of milk or a pound of cheese to sums as high as \$72,000. They were paid sometimes in single payments and sometimes in weekly payments. Probably the largest single

item was the bribes received for allowing certain dealers to bring in cream from uninspected sources. The usual bribe accepted was \$1 a can. It is stated that in 1924 Danziger received over \$35,000 from this source and in 1925 over \$72,000. In his trial he testified that he paid 90% of this money, to Clougher, former Commissioner Monaghan's secretary.

However, grafting was also discovered in the poultry trade where it is stated that graft was paid for the securing of permits for many of the city's slaughter house establishments. It was said that such permits were for sale in the Department at prices from \$2500 to \$5000.

Few bribes, Mr. Kelby explains, were given before witnesses.

"Of course," Mr. Kelby states, "it cannot be possible that we have even approached the desired end of exposing all graft that has taken place in the Health Department, but surely the accompanying records justify the statement that the condition in the department during the last few years has been general, and not merely occasional."

Many Have Left the Department

Since the beginning of the present administration, forty-five members of the Health Department have either been dismissed from the Service or have been allowed to resign or retire under charges. Five persons retired under circumstances which entitles them to pen-

sions. However, upon developments of the evidence, the Health Commissioner held up these pensions and none of the five thus affected has yet submitted a claim to any court for payment of the pensions.

In addition to the graft uncovered in the milk inspection and poultry slaughter houses, Justice Kelby found grave irregularity in the expenditures of vast sums of money particularly in the expenditures of \$1,000,000, obtained by the Department to "prevent bubonic plague and other communicable diseases from Eastern Europe." The investigation disclosed the fact that practically all of this money was paid out as salaries.

"We have been furnished with competent scientific opinion" said Justice Kelby's report, "that this emergency expenditure of nearly a million dollars which resulted in the keeping on the payroll without Civil Service examination of hundreds of persons was entirely unnecessary."

The report to the Mayor was comparatively brief but along with it went a vast amount of evidence pertaining to the 148 criminal cases already mentioned. Copies of the report were also sent to the District Attorneys of the four counties concerned. Mayor Walker refused to comment on the report saying that although he had read it he had not yet given it the consideration he thought it should have before making any comment.

Farm News From South Jersey

SOUTH Jersey has hardly started with the harvesting of its white potato crop. Low prices and the desire to get the wheat harvest out of the way led most of the growers to delay the digging until conditions were more favorable. As a result of the one week delay, the price advanced from one dollar per hundredweight to \$1.75. While indications point to a big movement during the next two weeks there is considerable fear expressed among growers and dealers alike that prices will not be maintained at these levels. Despite low prices the growers are harvesting the biggest crop grown in a great many years. Down in the heart of the potato belt around Shirley in Salem and Cumberland Counties the biggest crops are being dug. Alfred Sloan probably the best potato grower in South Jersey is digging 575-600 baskets or 115-120 barrels to the acre. On an adjoining farm Leon Flitcraft is digging a crop that is pronounced equally as big. Up to August first the movement of potatoes from South Jersey was the lightest ever known. Only 15 cars had moved by that time, while in previous years as many as 2,000 cars have been moved by the same time. Records kept on the carlot movement shows that 2200 cars were moved before this time in 1913. Since then the shipments previous to the first of August have continued to dwindle until this year the movement of 15 cars was the lightest on record.

* * *

THE Quality Egg Club, Vineland, after years of strenuous work on the improvement of quality in its pack has been able to make connections in the New York market that nets them 2 cents more per dozen than the top of the quotations for any day. Membership in the Quality Egg Club is limited to a few of the highest quality producers in the territory who have been the most particular in the selection for quality of the eggs that they ship to the New York market.

Glassboro apple growers, or all of the early apple growers in the state have made more money so far this year than in any season since the close of the war. With a big crop of fine fruit, free from insect injury, they have hit a high priced mar-

ket and the growers have been able to recoup the losses of the last few years. One big orchardist in the Glassboro district has already sold over \$25,000 worth of fruit this season.

* * *

REPORTS from various parts of the state shows a heavy ordering of fruit cleaning machines. Both apples and peaches are being run over the cleaners by the thousands of bushels before being sent to market. Never before in the history of the fruit game have the growers made such a serious effort to remove the spray residue from the fruit as they are now doing. It is now predicted that 100 to 200 cleaners will come into the state this year. Every grower who has used the cleaners is perfectly satisfied with the work and some report a slight increase in the price for the fruit after it has been brushed and wiped. One big grower re-

ports that it paid for itself in cleaning up the windfalls on a big block of early apples that were particularly dirty and sandy when gathered.

The attendance at the summer tour of the Horticultural Society through Central New Jersey was especially well attended. Before the day was over there were more than 100 automobiles in the line touring the orchards. This is the first time in recent years that an inspection trip through the orchards of Mercer County have been made.

The tour started at the farm of Earl Dilatash, Robbinsville, where one of the big roadside market stands in the state is located and a large part of the fruit grown is marketed at the door. The Terhune orchard, Princeton noted for its high quality fruit was of particular interest to every grower present. While not as large as some of the others visited Mr. Terhune has built a reputation for high quality apples and peaches.

The South Jersey fruit growers were particularly interested in the alfalfa sod on the orchards of John Hankinson. This farmer has demonstrated the value of alfalfa as a permanent cover crop in a fruit orchard. The storage house on the farm of R. Barclay Moon, Hopewell was also visited and carefully inspected, as the packing house was built as a unit in a unique system of handling fruit.

The speakers of the day included, A. E. Mercker, Bureau of Markets, Trenton; Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn, New Brunswick; Dr. T. J. Headlee, and Dr. William H. Martin also of the Experiment Station.

The writer had the pleasure of a short interview with Dr. Jacob Lipman, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, just before he sailed for Palestine a few days ago. Representatives of this Government are now busy in Palestine making a comprehensive study and census of the agricultural conditions of that country. The data and information gathered by these representatives will be presented to Dr. Lipman and Dr. Ellwood Mead of the U. S. Reclamation Service and on their analysis of the agricultural situation of Palestine will be mapped out an agricultural program for that country. Dr. Lipman will return to the United States about October first.—AMOS KIRBY.

County Notes from New Jersey

Hunterdon County—The heavy rain on August 1 has put the farmers back with their oats. They have stopped buying new hay and the price is not settled on new wheat yet, neither is a price fixed on new oats. Old wheat sells for \$1.55, old oats for 50 to 55 cents, corn for \$1.50. Cows are selling at good prices. Over a hundred head arrived here this week from Wisconsin. Some farmers are leaving the League for better prices.—J. R. F.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

MANY farmers had to thresh part of their wheat from the field because it was so long in the stalk that not all of it could be stored after mowing away a big hay crop.

Some smut was found in smooth wheat more than in the bearded varieties. Oats are being cut, and they promise to be a good crop, with plenty of straw, too. Corn has grown rapidly the past few weeks and it is tasseling in many fields, yet it will need a late fall to fully mature. Plowing wheat stubbles for the second wheat crop has been going on for a week as recent rains have put the soil in good condition for such work.

Potatoes are making a very good growth and they are being sprayed every week or ten days. Early potatoes are being marketed at prices from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and they will go lower soon.

Many bushels of timothy seed will be made in this section, while seed shipped into this section is selling at \$3.50 but local seed will be sold for less money.

On August 1 a heavy rain and wind storm passed over part of Union County,

tearing off parts of several barn roofs and leveled fields of corn in a discouraging way.

Pastures have improved and a good second growth of clover is seen on many fields which have been mowed. The second crop of alfalfa hay is being made.

Picnics are the order of the day for Sunday schools and other organizations, but the tri-county picnic at Rolling Green Park will be the largest in central Pennsylvania and this will be held on August 10.—J. N. GLOVER.

Standard horseshoes—like those used by contestants in the New York State horseshoe pitching tournament at the State Fair under the auspices of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Farm Bureaus—can be purchased from any of the following companies: Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company, Duluth, Minnesota; Putt Mossman and Company, Rochester, N. Y.; National Standard Horseshoe Company, Akron, Ohio; W. J. Martin, Cleveland, Ohio.

Among the Farmers

News From the North Country---County Notes

ALTHOUGH the number of thunder showers have apparently been less this year than is usual, especially with the number of rains and showers that we have had, still the loss by lightning continues. Lately it seems to have taken a liking to cows, and we hear of a number of places where cows huddling under a tree to protect themselves from the storm have been killed. There have also been a number of barns in the North Country that have burned together with their contents which this time of year compose the main part if not all of the hay crop.

When we read that the national farm loss from this cause alone is over \$20,000,000, there is little wonder that insurance rates are climbing, and many companies look upon a farm risk with questioning eyes, but it is very hard on those of us who have farm buildings on which we wish some protection.

So important has this matter become that the National Fire Protection Association has had a farm fire committee investigating methods of lessening the loss. They have reported that proper protection of the farm buildings, especially through the installation of properly erected rodding systems, and grounding wire fences at frequent intervals lessens the danger of lightning very materially.

* * *

TODAY has come an invitation to the annual banquet of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau committeemen at the Middle Road Community house Saturday evening, August 20th. This is one of the most important events in the year for the committeemen. It gives all a chance to talk things over, and to listen to some of the things that are being accomplished by the Farm Bureau. Mr. C. R. White, president of the N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation, will be the main speaker, with B. L. Johnson of Calcium acting as toastmaster.

The Jefferson County Board of Supervisors has finally decided to start a program of county reforestry in the near future. A tract of land near Theresa was mentioned as being available, and will probably be taken for this work. For four or five years the Board's Forestry Committee has made recommendations along this line, but no definite action ever developed. There are probably between 80,000 and 100,000 acres in this county alone that might better be growing trees, than being as they are now. Lewis, St. Lawrence, and other Northern counties have large areas that need reforestry, although in the two first mentioned private interests have already covered large areas.

* * *

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association Inc., having just opened a new plant at Brier Hill, is now planning for a new plant at Harrisville, and has already purchased the land necessary for the erection of the buildings. It is understood that already some 50 men have been signed and that more are coming. This will open a fluid market for this section, where cheese has been the main industry for the dairy farmer.

Plans are already being made for a delegation of Grangers from Northern New York to attend the next annual session of the National Grange at Cleveland, Ohio, November 11 to 25th. Although nothing definite is known it is understood that among those who will attend will be State Executive Committeeman Edson J. Walrath of Evans Mills, and Pomona Master Alfred E. Emerson.

Word has just been received that another Northern New York cow has made a good record. George W. Sisson, Jr., having a Jersey that has produced

120.2 pounds of butterfat and 1911 pounds of milk in thirty days at four years of age.—W. I. Roe.

New York County Notes

Montgomery County—The earth is very dry and vegetation needs rain. Some farmers have finished haying and are cutting oats. Both crops are very good. The dry pastures have curtailed the flow of milk. The price however, is very good. Cows sell at \$100 to \$125 a piece.—G. P. VanV.

Schenectady County—Haying is pretty well along with a larger yield than last year but not as good quality. Oats are being harvested and they are a very good crop. Buckwheat is looking fine, corn is coming along nicely.

Blight has hit many potato fields and the outlook is not very good.

The price of eggs remains low for the time of the year.—S. W. C.

Jefferson County—Jefferson County Farm Bureau will hold a meeting on Saturday evening, August 20 at 7:30 at the Rutland Court Community House. The speakers will be C. R. White of Ionia; B. L. Johnson of Evan Mills, Toastmaster; and County Agent Agne. The purpose of the meeting is to hold a Committeemen's banquet.—O. G. A.

Wyoming County—Wheat harvest about done crop is good. The hay crop one of the best is being rushed to completion. Some alfalfa is cut the second time. Farmers wonder what they will do with so much hay. There are idle pastures this year. Wyoming County might keep more cows and double her milk output if the price of milk would keep pace with the price of labor so the farmer could produce milk at a profit. The corn crop will be soft and light this year. Some seed did not grow in fields that were sown with buckwheat but the corn that stands is doing well and it ought to for it is in good feed. The rainy weather kept the cultivation. Some of it will have to be cut by hand if the wet weather continues.—O. F. R.

Chautauqua County—At this date, August 8, there is still lots of hay uncut. There will be plenty of hay this year such as it is. Much of it owing to the wet

weather will be pretty poor feed. The men who did the bulk of their haying the last week in June and the first week in July were winners this year. They didn't get so much hay but lots better quality. The milk flow is shrinking considerably but not as much as usual at this season. Other crops than corn are coming along good. Fruit, in most cases will be scarce.—A. J. N.

Ontario County—We have had plenty of rain for the last three weeks. It came mostly in thunder showers and in some places near here there was hail that damaged grapes quite badly. Berries are harvested and was a light crop. Prices were from 11 to 15 cents per quart with only a few local buyers. Apple trees are looking bad with some kind of a blight caused by a small worm eating the leaves. Chicken thieves have been rather numerous around here lately.—C. A. B.

Delaware County—The first week of August turned out better than expected and many farmers finished haying although there is still much hay uncut. Some shipments of cauliflower have been made, the highest price received being \$5 per crate. Poorer grades brought \$2 and \$3. Buyers from the boarding section are paying 35c for eggs. No sale at all for old hens.—E. M. N.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Cumberland County—Having very bad harvest weather with much rain. There is still hay to be made. Threshing being done, wheat is not yielding very well, too much straw. The summer season is about a month late. Corn is growing fast due to the warm and wet weather we are having. Some potatoes being raised, doing fairly well as to yield. Wheat markets for \$1.20 at present. Corn is \$1. Hay is very low at from \$8 to \$10 a ton.—J. B. K.

Berks County—This county's record in rehabilitating an old established county agricultural society and fair is seldom equalled in the entire history of such association as the present membership and practical financial results amply testify.

Preserving fruits and vegetables in the farmers' homes has made wonderful

American Agriculturist, August 20, 1927

strides, due to the more modern methods employed and the high cost of such food when purchased in the stores. Japanese beetles threaten to become a serious scourge throughout many parts of the state. National and state officials wage an active warfare against the pest, along public highways but the Japanese beetle has strong wings and favors trips across green fields, gardens and woodlands rather than along improved highways.

The Eastern Pennsylvania peach crop will be less than 50 per cent due to frosts and excessive rains.

Pure bred and common varieties of poultry as well as eggs continue as a profitable factor in the average farm finance. Weeds of various noxious varieties are flourishing in consequence of indifferent farming and a hesitation to enforce some good protective laws now on our statutes.—O. D. S.

Cumberland County—All crops are making rapid growth. Tomatoes, peppers, melons and sweet potatoes are ten days late. Pasture fields look fine and hay is a good crop. Prices for produce are generally good especially beans.—A. P. S.

Leon Claus Goes to St. Lawrence County

SINCE the resignation of Mr. S. R. Farley, formerly Farm Bureau Manager of St. Lawrence County, Mr. Bowen has been taking care of his work until a new Farm Bureau Manager should be chosen.

It was recently announced that Mr. Leon Claus is selected to fill the place left vacant by Mr. Farley. Mr. Claus graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. In May, 1924, he went to Allegheny County as assistant and in 1925 was appointed Manager of the Allegheny County Farm Bureau.

Congressman Ketcham Will Speak at Fair

THE New York State Farm Bureau Federation has secured Congressman J. C. Ketcham of Michigan as its speaker on Farm and Home Bureau day at the State Fair on August 30th. Congressman Ketcham was one of the sponsors of the Goodman Ketcham Seed Dyeing Bill, which requires that foreign clover and alfalfa, which is unadapted to use in this country, shall be stained as a warning to farmers.

Improving the Human Family

(Continued from page 1)

day is coming when family pedigrees will be worth more than deeds to land or bags of gold and any farsighted person realizes this all too well; so the Records of Family Traits are filled out with great pains.

A Complete Physical and Mental Examination

When the family is registered, they are ushered to the separate booths where they are given a very thorough physical examination. Eyes, ears, throat and nose, teeth, structural; laboratory examinations are all given carefully. In fact the physical examination would cost about \$20 for each individual if it were made by specialists in their offices, but here it is done free, and done by specialists too.

When the physical examination is finished a mental examination is given. This is more in the nature of a game and is always enjoyed by everyone. The adults are given the same test as was given in the army. The children have a Binet test. These are corrected and the results are not made public but are sent to the individuals.

The combination of the hereditary, physical and mental examinations determine the final score. When they have been judged at headquarters, each individual who attains a certain high score is awarded a beautiful medal, and each family which is the winner in its class receives a bronze medallion which they will cherish with great pride.

In the competition there are four classes:

- 1—Newly weds and engaged couples
- 2—Small sized families of one and two children
- 3—Medium sized families of three and four children
- 4—Large families of five or more children

Could your family win a prize? You might be surprised to find hidden weaknesses that you never suspected. Hundreds of people who have taken these examinations in the past have been surprised to learn that they had heart trouble, kidney trouble, or even worse ailments. Without doubt these revelations have added years to people's lives, and all it cost was the price of admission to the fair grounds.

Have a Contest at Your Fair

Besides the contest, the American Eugenics Society sends an exhibit, of interest to all, showing the power of heredity and how it works in plants, animals and men.

To the majority of readers, a Fitter Families Contest is not available but there is no reason why it could not be made available at your county fair. We suggest that you write to the fair manager, sending him a copy of this article, and request that a contest be held. The fair will find it a comparatively simple matter to manage with the cooperation from the American Eugenics Society and they will find it one of the best educational features they have ever held.

What Farmers Want To Know

Hardening Concrete Floors -- Radio Questions

What solution, if any can be applied to new concrete floors to harden them?—E. J. M.

THE most practical treatment for cement floors which seem soft and inclined to dust is to saturate them thoroughly with sodium silicate (water glass) as follows:

Wash the floor thoroughly with clear water, scrubbing with a stiff broom or scrubbing brush, removing all dirt. Allow the surface to dry. Mix one part water-glass (Sodium Silicate) of 400 Baume, with 3 to 4 parts of water, total 4 to 5 parts, depending upon the porosity of the concrete. The denser the concrete the weaker the solution required.

Apply with a brush one coat evenly over the entire surface. This will penetrate into the pores of the concrete. Allow the concrete surface to dry, after 24 hours apply another coat the same as before. Again allow the surface to dry, and apply another coat. If after 24 hours the third coat is not flush with the surface in any part of the floor, apply another coat. That which remains on the surface can be readily removed, thus evening up the floor. That which has penetrated into the pores has come in contact with the alkalies and salts in the concrete and formed into an insoluble very hard mineral glue.

There are also on the market several satisfactory commercial compounds for keeping down dust and hardening concrete surfaces. Information concerning these can be secured through the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill.—I.W.D.

Fillers for Orchards

Is the practice of setting fillers in an orchard advisable? Which is more common, apples or pears as fillers?—L. F., New York.

THE use of fillers in a new orchard has many things to recommend it. Where used the trees that are to form the permanent orchard are set in squares with a filler in the center of each square. This will give twice the number of trees to the acre.

Peaches are commonly used where they are grown successfully, but they complicate orchard operations particularly spraying so that a quick bearing variety of apples is perhaps more desirable. Wealthy, is a good variety for fillers as are Romes, Twenty ounce or Oldenbergs. It is a mistake to leave fillers too long.

Low Temperature Stops Growth of Bacteria

Are bacteria killed by freezing? If not how can food be kept in cold storage?—R. N. J., New York.

SOME kinds of bacteria are harder to kill than others, but so far as we know few kinds are killed by freezing temperatures. They are prevented from multiplying, and so food does not spoil so long as kept at freezing temperature. Many kinds of bacteria have the ability to thicken their cell walls and become inactive when conditions are not favorable for growth. They are then called spores and are much harder to kill than when they are active and multiplying.

Sewing Celluloid Curtains

"The curtains on my car need new lights of celluloid or whatever the material is, although the curtains proper are good. Can you tell me how to refill them, so the work can be done at home? I find that the filling material cracks when the needle is pushed through it. Will be thankful for any help."—J. R. S.

IT is hardly practicable to do this work at home by hand, but it should be taken to a good harness maker or shoemaker, who can sew the celluloid in easily on his heavy sewing machine without any trouble whatever from the celluloid cracking. And he will do it so much faster than one can hardly afford to do it by hand.

If you must do the work at home, it

will be necessary to get fresh sheet celluloid of the proper thickness, as old material which has been much exposed to sunlight is not worth putting in. Then if the edges of the sheets were moistened with acetone or alcohol and then sewed immediately, the cracking trouble would probably be done away. It is cheaper and better, however, to take the work to someone equipped to do this kind of work.—I. W. D.

Cover Drainage Tile in Dry Weather

Is it necessary to put straw or other material over the joints in tile drains before covering them? Is it better to cover them when the ground is dry or when it is wet?—B. H., New York.

THE best time to fill the drainage trenches is when the ground is dry. When the ground is wet, it is likely to puddle and the soil around the tile becomes very hard. This makes it difficult for the water to get through it into the tiles. It is doubtful if it pays to buy straw to cover tile. If the system is well put in and the ground dry when filled, it is not necessary to cover the joints. If flat stones are handy, one can be laid over each joint.

With the
RADIO MAN

Brainard Foote



Spare Radio Tubes Do Not Deteriorate

RECENTLY a radio fan was heard to observe that he never bought any tubes than he actually needed in his set because any tubes lying idle on the shelf would deteriorate. This idea is in fact wrong, for radio tubes do not deteriorate at all when not in use, any more than electric light bulbs go "bad" when kept in their packing boxes not in use.

Of course, rough treatment can damage the delicate elements inside just as it can in the case of the electric light bulb. It is a very good plan to keep at least one new, tested, radio tube on hand, so this can be tried in all sockets every couple of months. In this way the weakening tubes can be easily located. A spare tube for the "B" eliminator may also be kept on hand for the same purpose.

* * *

Indoor Aerial Lessens Volume

Is it true that an indoor aerial made of screening about the size of a window shade will work as well as an outdoor aerial and will avoid static?

No. There will be less static and also less volume from stations. The idea may be good enough for nearby strong stations and will often result in less static for this work. The reason is that the outdoor aerial is often bigger than needed for local reception.

* * *

Hydrometer for Batteries

Is it true that a voltmeter is just as good as a hydrometer for telling the condition of a storage battery?

No, not strictly. The voltmeter will certainly show when the battery is run down, as it will fail to register as high as 6 volts. The normal fully charged condition can not be properly told by a voltmeter as the voltage remains about the same from half or three quarters charge to full charge. Better use a hydrometer.

* * *

Amateurs Use Code

How is it that amateur radio operators can talk with Australia, France, etc., and yet it is almost impossible for us to hear European Broadcasters?

The reason is that amateurs do not "talk". They use the dots and dashes of the code. You yourself can hear the "whistles" of many stations that are far out of reach as far as voice is concerned. Moreover, the very short waves amateurs

5% Interest

ON

Federal Land Bank First Mortgage Farm Loans

Recent sales of Federal Land Bank Bonds at favorable prices make possible a lowering of the rate of interest on new loans to 5%.

These loans are made only on farms and up to about one-half the appraised value of the land and buildings. Farmers may borrow for any agricultural purpose to pay up present mortgages or debts.

All loans are made on a long term basis with small payments on principal each year.

The Springfield Bank is also offering for the first time a PLAN OF PAYMENT which is especially well suited to farms in this district.

Over \$51,000,000 has been loaned in the last ten years to the farmers in the Northeastern States.

For Information

ASK THE SECRETARY-TREASURER of the
NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION in your
County, or WRITE DIRECT to the

Federal Land Bank

at

Springfield, Massachusetts

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

ALLIGATOR TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE STEEL BELT LACING



Alligator Steel Belt Lacing gives extremely long service. The tight Alligator grip of steel protects the belt ends where trouble usually starts. Quick and easy to put on, too. Use the two sections of hinge pin. Follow directions. Recommended by agricultural schools, manufacturers of farm machinery and belting and by millions of farmers.

Your regular dealer has the size you need in stock.

use are good for covering long distances but are unreliable for short distance communication of any kind.

* * *

B Eliminator Recommended

We plan to buy a 5 tube receiving set which uses a power tube that has to have at least 135 volts and could stand more with even better results, it is said. Would you advise the purchase of "B" batteries or a "B" eliminator?

I would recommend the eliminator, I believe. Of course, a good deal depends upon how much you can afford to spend at the outset, for the eliminator will cost from \$35.00 to \$55.00 for a really good one, with possibly a few dollars more for the rectifier tube. It would take two to four years' use of "B" batteries to equal this outlay, including the annual expense for replacement of the rectifier tube when needed. The eliminator is much less trouble and gives the higher voltage if the right kind is bought. With batteries

you would hardly go above 135 volts because of cost.

* * *

About Cone Speakers

Is a cone speaker usually considered better if it has a closed back? I note that some have the back entirely open.

Yes, the closed back is almost always better unless the speaker is very large. Low tones are reproduced better if the back is enclosed.

* * *

Conditions Influence Reception

A man wants to sell me a superheterodyne and he will guarantee that I can get stations on the West Coast. Would such a guarantee be worth anything?

No, because anyone could assure you of coast reception if no particular time were named. Persistent listening with a sensitive set will usually bring in stations as far away as that perhaps once or twice. As for every day or every night work, don't listen to such nonsense.

How One Mother Does It

Little Ingenuities She Uses to Keep Her Little Folks Busy and Happy

EVERY "queen of the kitchen" will agree with me that keeping a home happy through the stormy days of winter requires a real "domestic diplomat" especially when there are children. For children when idle are invariable discontented and quarrelsome. Keeping them happily employed while mother works is oftentimes a real task. But wise is the mother who will permit them to be under foot, helping and hindering her, for there are no lessons more important to future homemakers than those learned in mother's kitchen.

Fortunate indeed, are those children whose mother not only allows them to help her but makes ordinary tasks interesting as well. Pretty aprons and tea towels with child or animal pictures outlined upon them makes dish drying so much less tedious to small helpers. I avoid confusion in the china closet when children put

he is permitted to put the card in his pile; if not, I tell the correct answer and the card goes in my pile. The player having the larger number of cards wins. New number combinations may be added or subtracted when one player wins too often. The game requires little effort on the mother's part and may be played while she prepares vegetables or sweeps the room. I have discovered that many children who have difficulty in memorizing addition or multiplication tables in school will learn them easily in the game.

The older children in our family enjoy selecting a few difficult words each day and seeing how many members of the family they can spell down. A friend is

ing. Now using cord or some stout thread begin at the top and make row after row of blanket stitches each row sewn into the next row until the ball is covered. This makes a firm good ball. The "bounce" depends upon the amount of rubber in the center. One can cover them with a fitted pattern like a "store" base ball but this way is easier, quicker and, I think, better.—E. H. F., N. Y.

The Children's Share

WHEN the excitement of a party is in the air no one is so interested or so anxious to help as the children. They like to help get ready as well as to take

Tell Us Your Troubles

WOULD you like a friend to whom you could tell your troubles no matter what they are without any embarrassment, knowing that they will be held strictly confidential? Is something worrying you almost to distraction so that you do not know which way to turn? Perhaps you have had a great personal disappointment or maybe you are in love and the affair is not going right. It is possible that you have quarrelled with your best friend. In short, are you in trouble and need someone to whom you can turn for advice and sympathy?

If so, write Aunt Janet of American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and tell her your troubles.

We have found in connection with our Service Bureau that often some of our folks write us about their personal problems and troubles not directly connected with the farm business. After all, living is a greater thing in life than making a living. Very often a person has something on his mind which is troubling him and because of its personal nature and for fear of being misunderstood he hesitates to discuss it with any of his friends. Perhaps the right word of advice at the right time may save one from years of suffering. The psychologists say that it is a great relief just to be able to tell your troubles to somebody else and to know that they are understood. Thousands of young men and women are wondering what they are going to do with their lives, wondering what their work in life is going to be. They may be undecided whether they should go to college, whether they should get more education, or whether they should go to work.

Years of personal experience and handling hundreds of similar problems have given us a background that may help us to be of some aid to you. No matter what your troubles are, we will be glad to listen to them. Of course, many of the troubles we cannot solve. Nothing but Old Man Time can really help some of the great heartaches of life. But we will do the best we can if you will make us your confidant.

All letters of course will be considered strictly confidential, but please do not write us without signing your name. If you do not want an answer, say so in your letter. If we publish any letters it will be in such a way that no one can tell from whom they come. You will receive a prompt answer by mail, if you want one. This service is of course absolutely free and is just another one of the helps that we are trying to render to our readers.

interesting her two daughters in baking on stormy Saturdays. Each little girl is provided with a note book and a box of gilt stars. They write but one recipe on each page. This is written in the order of making. If eggs and sugar are to be creamed they are written:—egg, add sugar slowly, etc. If the recipe calls for baking powder and flour, those two ingredients are enclosed in brackets as a constant reminder for little cooks to mix them together before adding to the batter. When a recipe has been successfully used three times a gold star marks it as tested.

The little girls make their recipe books interesting by cutting colored pictures of food products from magazines and pasting them on the blank part of the page. This same mother glorifies mending time as well as telling stories as she teaches her children the thrifty art of clothes repairing.

It takes time to make the homey tasks interesting of course; but how could time be better spent? Surely, not by looking about to see where the youngsters are and what they are doing. It is far more pleasant to have them look about to see where mother is and what she is doing; eagerly awaiting the reply to "Can I help mother?"—I. M., New York.

Home Made Balls

BALLS that will bounce can be made at home and the children can make them at home after they learn how.

Cut strips from an old pair of rubbers about half an inch thick and roll them tightly into a small round ball. Then wind with strips of some soft material until the rubber is covered. An old cotton stocking makes good cover-

part in the fun, and when it is over they can have the satisfaction of knowing they were partly responsible for the good time. Few things are more important in a child's life than his training to get along with people pleasantly. In almost any family party there are certain tasks which he is able to perform, and it is good for him to do them. If he helps plan the entertainment, he develops a true spirit of hospitality and kindness, as well as a desire to help.

Take Care of Small Hurts

WHEN the skin is broken or injured in any way, there is always a possibility of infection entering there. Any medicine closet should have some antiseptic for quick use in such cases. Extension specialists in South Dakota have a first aid demonstration which recommends using tincture of iodine or two per cent mercurchrome for such purposes. If a wound bleeds freely, the flow of blood helps to wash out any germs which may have entered; the application of antiseptic then cleanses the surface. If rusty nails cause the wound a thorough washing with the disinfectant is necessary. Keep wounds bandaged with antiseptic gauze. The best preventive, of course, is to have no boards with nails lying around.

In case of a dog-bite a doctor should be sent for. The dog-bite should also be immediately treated with a disinfectant and the dog shut up and watched. The dog may have been only teased and angered or it may have rabies. If the dog has rabies, the child should be treated by a physician for rabies.

In removing a splinter a sharp needle should be used. It should first be sterilized

in boiling water or in a flame and allowed to cool before using. After the removal of the splinter an antiseptic should be used on the wound.

In the case of burns which often occur in the household, if the skin is not broken, cover the burn with a paste of baking soda. Keep this damp and bandaged tightly. A blister should not be broken. In time the body will absorb it. If necessary to do so, use a sterilized fine sowing needle. When the skin is broken in a burn, cover the spot with caron oil. Sterilized gauze should be used on a burn; never cotton batting.

Colored Envelopes

MANY of the envelopes now have linings of artistic colored paper. By all means save these envelopes, for the gay lining will make wonderful paper chains, far lovelier than those from plain paper. It will make pleasant rainy day work for restless fingers, also it is by no means too early to start saving them for next year's Christmas tree.—Mrs. A. B. S., Cal.

An Army Blanket

THE army blanket seemed sombre for a little lad's bed, yet it was warm and comfortable. So mother cut gay appliques in orange-elephants, cats, dogs, and decorated the dull blanket. As the appliques were cotton, they were picked off when the blanket was washed, and served to enliven an otherwise uninteresting bed cover.—E. D. Y.

For the Tailored Miss



Pattern 739 with its unusual vestee and long tie closing gets a very fine effect with a minimum of work. Printed silk crepe with a georgette vestee would make a dress elegant enough for any use except for formal evening. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 yard of 12-inch material for vestee and 4 yards of ribbon. Price 13 cents.

the dishes away by having them first make name labels for plates, cups, saucers, etc., and paste or pin them just above the spaces allotted to the different articles.

Baking time is always so fascinating to children. Heart-breaking disappointments over King Winter's drift-barred roads, preventing parties and coasting may often be eased by the permission of cutting out cookies and the added privilege of making a "cookie man". Small children also enjoy guessing. Ironing day presents a fine opportunity for guessing whose garment is to be ironed next, from the sheet covered basket of clothes. The child making the most correct guesses wins the game.

Another game enjoyed by the school child is educational as well. I call it the number game. I print number combinations on pasteboard cards and have the child read off the numbers and tell the answers. If he gives the correct answer

Tends to Slenderize



Pattern 3109 would please any little miss for school or for general wear. The boyish collar and front panel give a pleasing line to this tailored little frock. Linen, sateen, gingham, tub silk or cotton prints would work up effectively by this pattern. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The 8-year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting. Price 13 cents.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12 cents for the New Fall Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

What Is Found in Farm Homes

See Where Your State Ranks as to Household Equipment

IN every 100 homes out of the 40,000 farm homes recently surveyed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs 37 have water piped into the kitchen sink, 47 have it to the back porch or other point near the house. In 11 of every 100 homes water is piped there by gravity while 10 homes must use the hand pump. Eleven homes have windmills while seven per 100 homes have electric motors or stationary engines to pump the water.

The state of Vermont leads all the 46 states surveyed in point of running water in the home, since 97 out of every 100 have water at the house. Most of this is from gravity feeds.

About 28 in every 100 farms have electric service, 9% of which comes from individual plants. Massachusetts ranks high in electric service for farms as 55 out of every 100 farms have central service and 12 more have their own plants.

Less than a third of farm homes have running water at a kitchen sink, but this is not limited to farm homes. In the 428 villages of under 1,000 population which were surveyed 57 out of every 100 do not have sinks with running water.

California leads on bathtubs, having 58 in every 100 homes. Massachusetts leads in stationary wash tubs and flush toilets. Of the total 40,000 farm homes, only one-sixth have flush toilets. It is significant that the largest proportion of deaths from typhoid fever occurs in rural sections.

More than half of the farm homes still

Nebraska leads in the number of washing machines, but Iowa leads in mechanical power to run them.

More than 45% of the farm homes in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have vacuum cleaners; the average for the 46 states is 18 to every 100 homes.

Almost four-fifths of farm women have sewing machines, only 2% of which have motors. In Nebraska 96 out of 100 have machines while in Oregon and Colorado less than 40% have them. Almost four-fifths of farm families have automobiles while 5% in every 100 have telephones. More than one-fifth have radios, a larger proportion than was found in the urban home survey. Pianos and phonographs are in 37 and 35% of the farm homes respectively.

Cucumber Pickles

- 1 Cup of sugar
- 1 Cup of salt
- 1 Cup of dry mustard.

Mix dry to remove all lumps. To one gallon pure cider vinegar add the above and stir out any lumps. When well mixed place in a jug, cork well, and use as needed. Shake well. Wash cucumbers in cold water and with a cloth or brush remove black heads. Be careful and not bruise the cucumbers. Dry with a clean cloth and place in cans and pour in sufficient of above mixture to fill cans full. Seal well. Test for leak. Ready to eat in from two to

wide use more than justified. Lean pork is rich in protein and its combination with bread not only does no harm to its own protein but greatly increases the nutritive value of the protein in the bread. This seems to answer satisfactorily the question "What is the value of protein in pork as well as in other meats, when it is consumed with vegetable and grain products?"

Balanced Camp Meals

TO cook the meat at camp is—or should be—a partnership affair and some menus lend themselves better than others to such an operation. The most common failing of camp food is the lack of fresh vegetables or fruit and lack of milk. Here are some meals which allow for cooperation in preparing them as well as for a healthful variety. These combinations are suggested by the home economics department of South Dakota State College:

1. Fried bacon and eggs, lettuce and tomato salad, sandwiches, coffee, fresh fruit as apples, oranges, or berries.
2. Broiled steak, boiled potatoes, lettuce and cream cheese sandwiches, canned fruit, cookies, coffee or milk.
3. Fried fish, baked potatoes, cornmeal mush, cucumber and radish salad, sandwiches, stuffed dates, coffee.
4. Fried hamburger cakes, whole wheat bread and butter, potato, onion and green pepper salad, sponge cake, oranges, tea.

Such things as empty spools, string, crayons, wrapping paper, and blunt-tipped scissors often are as fascinating to children as expensive toys.



HEMSTITCHED SCARF AND SETS NO. 1003

This beautiful scarf No. 1003, is hemstitched and stamped on finest quality white Indian head, and can be had in Vanity set, Buffet set, Lunch set 36x36 inches with six napkins 12x12 inches square. The charming forget-me-not works out most attractively in blue, rose and light greens. A detailed working chart, showing the exact color scheme, and where each color is used is furnished. Prices are as follows: Scarf 18x45 inches, 65c; Buffet set, three pieces, 65c; Vanity set, three pieces, 50c; Lunch set, 36x36 and 6-12 inch napkins, \$1.80. Be sure to state number and description of article desired when ordering. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

use the kerosene lamp. In West Virginia 32% of farm homes have gas lights, although the general average of gas lights for the 46 states is 3%. Utah leads on electric lights, having electric lights in 87 out of every 100 farm homes.

Wood stoves are still used in farm homes of 15 states where the average January temperature goes below freezing. Nine-tenths of Kentucky farm homes are heated by coal stoves. In Ohio 38.3% have hot water, steam or piped air furnaces and an additional 10.4% have pipeless warm air furnaces. In Massachusetts 32% have pipe furnaces and 30% have pipeless ones; Iowa had 29% of the former and 12% of the latter.

In 42 states the majority of farm women start a fire in wood or coal range three times a day, though many use oil burners in summer. In California 17% of the farm women cook with electricity. In New Hampshire 10% have electric ranges.

As for keeping food cool only 58 out of 100 have ways of doing so and the majority use food cellars or caves. One-quarter have ice refrigerators while seven in every 100 have iceless refrigerators. One in 200 has an electric refrigerator. Bread mixers are found in 9% of the farm homes. New England leads more than half of the farm homes having this piece of equipment.

There is paid service in seven per cent of farm homes; consequently the farm woman herself does most of the washing and ironing. Washing machines are found in 42 of every 100 farm homes; in 12% of the homes electric machines, are found.

three weeks depending on size of cucumbers and time it takes for vinegar to penetrate. **IMPORTANT—NEVER** use pickle cans for any canning other than cucumber pickles. Keep pickle cans separate and use for pickles only.—Mrs. J.F.M.

The above recipe has been used in the family of the contributor for over 40 years and is a very easy recipe to use, especially towards the end of the cucumber season when there are many sizes of cucumbers to be saved.

Science Supports Appetite

AGAIN does science prove that nature led man aright dietically when his appetite demanded ham and eggs or ham sandwiches. Furthermore the working man who wants his bacon or salt pork is amply justified because of their high fuel value.

Recent investigations by Ralph Hoagland, biochemist of the Bureau of Animal Industry and his associates at Washington, D. C., prove that the long time practice of Americans in consuming great quantities of pork is justified. Tests were made on 4,000 albino rats and results show that the leaner cuts, ham, tenderloin and chops may be used interchangeably with other meats even by people of sedentary habits. However, vitamin A is lacking in pork—hence the habit of using eggs (which are rich in vitamin A) with ham or bacon has a good scientific foundation besides being very palatable.

That great American institution, the ham sandwich, has had its existence and



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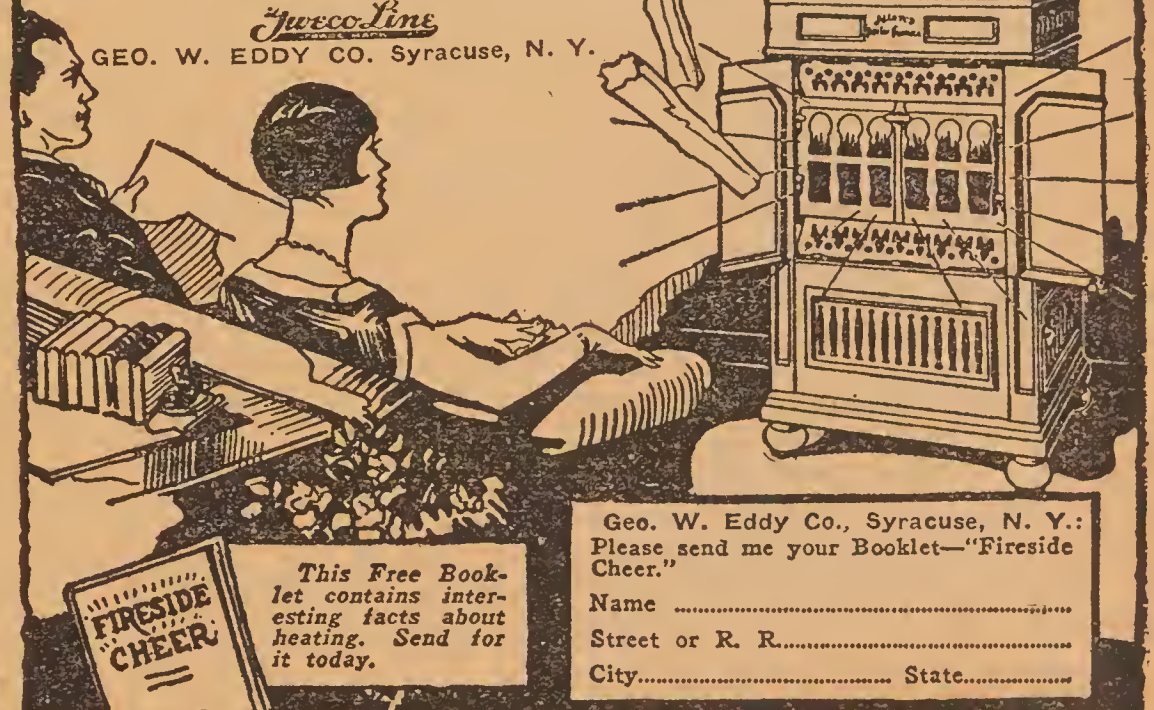
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This Free Booklet contains interesting facts about heating. Send for it today.

AND the gentle Tegama halted long between two opinions, whether to impale us out of hand, or whether to put off till tomorrow what he would like to do today, in case we were what we said we were.

It was an unpleasant time, and though we were not ill-treated nor imprisoned, our rifles and camels were "minded" for us, and we never found ourselves alone—particularly when we walked abroad, although it was obvious that no one could escape from Agades on foot.

We felt that at any moment Tegama might decide that we were genuine delegates and emissaries from those who were then so busily stirring the fermenting brew of pan-Islamic discontent in northern Africa—and let us go; and also that at any moment we might so betray ourselves that he would decide we were impostors—and forthwith impale us, living, on the sharpened stump of a young tree....

We had been caught at dawn, in an oasis southwest of the Baguezan mountains, by a *harka* of Tegama's that had evidently been raiding and robbing to the north, and, for a week or so, we rode as the prisoner-guests of the emir in command, a magnificent specimen of the best type of desert Arab.

Him Digby had told the same tale that he had told to the old sheikh and many another inquisitive wayfayer, but he had decided to alter his tale for the private ear of the Sultan as soon as we learnt that it was to so important and well-informed a person that we were to be taken.

Whispering together at night, we decided that Hank and Buddy must of course remain dumb, and that we must put up a terrific bluff of mystery. It would be worse to be worse than hopeless to pretend to be Senussi from Kufra, in a place like Agades, where it was quite probable there were specimens of the genuine article, and where our stories would rapidly be tested and found wanting.

And so we took the high hand with Tegama, so far as we dared; told him that we had no definite message for him yet, but that on our return journey he would hear things that would surprise him, and so forth....

Agades proved to be a very ancient, clay-built, sand-buried walled town, containing a remarkable mosque with a tower like a church spire, and although so utterly lost in the very heat of the Sahara, still in touch with the outside world by reason of being on the pilgrim-route to Mecca, and on the great caravan-route that crosses Africa.

The only other building that was not insignificant was the Sultan's palace, a big two-storied building of baked clay, surrounded by a high thick clay wall, the gateway through which was practically a short tunnel.

Through this tunnel, and past very strong gates made of palm-trunks nailed solidly together upon cross-pieces, we were led into a dirty square of desert sand and stones, two sides of which were formed by mud huts that backed against the high enclosing wall.

One side of the square was occupied by the palace and another by a mosque. Camels, goats, chickens, and dirty men ornamented this palace courtyard or backyard.

We were invited to enter the palace, and through another small tunnel came into a big windowless hall, with unornamented clay walls, clay ceiling, and clay floor.

Here we were kept waiting with our escort, and stood in haughty silence until conducted across a small inner courtyard to the presence-chamber of the Sultan of Agades.

This was another windowless clay room with great arched ceiling beams and a door, ten feet from the ground, up to which ran a clay staircase. In the middle of the wall opposite the door by which we entered, was a throne, also of clay—a base material for so exalted a symbol, but at least it was of honest clay, which its occupant was not.

Cross-legged on this bed-like throne, in dirty white robes sat Tegama, who carried

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

on his face the stamp of his ruling passions, greed, cruelty, lust, savagery, and treachery. Around him stood a small group of wazirs, sheikhs, soldiers, and what I uncomfortably took to be executioners.

The Sultan glared at us and I felt sorrowful to the tips of my toes. I knew by now all the ways that such gentlemen have of putting to death those of whom they do not approve, and I like none of them at all. Impaling, a favourite one, I liked, perhaps, the least....

Digby took the bull by the horns, greeted Tegama politely, hoped he was well, professed pleasure at seeing him, and said he had a good deal to say to him later on, when he had made some arrangement further south and had taken the political temperature of one or two places in Damerghou and Damergrim.

to laugh at locksmiths, and we other three benefitted by the laughter.

We got away and on good camels, but we had not a rifle among us, nor any other weapon of any sort whatever.

I am tempted to tell, in full, the story of this evasion, for it was a most romantic business, with all the accessories of fiction and melodrama. I have said that the story of this journey alone would fill a large volume, and it would be small exaggeration to say that a complete account of our sojourn in Agades would fill another.

I wish I had space in which to tell of the incredible things we saw in this place, whose atmosphere and ways and deeds were those of a thousand years ago.

I have read that the first Europeans to set foot in Agades were the members of the French Military Mission (which came with the great annual salt-caravan from

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Lajeune becomes commander at Zinderneuf. A plan is laid to murder him and desert. Beau Geste and John object, the fort is attacked and all the defenders killed except Lajeune and John. John kills Lajeune in self defense.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

The next morning the relief arrives and after warning them of possible ambush by a shot, John leaves the fort and awaits developments. After some time, John sees the fort burst into flame and a man, who proves to be Digby drops from the wall. Digby and John open fire to give the idea that the Arabs are attacking and to prevent putting out the fire. The next morning they see Hank and Buddy start out on camels and ask for the loan of them. Hank and Buddy elect to go with them. They wander in the desert for some time and then discover a native village just raided by Touaregs and see a chance to get fresh camels and native disguises. After much wandering and many adventures they are captured by Tegama and try to convince him that they are Arabs on some mysterious mission.

Digby took it for granted that we were honoured guests, and that nothing so silly as the idea of molesting us would ever occur to so wise and great a ruler as the good Tegama of Adages.

The good Tegama of Agades continued to eye us coldly.

"And who might you be, with your talk of El Senussi?" he enquired contemptuously.

"That is for your ear alone," replied Digby. "I have told the sheikh whom we—er—met, in the Baguezan oasis, such things as are fitting to be told to underlings. I come from those whose business is not shouted in every *douar* and *quasr* and chattered about to every wayfarer."

And here I boomed:

"No, indeed! Allah forbid!" and smiled at the idea.

"Oh, you can talk, can you?" sneered Tegama, who had evidently been told that some of us were dumb.

"*Salaam alaikum wa Rahmah Allah*," I intoned piously. "Our Master in the north—*Rahmat ullahi Allahim*—(and he may be in Morocco, and he may be in Algiers, and he may be near here with a mighty army of the Faithful)—is not one of whose affairs his messengers babble, nor is he one whose messengers are delayed."

"And what is his message?" asked Tegama, with, I thought, less sneer in his voice.

"That comes not here yet," replied Digby. "The word comes to the great and good Sultan of Agades later, when the time is ripe...." and much more of bluff and mystification that sufficiently impressed Tegama to lead him to wait and see.

He waited but he did not see, for we escaped—this time, I must admit, thanks to Buddy's irrepressible interest in "squaws."

What he could have achieved had he had the free use of his tongue I cannot say. In this case, although love was not only blind, but dumb as well, it contrived

the south in 1904), but I could tell of a fair-bearded man who stared at us with blazing grey eyes, a man whose tongue had been cut out, whose ears and fingers had been cut off, and who was employed as a beast of burden.

I could also tell of a Thing that sat always in the Sök, mechanically swaying its body to and fro as it crooned. Its lips, eyelids, ears, hands, and feet had been cut off, it was blind, and it crooned in German.

I could tell of such scenes as that of the last hours of a very brave man, who was bound face downwards on a plank that was thrust over the edge of an enormously deep dry well. At the other end of the plank was a big stone and a jar of water that slowly leaked, either by reason of a crack or its porosity. When the water had leaked away to such an extent that the weight of the jar and stone was less than that of the man, he and the plank would go headlong down into the dark depths from which he would never return.

There he lay staring down into the horrible place, while round about sat citizens of leisure who told him to hurry with his last prayers, for the water was nearly gone, while others bade him to heed them not, for he had hours longer to wait....

I should like to tell of Tegama's executioners, four negroes who were the most animal creatures I ever saw in human form, and not one of whom was less than seven feet in height. The specialty of their leader was the clean, neat flicking-off of a head or any required limb, from a finger to a leg, with one stroke of a great sword; while that of another was the infliction of the maximum number of wounds and injuries without causing the death of the victim.

They were skilled labourers and their work was their hobby....

I could tell of some very remarkable adventures, risks, dangers, and escapes in Agades, and of some very strange doings in that horrible "place" with its plots and

intrigues, jealousies and hatreds, factions and parties, if space permitted.

And when our time and opportunity came (and we were led one dark night to where four camels, with water and food for two or three days, awaited us) we would not have taken advantage of the chance, being weaponless, had we not felt that we ran a greater danger by remaining.

Tegama was growing more suspicious and more truculent, and I rather think that the dumb Hank and Buddy had been overheard in fluent converse. Probably we gave ourselves away too (whenever we ate, drank, prayed, sat, stood, sneezed, or did anything else whatsoever), as the weirdest kind of weird Mussulmans who ever said, "*Bismillah arahman arahmum*."

It was time to go and we went, aided by a young person of magnificent physique, magnificent courage, and negroid ancestry—probably the daughter of some negro slave woman from Lake Tchad....

Unfortunately it was utterly impossible for her to get us weapons.

* * *

We escaped from Tegama, but not from the consequences of our encounter with him. He did not destroy us, but it was to him that we owed our destruction.

Riding as hard as we could, we followed the tactics of our escape from Zinderneuf, feeling sure that if Tegama pursued and recaptured us, our fate would be sealed and our deaths lingering and unpleasant.

We therefore avoided the caravan-route that runs from Agades, and struck out into the desert, hoping that, as hitherto, we should, sooner or later, discover someone or something that would lead us to water.

After three days of painful wandering, we chanced upon the wretched encampment of some aboriginal Beri-Beri bushmen, black, almost naked, and armed only with bows and arrows. They apparently lived by trapping ostriches by means of tethered foot-traps concealed beneath the bushes and trees, thorns and acacias, on which the birds feed.

These primitive people were camped beside an inexplicable pool of water among colossal boulders as big as cathedrals.

Here we rested ourselves and our camels for a day or two, and then again set out, with our leather water-skins filled and our food-bags nearly empty.

A couple of days later we were riding in a long line, just within sight of each other, and scouting for signs of human beings or water.

Hank was on the right of the line, I next to him and half a mile away, having Buddy on my left, with Digby at the far end.

Looking to my right, I saw Hank, topping a little undulation, suddenly wheel towards me, urging his camel to its topmost speed.

As I looked, a crowd of riders swarmed over the skyline, and, two or three of them, halting their camels, opened fire on us.

Buddy rode at full speed toward me and Hank. Digby was cut off from view by a tor of rocks.

"Dismount and form sqar," yelled Hank, riding up.

I knew what he meant.

We brought our camels to their knees, made a pretence of getting our rifles from under the saddles, crouched behind the camels, and levelled our sticks as though they were guns, across the backs of the animals, and awaited death.

"This is war we gits what's comin' to us," said Buddy.

"The durned galoots may not call our bluff," growled Hank.

The band, Hoggar or Tebu robbers by the look of them, bore down upon us with yells of "*Ul-ul-ul-ullah Ak-bar*," on pleasure and profit bent—the pleasure of slaughtering us and the profit of taking our camels—brandishing swords, lances, and rifles as they went along.

(Continued on page 20)

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DOGS AND PET STOCK

YOU OFTEN WISH for help at 4 A. M.—satisfy your desire with an English or Welsh Shepherd, they go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS—Himrod, N. Y. offers Coon hounds, Foxhounds, and rabbit hounds. Also young stock on approval. You're the Judge.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP and young dogs nicely started, some not started, at greatly reduced prices for a month. Some extra good ones ready for work. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS, natural heelers, shipped C. O. D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

FOR SALE—3 Male Police pups from registered stock, 4 months old, partly house-broken. ERNEST COLLINS, 335 Lake St., Oneida, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

FOR DUAL PURPOSE Shorthorns, write or call on WM. J. BREW, Bergen, N. Y.

MIDSUMMER BARGAINS in purebred Holstein bull calves. A card brings list. LAURENCE DOTY, Geneseo, N. Y.

Horses

PAIR OF REGISTERED Black Percherons, sound, no akin, Stallion Two, Mare Three and bred, price \$600.00. Two year old gelding, perfectly built, weight 1300 lbs., \$175.00. Yearling mare, extra good, \$125.00. Pair of Five months old colts, \$150.00. -VERNON LAFLE, Middlesex, N. Y.

Sheep

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP and Angus bulls. Shipped on approval. No payment required. JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna-Cayuga, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Yearling Rams, suitable for showing or breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

Swine

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE Spring Boar and Sow pigs, One First and Championship Service Boar, 2 years old, Cholera Immune. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, N. Y.

BIG TYPE, REGISTERED O. I. C. yearling sows, bred for fall farrow, World's Grand Champion strain, \$65.00 each. 12 wks. old pigs, same breeding, \$12.00 each, pairs no akin. Yearling herd boar, perfect hog and sure breeder, \$70.00. VERNON LAFLE, Middlesex, R. No. 1, N. Y.

POULTRY

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, 14 weeks old, Large size, 306-egg strain. CLOSE'S EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

PULLETS: Ycp, we got 'em, from blood-tested stock, free farm range raised, regular huskies. Reds, dark color, \$1.75; White Leghorns, \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bank references. A. O. BURNS, R. D. No. 4, Marathon, N. Y.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 B. Rocks or R. I. Reds, \$10.00; W. Leghorns or H. Mixed, \$8.00; mixed \$7.00. Delivery guaranteed. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, Feb., March, April, May hatches laying hens, certified and pedigreed breeders. HAMILTON FARM, R. D. No. 1, Huntington, Long Island.

PULLETS—Purebred, high egg laying strains, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. CANFIELD HATCHERY, Drawer 25, State Road, Lexington, Mass.

READY-TO-LAY PULLETS. Clover range raised on clean ground. For immediate sale. Tancred White Leghorns \$1.25 up; Barred Rocks \$1.50 up. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Penna.

LEGHORN PULLETS: Free range grown and bred for production. Write for particulars and prices. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

\$2000 PARK STRAIN Barred Rock pullets, hatched April 10, weight 2½ lbs., early heavy layers. Best in Barred Rocks at reasonable price, while they last \$1.25 each, any quantity F. O. B. Marathon. Selected cockerels and capons same price. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. M. C. BEECHER, Marathon, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$10.00; Barred Rocks, \$10.00; Heavy Mixed, \$8.00; White Leghorns, \$8.00; Light Mixed, \$7.00. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Husky, Purebred, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas. 10,000 every week, summer and fall. Send for special price list. CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. G., State Road, Lexington, Mass.

AUGUST PRICES of Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks & Reds, \$10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, \$8.00 per hundred. Light mixed \$7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$8—100; White Leghorns \$8—100; Barred Rock & Reds \$9—100; White Rocks \$10—100; Light Mixed \$7—100; Heavy mixed \$8—100. Culled for heavy egg producers of No. 1 Pairends stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the shipping. Special price on larger order. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks

CHICKS: Barred Rocks, \$9.00 per hundred; Reds and W. Wyan., \$10.00; W. Leghorns, \$8.00; Mixed chicks \$7.00. 2c more per chick in less than 100 lots. Unlimited Range. Delivery Guaranteed. Circular. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., Box 12.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

Corn Harvesters

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

Miscellaneous

BEAN THRESHER, Fordson size, Sell or Exchange for small Mammoth Incubator. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Cheap: Adriance Reaper; 10 H. P. Fairbanks Engine; Ohio Ensilage cutter; Thrashing Machine. H. HEPBURN, Clifton, N. J.

THRESHERS. A Few Brand New and unused Belle City Threshers, all sizes, carried over by our dealers from last Fall's stock, will be sold direct to farmers at this time. This is an unusual opportunity to obtain a new thrasher at a very attractive price. There are only a few—first come first served. Write us and we'll have representative call on you at once. W. B. MAY, INC., 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

Silos

NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—\$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, \$237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—325 acres, latest improvements in House and Barn. Registered cattle and sheep, cattle T. B. tested. 250 thousand ft. of lumber. All kinds of fruit, maple orchard. IRVIN W. CONKLIN, Del. Co., Downsview, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS—Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesman can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN Wanted for general housework in a professor's family of four. All modern conveniences supplied. Must be good cook. Good wages paid. State age and qualifications. BOX 428, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

OWING TO THE INCREASING DEMAND for Dairy Improvement Associations a training school for association milk testers will be given at the College of Agriculture during the week of September 19, 1927. The work will include Babcock testing, computing rations, and record keeping. For complete information write to G. W. TAILBY, JR., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE 8-vel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—\$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80-85 lbs., \$1.95 per roll. Paint \$1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROTHERS, Mills, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. COWIC STUDIO, 10½ Fountain Ave., Springfield, O.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON Dimock, Pa.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, flampers. Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOURISTS: Wanting a quiet place, comfortable bed, reasonable price. Stop at Granby, Conn.—on the College Highway—with MRS. T. J. DEVNEW.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

HELP ME ALONG! Some old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers have old dresses, like hoop-skirts, etc., that could be used for masquerade costumes; also such articles as carpet bags; please write and let me know what you have and what you think it is worth. I'll be glad to pay cash. BOX 430, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTERHEADS, printed, postpaid, \$1.50. Best value known. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 GOOD BUSINESS Envelopes printed, postpaid, \$1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Flowers—Plants

DELPHINIUM, HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Pyrethum, Gaillardia, Hardy Sweet Pea, Lupine, Mertensia, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Valerian, Foxglove, Hardy Pink, Blue Bells, Mountain Pink, Evening Primrose and 100 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year, all of which may be planted during August and Fall and will bloom freely next summer. Also Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

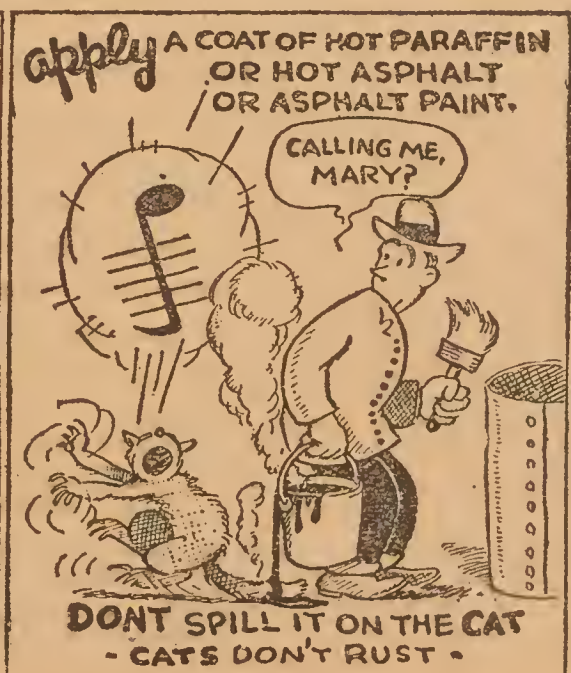
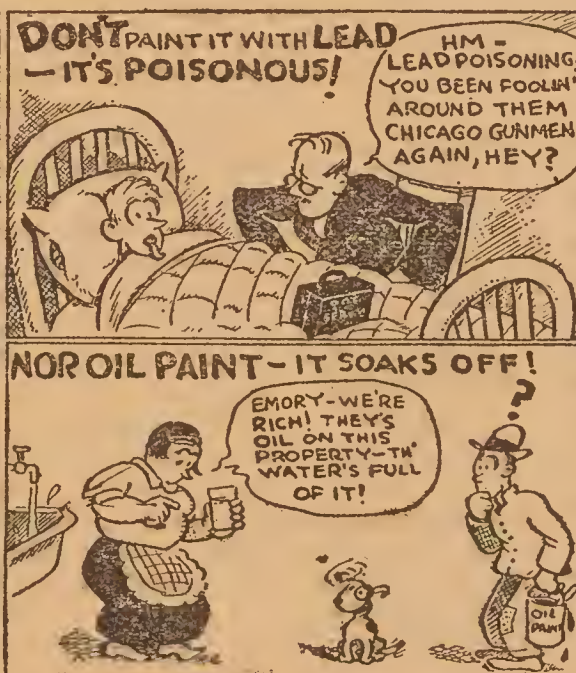
CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED. College Inspected. Variety—Honor, White, improved selection of Dawson's Golden Chaff. No cockle. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

HAIRY VETCH SEED: The best cover crop to improve land is Hairy Vetch and Rye mixed. We raise this seed grown as a natural mixture and can sell it at a much lower price than imported vetch seed. Mixture containing 30 per cent vetch (18 lbs. in a bu.) \$3.75 per bu. (60 lbs.). Write for special price on large lots, 5 bu. or more. Sow 1½ bu. per acre last of August. We can supply pure Hairy Vetch at 19c per lb. or \$11.50 per bu. (60 lbs.). JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Coldwater, N. Y.

Plants

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. \$1.25—1000; \$10.00—10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — To Keep a Steel Tank from Rusting — — — By Ray Inman



CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

AUGUST PRICES—Cabbage, Celery and Brussels Sprout Plants (12 varieties of cabbage, 8 of celery) \$2.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.40. Send for list. Snowball Cauliflower \$4.00 per 1000; 500, \$2.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting also Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, Tulips for August and Fall planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Sample Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting, \$1 per 100. MERLE WALRADT, Watts Flats, N. Y.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and CELERY Plants.—All Plants Rooted—Copenhagen Market, Surehead, Lupton's Long Island, Savoy, Flat Dutch, Red Danish, Red Dutch, Danish Ballhead and Succession, \$2.00 per 1000. Snowball Cauliflower—Rooted—\$4.50 per 1000. Celery Plants—Golden Self-Blanching, Easy Blanching, White Plume, Winter Queen, Emperor, Fordhook, Giant Pascal and Golden Plume—Rooted—\$3.00 per 1000. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Smoking, 10 lbs. \$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—GUARANTEED. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

SPECIAL SMOKING OFFER: Five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; twenty \$2.50; pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Kentucky.

WANTED TO BUY

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

I BUY CANARIES, Guinea Pigs, Birds and Pets of all kinds. PASHALL, 277 Whalley, New Haven, Conn.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. One barrel dishes. Not less than 100 pieces, but over. Contains not less than 12 cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeal, saucer dishes, platter, sugar, creamer, etc. \$5.50. Factory imperfections. Same on decorated, \$9.00. If freight is over \$1.00 we pay difference. Shipped from our warehouses Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock. 7 weeks old, \$4.00. 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.25. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$6.50 each. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

Pigs For Sale For Immediate Delivery

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Chester and Berkshire Cross, 6 to 8 weeks old \$4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for erating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$7 each.

Selected Pigs for Sale

Large Yorkshire and Chester Cross, and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All from Large Type Stock. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.00. Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.25. We ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval. Purebred Chester White Barrow Boars or Sows, 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each, no charge for erating. CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.00. 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.25. All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense. Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$6.50 each

Our Boys and Girls Page

How to Make a Camp Oven--Lone Scout Letters

WE are wondering how you liked the Boys and Girls page in the July 30 issue. We have had so many letters from girls of the A. A. family suggesting that they should have a place in the paper too, so that we have decided to print a Boys and Girls page once in a while, devoted not only to Lone Scouts but to all the boys and girls as well.

If you liked it and like the page this week, we hope you will write and tell us about it. We are hoping to print some letters from some of you who are not Lone Scouts as well as continuing to print a few Lone Scout letters. We will be particularly interested in having you tell us what sort of material you would like to have us print on this page. Of course it will not be possi-

M is for muskrats with very fine fur. Their paths under water will show where they were.
N is for nuthatch, who stands on his head. He works on the tree trunks but likes to be fed.
O is for owl, a mouse-eating bird. He seldom is seen, but is quite often heard.
P is for potato beetle, strip down the back, A grosbeak will grab him and give him a whack.
Q is for quail, the farmer's best friend, Who has not a bad deed which he has to amend.
R is for rabbits that nibble the trees, And run 'round at night just as much as they please.
S is for the skunk who's all black and white. Though he smells very bad, he's really all right.
T is for turtle that lays lots of white eggs, And draws in his head and then draws in his legs.
U is for underwing which feeds on our trees, And hides from its foes with the greatest of ease.

to grab it and turn to the Lone Scout page, I am mighty disappointed when our page is omitted.

I also get a lot of value out of it. It gives me a chance to see what the other scouts are doing and there is always a lot of news about different occasions and happenings. If it was not for the A. A. tribe I would probably be just a common fellow not knowing anything much about scouting, where as being a member I know a lot about it. If it was not for the Lone Scout column I would not have become acquainted with as many of my brother scouts as I have.

You scouts can plainly see that I have got a good lot of information and enjoyment from the A. A. Tribe and the Lone Scout column.

I have also made fairly good progress while I have been a member of the Lone Scouts of America and have also got a lot of fun out of scouting. I have passed five of the degrees, have gained more knowledge of outdoor life, woodcraft, life saving, signaling, first aid and camping since I have been a scout. I belong to the National Mall Tribe, subscribe to two amateur publications and have many friends. This is my second year of scouting.

I guess that I have told you about all I can think of for this time but I have a suggestion which I think will be a benefit to the Lone Scout column. I suggest that at the end of each month that we have a whole page containing letters received in that month from scouts of the A. A. tribe. What say, fellows?

Your brother scout,
HAROLD C. BISHOP, L. S. 5
(10 points)
R. D. 3, Lyons, N. Y.

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from page 18)

I could have wept that we had no rifles. Steady magazine fire from three marksmen like ourselves, would have brought the yelling fiends crashing to earth in such numbers as might have saved us and provided us with much that we sorely needed.

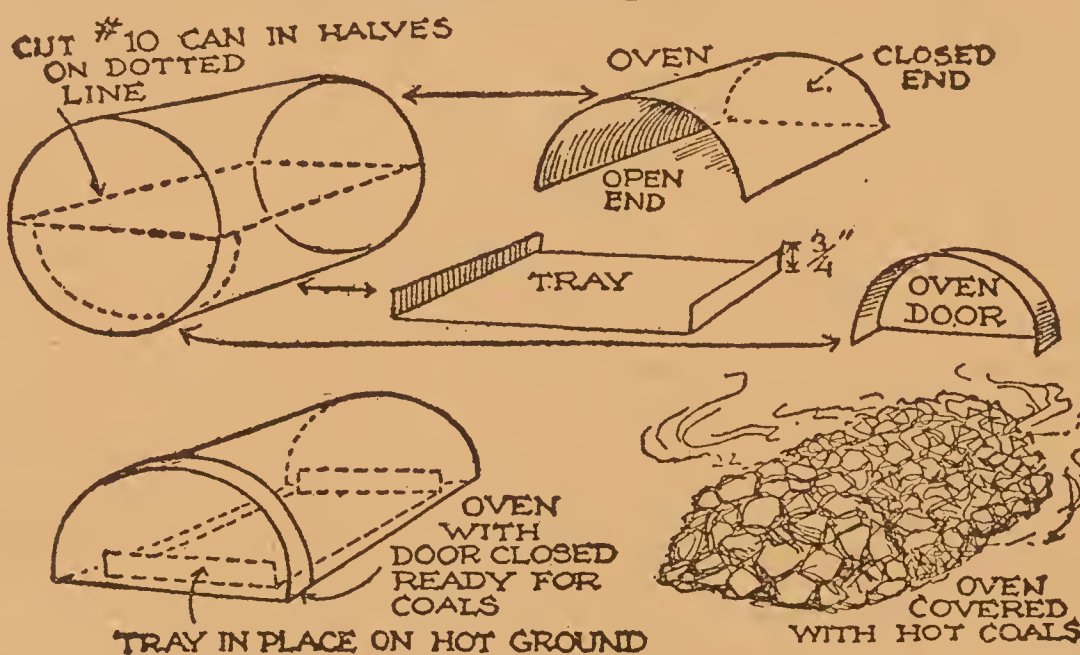
The feeling of utter impotence was horrible, and like the impotence of nightmare. . . . To be butchered like sheep without striking a blow. . . . Could Digby possibly escape? . . . Or would they see his tracks and follow him after slaughtering us? . . . There was an excellent chance that they would pass straight on without crossing his trail. . . . Would they swerve from our apparently levelled rifles? No. . . . On they came. . . . Digby might be well away by now. . . .

And then from somewhere, there rang out loud, clear, and (to these Arabs) terrible, a bugle-call—that portentous bugle-call, menacing and fateful, that had been almost the last thing so many desert tribesmen had heard, the bugle-call that announced the closing of the trap and preluded the hail of bullets against which no Arab charge could prevail.

The effect was instant and magical. The band swerved to their right, wheeled, and fled—fled to avoid what they thought a terrible trap, so neatly baited and into which they had so nearly fallen!

(To Be Continued)

How to Make A Camp Oven



From the drawings which originally appeared in the November, 1926, Issue of Scouting, any boy with a little ingenuity, a few tools, and perhaps a little help from Dad or an older brother can make an oven for use on camping trips.

ble for us to print all the letters you send but we will print as many of them as space will permit.

Lone Scouts

It pays and is good scouting to:

To apologize when wrong,
To admit errors and mistakes,
To give rather than get,
To ask for advice often,
To seek wisdom from older men,
To make new friends and retain the old,
To forgive and when possible forget,
To help and cheer sick and aged,
To think in terms of scout oath and law;

Its hard,—but great fun in Scouting.

—O. H. Benson.

An American Nature Study Alphabet

By DR. E. LAWRENCE PALMER

A is for aphid, a fat little louse That sucks up plant juices and lives in a house.
B is for bats that fly in the night And eat up mosquitoes with all of their might.
C is for cabbage worm, green, hairy, and slow. He'll become a white butterfly some day, I know.
D is for dragon fly, the elf of the pond. Of mosquitoes and gnats he's indeed very fond.
E is for eel, who very squirmy may be. Though he lives in our brooks, he was hatched in the sea.
F is for the frog, a funny old thing. He eats flies and mosquitoes and slings in the spring.
G is for goldfinches who seem care-free all day. "Per-chic-o-ree, chick-o-ree"—that's what they say.
H is for hair snakes; though found in a stream, They live in some insects before they are seen.
I is for iris, a stately blue flower. It lives in wet places and welcomes a shower.
J is for Jay bird, a noisy young scamp. He's about as much good as a common old tramp.
K is for kingbird, a plucky young fighter. He beats crows and hawks, though he's very much lighter.
L is for lightning that flash in the sky, While the "Boom, Booms" of thunder say summer is nigh.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scout Editor and Scouts:

I was reading the Lone Scout column in the American Agriculturist tonight and I see that our editor wants all of us fellows to write him a letter telling him how much value we get out of it.

Well, I would not know what to do without the Lone Scout column and I know that there are a good many others in the same boat. Every week when we get our American Agriculturist I am the first one

Success Talks For Farm Boys

A Farm Needs Some One to Love It.

THERE never was a time when farm life and farm occupations were so attractive as they are today. In the old time, the farmer was isolated. Today all the world comes to him at home. He can hear music and speeches with his radio, he can visit his neighbors, go to church and reach amusements with his automobile. These changes have transformed life on the farm.

But no farm is worth anything without somebody who lives on it, works on it, loves it, and tries to improve it. But think what a reward there is for him who is faithful and who is really worthy to be a farmer! The sun shines for him, the gentle showers fall for

him, the chemical elements in the soil strive for him, all nature speaks and works for him. What a high communion is this, when the eternal forces that have brought into being the world and man and all living beings are working together for a common end! Is it not a great thing to be a part of all this? I use no sacred names but what could be more sacred than honest toil offered with a glad heart and with the vision of all the great future of human joy unfolding its glory to the mind? Good luck to you all!

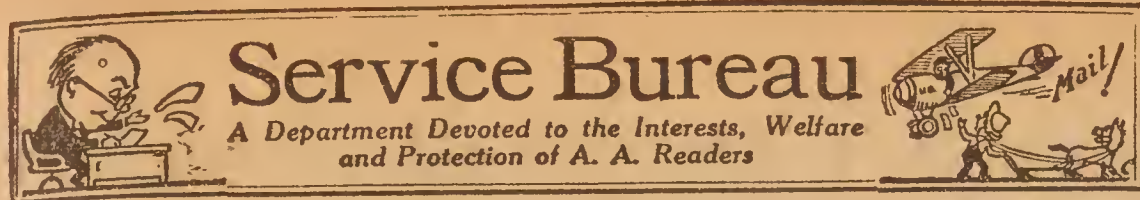
DAVID JAYNE HILL.

Seventy-six years old last June, Dr. David Jayne Hill, one of America's greatest historians and diplomats, pauses to send this fine word of greeting to our farm boys. Dr. Hill was Ambassador to Germany 1908-11 and before that had won fame as an author and as President of Rochester University.

Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copy right 1926, by Clarence Poe.



DAVID J. HILL



How You Can Get \$100 for Catching Chicken Thieves

CHICKEN thieves are still at work in the "A.A." territory. We are constantly receiving letters, telling of the loss of poultry where thieves have not only stolen the birds, but in breaking into the coops, have caused a vast amount of damage. In order to help rid the farmers of this pestilence Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST posted ten \$100 awards to be paid in cash to anyone who will furnish evidence that will lead to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of any chicken thief stealing poultry from a farm on which an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign is posted.

The announcement of these rewards was made in the issue of March 12th. Obviously thefts previous to that time will not come under this reward plan. However, since March 12th the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has paid out several hundred dollars in rewards in New York, New Jersey and Maryland. In order to win the reward, therefore, witness must be willing to cooperate with the authorities, and appear, if necessary, in Court to give his testimony.

As said above, the reward only applies to those cases where the theft has been committed on a farm posted with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign. Where more than two persons are responsible for the evidence, the \$100 reward will be divided equally among them. This was done in the Barazousky case, where Mrs. F. M. Garrison, Walter Hewitt, and the South Jersey Protective Association shared the reward. If the thief is reprimanded by the Judge, and allowed to go free with a small fine, the award will not apply. We want to see the thief not only convicted, but compelled to serve a sentence in prison. We are not going to be rid of this thieving pestilence until some of the thieves sit long enough to think over the proposition of stealing chickens on "A.A." posted farms.

Another Home Work Scheme Exposed

I am a young boy and I would like to make an extra dollar or so. I saw an "ad" in the paper where boys and girls can make \$1.00 an hour, but nothing is said about the work. It says "Write for particulars to the Laper Mailing Co. in New York City."

THE National Better Business Bureau has made an investigation of this "ad" and it reveals that the Company sends a card containing space for ten names and addresses. With this card is a small circular, which enfolds the whole scheme. It is a plan to sell perfumed powder at 25c per package, and when the ten packages are sold the agent keeps \$1.00 and the Company receives the balance of \$1.50. The \$1.00 an hour is not a salary. The amount of money you make depends on the number of people you solicit, who are ready to give up 25c for this perfumed powder. You can figure out for yourself how many people you could sell in an hour.

Buy Outfit—Sell If You Can

I received some literature from a concern in Chicago known as The Joy Frock Company, which advertises as follows—Do you know anything about it?
"15 A DAY AND FREE DRESS—Sell lovely street dresses at \$3.75, give away free house dress and apron with every sale. Amazing offer brings quick sales. Free outfit."

THIS concern has women's dresses for sale by the direct-selling plan. The \$15.00 per day is not a salary. It is the amount an Agent may earn if he or she make enough sales. Further the Agent's outfit is not entirely free. When the Agent takes up the work a sample outfit must be bought at a slight discount under

the regular sale price. When the Agent's sales have reached \$100.00, the money paid for the sample is said to be refunded. This "ad" is so worded that one would imagine they have an easy job ahead of them at no expense. As a matter of fact the income depends on the amount of hard work one does, and there is an outlay of money.

The Old "Buy Back" Plan Still Being Tried

I have read an ad in several papers of a company out west that sells rabbits and then promises to buy back all the young one can raise at fairly good prices. Do you endorse such a scheme?

READERS of the Service Bureau will recall the many warnings we have sounded relative to the buy-back method of raising rabbits. There are a number of outfits that have played this game, but have eventually gone out of business because of the adverse publicity they have received following serious complaints from dissatisfied customers. The scheme is to sell customers a pair or trio of rabbits at a high price, with promises that all of the young will be bought back at very attractive prices. It all sounds well but usually when the young stock are

shipped back there are dozens of excuses that the company may offer, which will permit them to return meat prices instead of the high breeder prices they promised. They may claim the rabbits are under weight, of poor color, crippled, etc.

Some of these companies, it is claimed by their victims, have shipped out common rabbits with no pedigree, claiming the stock to be of high quality. The Service Bureau knows of one breeder who sold stock to one of these concerns with the understanding that it was utility stock and not pure-bred. A neighbor bought back some of these same rabbits from the company, the company selling these self-same rabbits as pure-bred stock. Because of these past experiences the Service Bureau cannot endorse the buy-back plan, and accordingly warns its readers.

Do Not Fall for "Hurry Up Checks"

WE have all had experience receiving blank checks along with the literature of some kind of direct-by-mail advertising proposition. Along with the letters usually comes a so-called special discount check, across which is often printed "Void after 10 days" applicable to the Company's "special limited time offer". The National Better Business Bureau tells an interesting story about one of these propositions. They made a study of one Company over widely separated parts of the country. They find the checks from all these widely separated sections were numbered 954. Each check was void after ten days, and the last check was sent out several years after the first one.

You Cannot Get Something for Nothing

Anyone receiving such checks may figure, nine times out of ten, that the product he is asked to buy is quoted at a price high enough over its actual value to offset the amount of the discount promised by the check. It is an old saying that you cannot expect something for nothing, but strange to say there are thousands of people selling merchandise, who are trying to prove that old saying wrong, and there are just as many thousands who hesitate to believe it and will insist on taking a chance. Do not be hastened into making a purchase on any such proposition. If the commodity is worthy, the company does not have to resort to this means of selling.

Interested in Selling Instructions

One of our friends has sent us some literature from Supreme Neckwear Institute of New York City. The "ad" reads as follows: "LADIES—Earn \$35 weekly making men's neckwear. Experience unnecessary. No selling. Particulars for addressed envelope. Supreme Neckwear —, N. Y."

AN investigation of this concern reveals that the Supreme Neckwear Institute sells instructions to women who desire to make neckwear at home. The \$35.00 mentioned in the "ad" is not a salary, but represents what women might make if they are lucky enough to sell the neckties to some concern that is willing to buy them. The income is determined solely on the skill and good fortune of the individual.

The report of the National Better Business Bureau states that this Company sends to the one who answers the "ad" a circular letter that reads in part as follows:—

"The charge for this course which will assure you of a permanent position with us, and a steady income for you, is only \$10 complete, and with nothing more to pay for." The respondent is assured that she "will not be asked to canvass or sell the merchandise you will make for us for there already is a greater market than we can supply." No mention is made of the price paid by the company for the finished ties.

Copy such as this, which does not contain a direct offer of a position, should not be classified in the "Help Wanted" column.



Paint—good paint—has a greater earning value in proportion to its cost than any other thing that you can buy for the upkeep of your farm property. It protects, preserves and saves enormous costs for renewal and reconstruction.



Your Barns

How long since you have painted your barns, silos, chicken houses and other buildings? If it has been several years, you should paint this fall before winter's dampness can get into the wood and cause rot and decay. See that the doors and frames are well painted. It will prevent their swelling and sticking in cold weather when you need them most. If you have made additions or put in new boards, give them a good oil priming coat and then paint with a good grade of barn paint. Barn paint is not expensive, spreads easily, covers a large surface per gallon, varying according to what is underneath. Tell your "Farm Service" Hardware Man the size of your barn and he can estimate the amount of paint you will need.



Your House

A trim little house, well painted in pleasing colors, is far more attractive than a big and elaborate place that has become shabby looking.

A good paint job will save many dollars of repair cost. The cost of paint is comparatively small. Windows, casings, doorways, doors and porches should be carefully painted in the fall to make sure of weather tightness and protection against rot and other damage. Ask for color cards on fine quality, long wearing house paints.

You will get good value in paints and brushes at a "tag" store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



Insurance Indemnities Paid in July

Paid up to December 31, 1925...\$21,359.30
During 1926 30,994.06
January 1 to July 31, 1927 19,925.58

Total Paid to date\$72,278.94

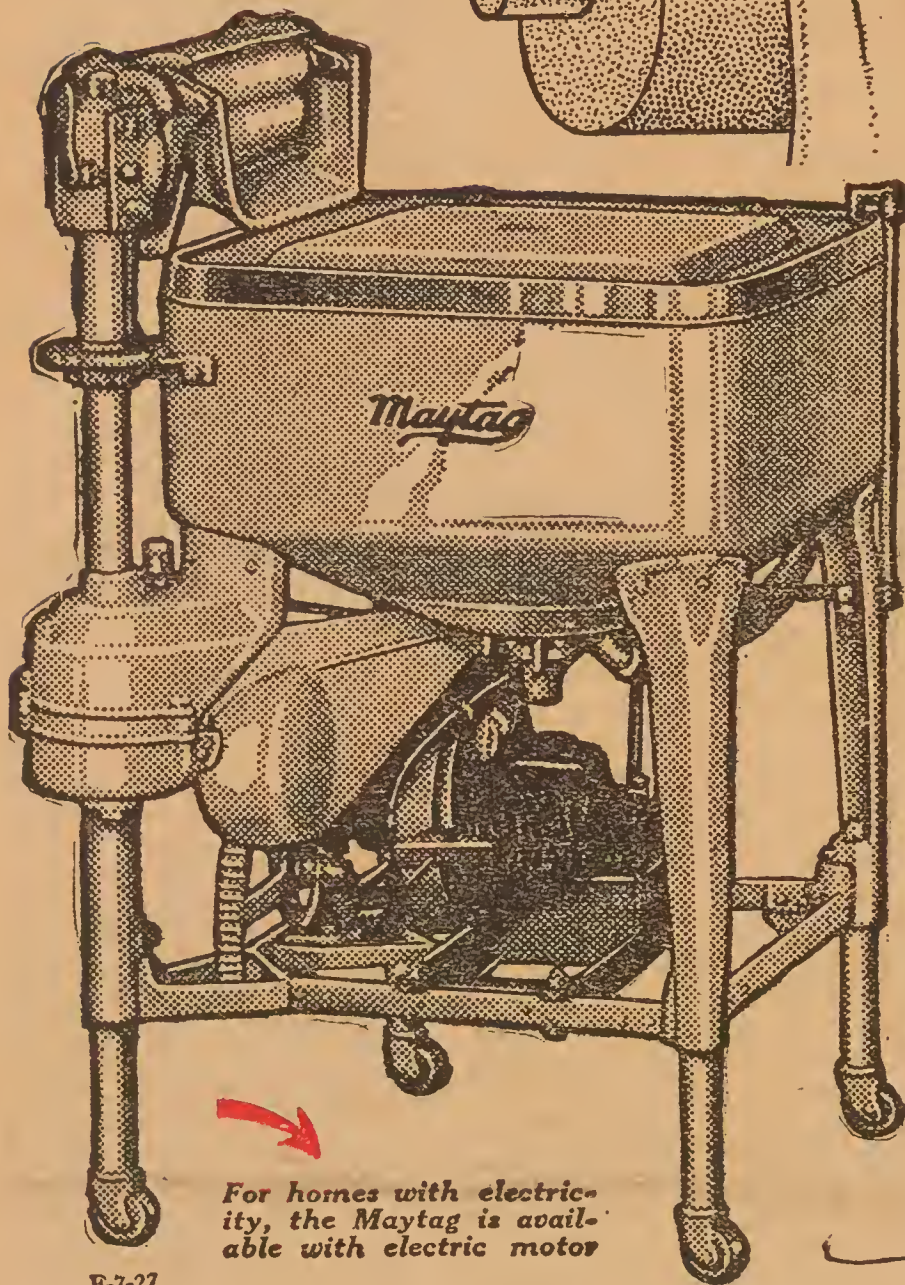
Details of Indemnities Paid During July, 1927

D. H. Bertholf, Lock Sheldrake, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from wagon.	
Nathan Meade, Owego, N. Y., 55 Talcott St.	30.00
Auto hit tree—lacerations.	
C. P. Axtell, New Berlin, N. Y. .	20.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.	
W. T. Flock, Trenton, N. J.	78.57
Thrown from wagon.	
H. A. Hammel, Delanson, N. Y. .	28.56
Auto overturned—Bruised.	
F. S. Mangan, Barneveld, N. Y. .	130.00
Auto accident—fractured skull.	
Sophia Kelb, Euclid, Pa.	20.00
Auto collision—lacerated face.	
J. Olney Wilson Estate, Westmoreland, N. Y.	1000.00
Auto struck by trolley—fractured skull	
J. G. Grieshaber, Quakert'n, Pa. .	30.00
Auto accident—lacerations.	
William Dymond, Garfield, N. Y. .	85.71
Auto over bank, fractured rib, bruises.	
John Pivin, Greenfield, N. Y. .	20.00
Auto hit tree—injured shoulder.	
Lucius Mathewson, Sinclairville, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs.	
Ralph Kirk, Cadyville, N. Y.	10.00
Auto collision—bruised knee.	
Arthur Fischer, Dalton, Pa.	20.00
Auto collision—contused chest.	
Michael Furio, Croton Falls, N. Y., Box 163 .	30.00
Auto accident—dislocated two ribs.	
Philip Wicks, Ontario, N. Y. .	25.71
Thrown from auto—bruised and cut.	
C. A. Hunt, DeRuyter, N. Y. .	130.00
Train struck auto—compound fracture of skull.	
Henry James, Orange, Conn. .	40.00
Thrown from load of hay.	
Virginia Buckman, Furlong, Pa. .	4.28
Auto collision—lacerations.	
William Tanner, Oxford, N. Y. .	125.71
Thrown from wagon.	
Carl Seeley, Oxford, N. Y.	130.00
Thrown from truck—compound fracture left thigh	
G. E. S. Bayless, Ellicott City, Md.	20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.	
F. Hotalen Est., Waverly, N. Y. 1000.00	
Brakes failed, truck crashed over bank—mortality	
L. N. Chaffee, LeRaysville, Pa. .	40.00
Car overturned—injured shoulder.	
L. C. French, Ulster, Pa.	42.86
Thrown from wagon.	
Howard Coons, Climax, N. Y. .	100.00
Auto struck pole—fractures, sprains.	
E. B. Drumm, Great Barrington, Mass.	70.00
Auto collided tree—injured chest and knees.	
William Tears, Hall, N. Y.	57.14
Thrown from wagon—injured.	
H. J. Bishop, Munnsville, N. Y. .	30.00
Thrown from wagon—injured back.	
Chas. Harvey Estate, Ulster, Pa. 1000.00	
Auto hit tree—mortality.	
H. F. Diestler, LeRoy, N. Y. .	60.00
Thrown from load of hay—fractures.	
J. D. Rinder, Antwerp, N. Y. .	20.00
Thrown from load of hay—sprains.	
L. H. Smith, Swain, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from wagon—lacerated right hand.	

\$4,498.54



Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss



E-7-27

The MAYTAG Wash Hour

is invading the FARM

THE fact that the Maytag is the only washer equipped with the in-built gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor, is not the only reason that it is purchased by more farm homes than any other washer. City homes also have shown a distinct preference for the Maytag, and with the exception of the power plant, the gasoline Maytag and the electric Maytag are identical in design and construction.

The Maytag has won world leadership because of its speed and thoroughness of washing, because of its big capacity tub, because of its compact, space-saving design, because of its sturdiness—a cast-aluminum, one-piece, seamless, lifetime tub

that cleans itself, empties itself. Washes everything thoroughly clean without hand-rubbing. Its all-metal wringer sets close to the water line, automatically adjusts the tension for a thin handkerchief or a bulky blanket and wrings both dry.

A Free Trial Washing in Your Home

No cost, no obligation whatsoever. Write or phone any Maytag dealer listed below. Do your next washing with a Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Eastern Branch: 851 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York
City Dealer
Astoria, L. I. Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn Ohio Maytag Co.
Batavia Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Binghamton Crocker & Ogden Co.
Bridgeport Ernest Dredge
Brooklyn Maytag Washer Co., Inc.
Buffalo Buffalo Maytag Co.
773 Main St.
Buffalo Kolipinski Bros.
1110 Broadway
Canandaigua DeZutter Maytag Co.
Carmel J. R. Cole
Chatham, Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland, Crocker & Ogden Co.,
Maytag Store
Croton Falls George Juengst & Son
Dundee Clifton L. Yawger
Dunkirk Maytag Shops Inc.
East Aurora Genesee
Country Maytag Co.
Easton Thos. A. McGrath
Eldred Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville R. S. Walker
Elmira, Charles W. Young & Son
Flushing, L. I. Queens Maytag Co.
Fulton Johnston's Hdwe.
Gilboa Wm. D. Thorpe
Glens Falls McConnell-Richards Co.
Gloversville Bramer Stove & Htg Co.
Gouverneur F. G. Gallagher
Gowanda Hunt Maytag Co.
Greenport Harold K. Mulford
Hamilton Edw. W. Arnst
Havt Corners H. T. Covert
Highland W. R. Seaman, Inc.
Honeoye C. C. Eldridge
Horicon, McConnell-Richards Co.
Hornell Duke Maytag Co.
Huntington, L. I. C. M. Felt
Ilion C. J. Nichols
Ithaca Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown Maytag Shops, Inc.
Lackawanna, Kolipinski Brothers
A. Rosinski, Local Rep.
Liberty Kandel Brothers
Lockport Conway Maytag Company
Lowville, Northern Maytag Co.

State of New York
City Dealer
Malone, Mason's Electric Store
Massena L. L. Merrill
Medina Conway Maytag Store
Middletown R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon F. E. Skinner
Naples John M. Viernile
Newark DeZutter Maytag Co.
Newburg, Newburg Maytag Shop
Niagara Falls Conway Maytag Co.
Norwich F. E. Skinner
Ogdensburg, Northern Maytag Co.
Olean Lang's Hardware
Oneonta Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego Johnston's Hdwe.
Owego Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling E. M. Crowe
Peekskill Wm. J. Donovan
Perry Genesee Country
Maytag Co.
Pine Plains Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg, Maytag Plattsbg Co.
Pleasantville Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson, Lerch Music Shop
Port Jervis James P. Morgan
Potsdam A. S. Caswell
Pulaski, Ohio Maytag Company
C. W. Blanchard, Mgr.
Richmondville L. R. Dibble
Rochester Rochester Maytag Co., Inc.
Rome T. V. O'Shea
Salamanca Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake J. O. Galloway
Saratoga Springs The Farmers Hdwe. Co., Inc.
Schenevus Grover T. Chase
Spring Valley Ramapough Elec. Co.
Stillwater Curtis Maytag Co.
Syracuse Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga, Spring Hill El. Co.
Tupper Lake Tupper Lake
Garage & Supply Co.
Tonawanda H. H. Koenig
Troy, H. C. Calhoun Co.
Utica H. D. Morehouse
& Son
Walden, T. L. Millspaugh
Walton, J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown Northern
Maytag Co., Inc.
Wellsville Duke Maytag Co.
Williamson DeZutter Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Allentown Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford Joseph Marks
Bristol Clymer Maytag Co.
Carbondale, Scranton Maytag Co.
Carlisle, The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Catasauqua W. T. Kleppinger
Coatesville Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis Ferree Electric Co.
Cresson Soisson El. Co.
Doylstown, Clymer's Dept Store
DuBois Grebe Maytag Store
Easton James E. Hauck
Elwood City Maytag Sales, Inc.
Erie, Erie Co. Maytag Company
Forest City, Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Hazleton Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Honesdale, Vincent Maytag Co.
Hanover York Co. Maytag Co.
Johnstown Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square John H. Voorhees
Kittanning Mateer-White & Campbell
Lancaster Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe Latrobe El. Appl. Co.
Lebanon Lebanon El. Co.
Lewisburg Home El. Store
Lock Haven, H. E. Pursley Co.
Malvern Suplee Hdwe Co.
Mansfield Tioga Co. Maytag Co.
Meadville Crawford Co.
Maytag Sales & Service
Mifflinburg Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Montrose Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Muncy, The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Nanticoke Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Castle, Maytag Sales, Inc.
Newport Carlisle Maytag Co.
Norristown J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City Lynn W. Camp
Oxford Earnhart Brothers
Peckville, Scranton Maytag Co.
Pennsburg, Chas. V. Rotenberger
Philadelphia Ardmore Maytag Company
23 East Lancaster Pike
Delaware County Maytag Co.
7103 Market Street
North Phila Maytag Co.
3639 Germantown Ave.
4743 Frankford A.
70 West Chelton Ave.
2017 S. Broad Street
4708 No. Fifth St.
West Phila. Maytag Co.
5206 Chestnut Street
4113 Lancaster Ave.
Phoenixville, McCarragher Bros.
Pittsburgh Loeffler El. Store
5904 Penn. Ave.
McKees Rocks Maytag Store,
413 Chartiers Ave.
Mt. Oliver Maytag Store,
162 Brownsville Rd.
North Side Maytag Store,
410 E. Ohio St.
Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio,
Cor. Beacon & Murray
Pittston, Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Pottstown McCarragher Bros.
Pottsville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney, Grebe
Maytag Store
Reading, Reading Maytag Co.
Reynoldsville McCreight Maytag Co.
Royersford, McCarragher Bros.
Sayre Harden Brothers
Scottsdale, Ace Maytag Company
Scranton Scranton Maytag Co.
Shamokin Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington Jones Bros. & Miller
Somerset Shaffer's Maytag Shop

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Souderton Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Stroudsburg J. A. Seguin
Tamaqua, Williams Maytag Co.
Tionesta S. S. Sigworth
Titusville Lynn W. Camp
Towanda Harden Brothers
Troy Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Uniontown, Fayette Maytag Co.
Warren Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport, Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
York, York County Maytag Co.

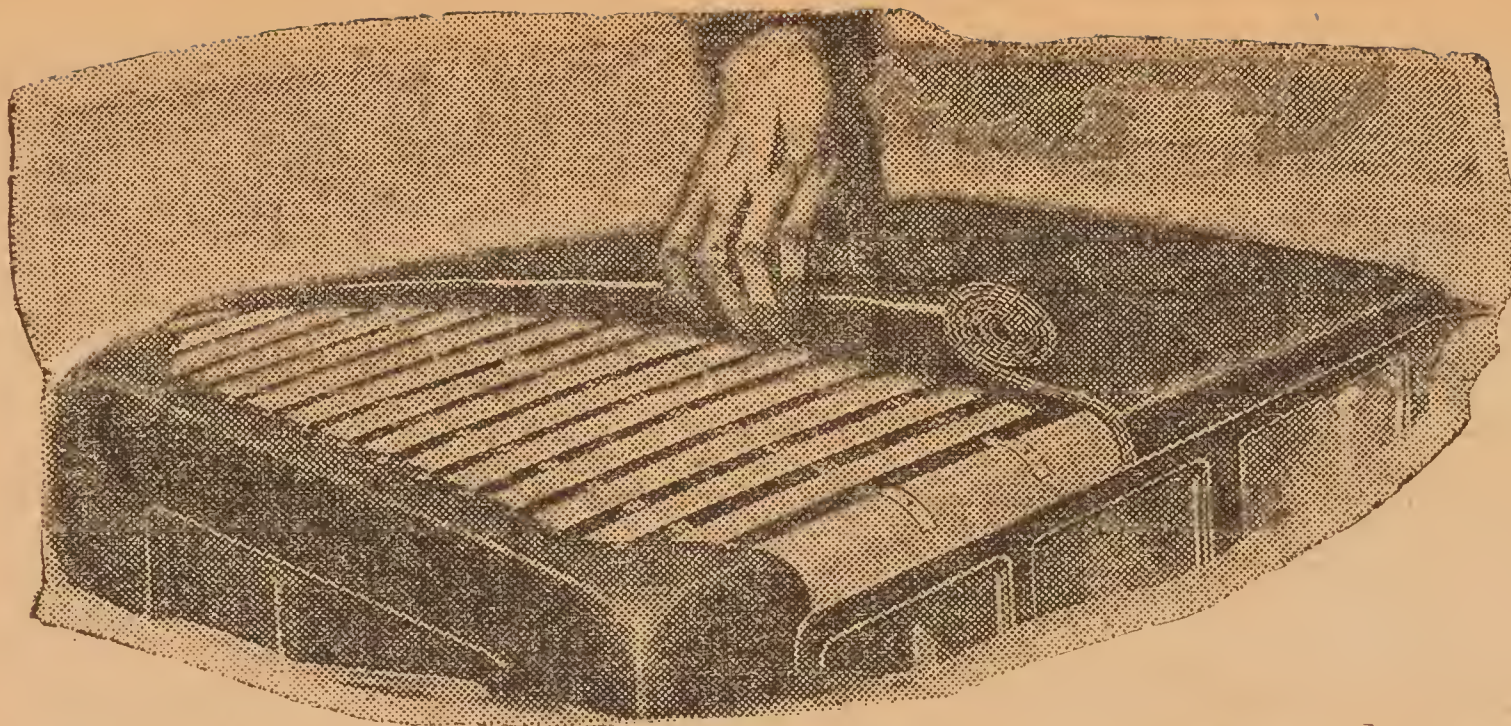
State of New Jersey
City Dealer
Asbury Park F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City South Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne, Devlin Sons Co., Inc.
Bloomfield Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook, Smith Elect. Co.
Camden Camden Maytag Co.
Hackensack, H. Plager & Sons
Hammononton Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell Hopewell Elect. Co.
Lambertville Servu Appl. Co.
Montclair Davega Home Appl. Co.
Morristown James E. Hauck
Passaic Rupp's Maytag Shop
Paterson, Paterson Maytag Shop
Pennington, Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove, Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy, Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman C. G. Pidgeon
Plainfield, Winn & Higgins, Inc.
Roebeling, Roebeling General Store
Port Norris J. R. Prichard
Red Bank, Charles K. Hopping
Somerville Smith El. Co.
Summit Arthur Manser
Sussex Lawrence Hdwe Co.
Toms River, Albert W. Dorsett
Trenton Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York Roth-Seufferling Co., Inc.
Wildwood R. W. Ryan
Woodbury, Elliott's Maytag Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT



Horses may be decreasing in numbers but the interest in a good trot is as great as ever. There are none better than those at the New York State Fair at Syracuse



The Roof Over Your Head

Features of Fisher Roof Construction

1. The roof of every Fisher body is practically a separate assembly, resting as securely upon the body's pillars as does the roof of a home upon its framework.
2. Slats and bows form the sturdy structure of a Fisher roof deck. The bows are twelve inches apart; the slats three inches apart.
3. The bows used in a Fisher roof are cut to shape, not steam bent. They retain their shape permanently.
4. A layer of sound-absorbing cotton batting laid on the Fisher roof framework between two sheets of cotton cloth, reduces drumming noises.
5. All Fisher roofs are covered with extra durable weather-proof fabric—specially constructed to stand up under all conditions of weather.

Important information for every closed car buyer

Everyone realizes the importance of roof construction in the building of a home;—roof construction of a closed car is equally important, because the roof of the closed car is not only subjected to the elements but to severe strains and stresses as well. That is why in a Body by Fisher the roof is always so strongly, staunchly built. . . . The structure and the strength of the roof, as of the entire Fisher body, adds greatly to the safety of travel in all cars equipped with Body by Fisher. The Fisher roof is also far more durable . . . In selecting your next car, examine the roof. Ask questions about it. Find out whether it has the Fisher advantages of roof structure detailed herewith—advantages which mean greater strength, greater durability, and greater safety.

FISHER BODIES

GENERAL MOTORS

CADILLAC • LA SALLE • BUICK • CHEVROLET • OAKLAND



PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue

New York

PAPEC Hammer Type Feed Grinder

Finer Quality—More Capacity—Feeds Itself Grinds All Grains, Roughages, etc.

HERE'S a mill built to Papec standards—for Papec guaranteed performance—that has created amazing, ASTOUNDING interest—in its new features, its automatic feed control, its finer QUALITY grinding, its unusual capacity, its low speed design for tractor use—its attractive price.

Customers Delighted—Demonstrations Excel Claims "Saved me \$100 first month grinding alfalfa for 125 hogs" —"rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors"—"capacity double my burr mill, feed much finer"—"grinds finer, faster, more capacity with easier power"—"handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover hay, sheaf oats, cornstalks, etc." Sure death to corn borers. Our demonstrations prove our every claim. Ask for folder No. 20 and prices. Tell us kind of grinding desired—we'll send sample.

Papec Machine Co. 111 Main Street Shortsville, New York



The Name Guarantees The Quality!

New York State Fruit Men Visit Geneva Experiment Station

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Geneva chanced to fall on one of the most beautiful days of the year. A clear blue sky with fleecy white clouds here and there, balmy weather neither hot nor cool, little or no wind made it a pleasure just to be alive



M. C. BURRITT.

and out of doors. And the day set off the crops and the landscapes so well that we were all proud of our Western New York farming country. Five of our local fruit growers drove down together, stopping to visit one or two good farms on the way. It was a very enjoyable day. Many others must have felt the same way for there was a good attendance of several hundred growers from this part of the state.

Director Thatcher Says Goodbye

The indoors program began at 11 A. M. with announcements by Director Thatcher who properly used the occasion to bid adieu to New York fruit growers and to announce his successor, Dr. Morrison of Wisconsin. Dr. Thatcher has been in the state some six or seven years and has given an honest and efficient administration of the State Experiment Station. He leaves New York to become President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College with the confidence and respect of New York farmers. President Case took occasion to express our regret at his going and to wish him success. I was sorry that his successor, Dr. Morrison whose special training is in dairying, could not have been present and had the advantage of meeting this large body of fruit growers and gaining some acquaintance with their problems.

There was a good deal of interest in Commissioner Pyrkas' announcement of his rules and regulations—effective on the day of the meeting, August 10th—for the enforcement of the new State Apple Grades. These are practically identical with the Federal apple grades and are given in detail with some helps in following them in the Departments' Circular 341. The Commissioner pointed out that the character of the law had been essentially changed from just a packing law, to a marketing and vending law to regulate sale as well as pack. He called attention to the three prohibitions in the law against (1) misbranding or not branding in accordance with the law (2) using any false or misleading labels, and (3) facing in any way that "the shown surface shall not be an average of the contents of the package". If the State would provide the money for the men to really enforce this law on those who would violate it, I am sure that the reputation of New York apples would be much improved.

Shipping Point Inspection Important

Mr. J. J. Gardner of the Food Products Inspection Service outlined the importance of farm produce inspection. He said that 194,000 ears were inspected at shipping points last year. Of these, 10 or one per cent were returned to the terminal markets on request of the inspector or receiver. Eighty-six ears were condemned and 115 ears reversed. The aim of inspection service Mr. Gardner said, was to give constructive help in grading to the laws rather than mere policing. He also emphasized the necessity of a tight pack of apples for export, saying that slack packs were the cause of the heaviest losses on export stocks.

The afternoon was spent on the Station

(Continued on page 14)

What To Look For At The State Fair

Plans Made For Best Farm Exposition In History of New York

ONE often hears the statement: "Oh, there's no use of going to the Fair. If you have seen it once that's all there is to it." But such a statement usually comes from a poor observer and one who is unable to appreciate either entertainment or educational exhibits. It is true also that a statement like the above certainly does not apply to the New York State Fair, for a tremendous effort is made every year to make the State Fair interesting and worth while from every standpoint.

Something to Interest Everyone

Judging by the plans made for this year's Fair, it will be bigger and better than ever. As you know, it is under new management, headed by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and an advisory committee consisting of: George R. Fearon, Syracuse, State Senator from Onondaga County; Datus Clark, Peru, President of the Council of Agriculture and Markets; Dean A. R. Mann, Ithaca, of the State College of Agriculture; S. L. Strivings, Castile, State Master of the Grange; May B. Van Arsdale, New York, a member of the staff of Columbia University and vice-president of the Council of Agriculture and Markets; C. R. White, Ionia, President of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, Publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, representing the agricultural press; and R. W. Quackenbush, Cornwall-on-Hudson, representing transportation carriers in the agricultural relations.

These men have determined that you shall have more than your money's worth if you attend the Fair and that it shall truly be in keeping with the agriculture of the great Empire State.

Now when one goes to a fair of this kind he is looking for something of especial interest to him as an individual. If you attend the State Fair this year no matter what your interests are you will find them, for something has been planned for everybody. Space is too limited here to even mention all of the most outstanding exhibits and entertainments that will be provided. As New York is an outstanding dairy state, we naturally think of the dairy exhibit first and in this connection we doubt—with the exception of the National Dairy Show—if there is any gathering of dairy cattle throughout America that can excel those which will be on exhibition at Syracuse. This statement also goes for pretty nearly all other kinds of stock.

One of the exhibitions which attracted great crowds at the Fair last year was the horse pulling contests. They will be repeated this year and you surely want to plan to see them.

The County Exhibit

We wish we could tell you something about the plans that are made for the exhibits of poultry, flowers, vegetables and fruit and in fact of the astounding number and quality of products produced by the farmers of New York. Great halls will be filled giving opportunity for either the casual stroll of sightseeing through them or for hours of study by growers who want to pick up detailed knowledge and information.

No feature of the Fair has been more successful in teaching the people of the State the agricultural possibilities of the different counties than the county exhibits put on by the Farm Bureaus. About half of the farm counties of the State are represented each year and it is an eye-opener even to the residents of the

counties that make the exhibits to go to the Fair and see what their own counties can do when its high quality products are organized and put together in a representative exhibit. If you have local patriotism you will be proud of your own county.

Farming of today is above all a mechanical occupation. The rapid strides made in the use of farm machinery will be shown in one of the greatest assemblages of devices for farm use. Acres of space have already been contracted for and a wider variety of implements than has ever been shown before will be on display. One of the most interesting exhibits will be the several newest types of big harvester combines.

4 H Boys and Girls Going

But no matter how great and fine the exhibits are, probably visitors get the most out of the human interest and entertainment parts of the program. In this connection, no greater work is being done by the Fair than what it does for the boys and girls. 4-H Club members numbering 16,000 will be represented, and \$500 will be given for attendance prizes. The big 4-H day is Tuesday, August 30th, which is also Farm and Home Bureau Day. This will give opportunity to the people of the State to become acquainted with the work of farm boys and girls. The four-leaf clover with an "H" on each petal is the insignia of the Club, meaning the development of the Head, Hands, Heart and Health among farm boys and girls. The rally will start at 11 A. M. Remember the day and the hour and see what farm boys and girls can do.

You will also want to hear the speaking contest Wednesday morning for boys from High School Departments of Agriculture. The win-

(Continued on page 14)

Two Years Experience With a Central Rural School

Questionnaire Shows Majority of Farm Parents at Friendship Favor Central District

I WENT to the Friendship Central School District in Allegheny County to find out exactly how the school was working out, and whether the majority of the folks in the outlying districts were pleased or whether they were dissatisfied.

No attempt was made to pick the folk who favored the school, in fact the farmers visited were picked by chance. Although I found some dissatisfaction, I was surprised to find so little of it and after talking to a number of folk I could come to no other conclusion but that a large majority would greatly regret sending their children to a one-room school again. The only man I happened to visit who seriously opposed the idea of a Central Rural School district was a man who lived just outside the boundaries of the district.

I was especially interested in the effect that the formation of the Central School had on taxes in the outlying districts. Previous to this centralization taxes were \$15.50 per thousand in the village. At the same time the tax rates in the outlying districts varied from \$5 to \$10.20 per thousand.

In two of these rural districts the railroad paid considerable taxes which helped to reduce the rate there, while in another district the tax rate was low due to the fact that the pupils were contracted with the Friendship school and it was pointed out that if this district had decided to run their own school, that a considerable amount of money would have to be raised which would have raised taxes considerably.

The centralized school had to be operated a year before the increased State Aid was available, consequently the taxes for the first year of operation for the entire district was \$19 per thousand. Last year the rate was reduced to \$18 and a further decrease is confidently expected next year. Expenses were increased of course by the additions which were made to the school building.

In talking with a number of people in the outlying districts, I was surprised to find that the question of the increase of taxes was not given the importance in their thoughts that I expected. Perhaps this question is in the minds of parents less than it is with taxpayers who have no children. A majority of the parents apparently realize that under the old conditions it was actually

costing the village more to teach the boys and girls who were coming in from the country than the village was getting from the tuition or from the contract price in the case of the grade children.

The State Aid which was received through the supervisors last year before the Central School was formed was as follows: District No. 1, (the village), \$6,900.92, District No. 3, \$443.96, District No. 4, \$485.36, District No. 7, \$567, District No. 8, \$329. A number of the districts involved had already been consolidated with the Friendship school, namely Districts No. 2 and 6 and District No. 7 of the town of Cuba, while District No. 8 was consolidated a very short time before the Central Rural School was voted. In comparison with this sum, (\$8,520.21), the State Aid received through the Board of Supervisors by the Central Rural School district in 1927, was \$19,603.14.

One man who was a former trustee of his district said "Taxes have been considerably higher than they were and yet we are well satisfied with the district. Some of us did not like the way we were put into the district very well, but most of the people in this district have no fault to find with the school now that it is organized and in operation. We did feel that during the first year the younger children were not given enough supervision after they were let out of school. Their grades finished somewhat earlier than the older pupils' and they were required to wait until the bus started. However, during the

(Continued on page 6)



The new Auditorium and Gymnasium of the Friendship Central Rural School District. The main school which was also enlarged stands at the right of this building.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 120 August 27, 1927 No. 9

A Thought For the Week

*I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.*

—TENNYSON.

* * *

NEXT week, from August 29 to September 3, is the New York State Fair. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will have a booth in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building where we will be represented during the entire week. Look us up and come in and have a little visit while you rest.

* * *

THE year without a summer, weather prophet Browne said this was going to be, and he has not been far from right. These days of middle August are pleasant enough to live, but the days are not very hot and the nights are positively cold. Corn which made a splendid growth for a short time in July has slowed up and it will take remarkably good growing weather from now on to get even a fair crop for silage, to say nothing of mature ears. Dairymen are rightfully worried over the possible affect of a great shortage in the corn crop on feed prices.

* * *

EVERY fruit grower will be interested in reading in this issue Mr. Burritt's report of and comments on the summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Geneva. Of more than ordinary interest are his comments on the new apple grading law now in effect in this state and one provision of this law which says that it shall be unlawful to face in any way so that the shown surface shall not be the average of the contents of the package.

We just want to say "amen" to Mr. Burritt's comment to the effect that if this provision is really enforced the reputation of New York apples would be much improved.

* * *

IF you come to the New York State Fair next week do not miss the fine exhibit put on by the New York State Agricultural Society cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Anyone will tell you where the old log cabin exhibit is, for it will be the talk of everyone who sees it. The program includes demonstrations of the home industries of colonial days

such as coopering, spinning, weaving and quilting, songs our grandfathers used to sing, an old time fiddlers' contest, and short talks relating to early farm and home life by many different speakers.

* * *

A FARMER of the hill country of New York asked us the other day if we did not think that daisies were disappearing. We had not thought of it before, but when brought to our attention, it seems that there is a much less number of daisies in the last few years than even ten years ago. We hope so. Some men, with a great stretch of imagination, can feed daisy hay to cows and think that it is a milk producer, but every real dairyman knows that daisies are not much good—only just about one point better than devil's paint brush. What do you think? Are they really disappearing?

* * *

WHAT a foolish sensation one gets when the automobile stops in a bad place and you find that the reason is "no gas". We were half way up one of the Catskill Mountains yesterday on a long trip across the state and had just boasted about how well the car was pulling when lo and behold it stopped short, and like grandfather's old clock, refused to go. When we had located the trouble, we finally got it turned around and ran it on its own momentum back down the mountain to the garage at the foot.

"Never mind," said the garage man, "You're not the only man who is always trying out that old theory that a car should run on its own reputation, but I've never seen one yet who found that the theory would work!"

Death of Judge Gary

LAST week on this page we recorded the death of General Leonard Wood. This week it is with regret that we report the passing of Elbert Henry Gary, the President of the United States Steel Corporation. These men had much in common. Both were great generals and organizers. Wood's ability and activities were military; Gary was one of our greatest generals of American industry. Because Wood's life was unselfishly devoted to public service while Gary has always been connected with big business, we have a little more kindly memory toward General Wood. Yet who shall say the great captains of industry as well as the military and political leaders have not had their place in American life and in the development of our peculiar American civilization.

And is it not strange that so many of those leaders in every walk of American life, whether business, military or professional, were born and reared on farms? Judge Gary was born in 1846 on the farm of his father near Wheaton, Illinois. His father, Erastus Gary, came of old New England stock. After leaving the farm, Judge Gary studied law and his first connection with big business came as legal adviser. He early attracted the attention of J. P. Morgan, and thereafter jumped from one important position to another until he finally became the head of the U. S. Steel Corporation, one of the most powerful business organizations in the world.

Those who knew Judge Gary closely, loved him and were quick to testify to his fine human qualities. On his eightieth birthday, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, whom many of our readers have heard, visited him at his home and sang a number of negro spirituals. In expressing his appreciation, Judge Gary said: "I believe every one of those colored people is a better Christian than I am, much to my regret. I believe in the long run they will receive greater rewards than I will receive or than I deserve." Judge Gary was a strong advocate of prohibition and was a member of a national conference committee on law and order, who pledged the President support in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and other laws.

Of the opportunities of the present, Judge Gary had this to say: "Any young man of intelligence and real ambition must realize that of all the

countries in the world the United States offers the best opportunities for young men." Judge Gary's own life was another of the thousands of examples of what almost any farm boy can do here in America providing he is naturally intelligent and providing especially that he has the determination and the character.

Less Farmers Needed

EVERY little while we read about somebody making a speech or see a newspaper story to the effect that the desertion of our farms is going to cause a famine. Dr. A. C. True, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent speech in New York City, pointed out that during the year 1925, 865,000 more persons abandoned the farms for the cities than left the cities for the farms.

"This increase in farm abandonment," Dr. True said, has grave consequences not only in raising the prices of food but in the likelihood of not being able to provide enough in the years to come for people to subsist on in the congested centers."

Such statements are rank nonsense. The great trouble of farming at the present time is overproduction. We still have too many farmers who, with their better knowledge of agriculture and with the use of machinery, are able to produce more food than the cities will pay costs of production for. Hard as the remedy is, there is only one solution, and that is for the farmers to keep on leaving the country until supply is balanced with demand. The war proved that American farmers not only can feed America but a good part of the rest of the world if they are only paid just prices for their products.

The only danger there is in this great migration towards the cities is that the best blood of our country people may be drained so that the farm will not continue to be in the future what it has been in the past, the great breeding place of the largest number of leaders in every business and profession of American life.

We are optimistic, however, in believing that there is a real future for the farmer who will train himself in all of the science and business principles that must underlie a successful farm business of the future. Those who are unfitted for farming, either by training or temperament, will leave the soil so that those who are left, through this lessened competition and through their own better training, will be able to maintain even a better standard of life on the farms than the high standards of the past.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the leading speakers at a recent banquet was Dr. John L. Davis a well known popular New York minister who kept his hearers in an uproar of laughter throughout his talk.

"A man," said Dr. Davis, "came into my Bible class one day and when he went out he said: 'That man told me more about the Bible than I ever knew in my life. Until I came here I always thought that Sodom and Gomorrah were husband and wife.' Another fellow said: 'Old man, you don't have anything on me. I always thought that the Epistles were the wives of the Apostles.'"

"It is like the man who bet a lawyer ten dollars he couldn't say the Lord's Prayer. They put up the money. He put down his head and said that little prayer that we all say in church on Sunday morning. 'Now I lay me down to sleep.' When he had finished, the other fellow said: 'Take it, old man; I had no idea you knew it.'"

"I think the most mysterious passage in the whole Bible is that one which refers to the prodigal son when it says: 'When he came to himself, he went home.' What does it mean to come to yourself? I have heard learned theological professors explain that the explanation was more complicated than the thing itself.

"Yet I heard a colored minister explain that very simply. He said: 'This young man went away from home. He had a great deal of money. In a little while he spent all of his money and began to be in want. He sold his overcoat, then his top coat, then his vest, then he sold his undershirt, and, WHEN HE CAME TO HIMSELF, HE WENT HOME.'"

News From the Publisher's Farm

A VERY strange accident happened recently to one of my best cows. It seems that while she was out on pasture, she tried to climb over some rocks to get from one field to another. In doing so, she fell and landed on her back and was unable to right herself. When we found her she was dead. Such are the hazards of farming.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Due to the heavy rain which we have been having the last few weeks, we felt it advisable to dust the orchard once more with lime sulphur arsenic dust.

We, of course, did not dust our earliest apples, such as Dutchess, Gravenstein and Wealthys, for fear that particles of dust would be on the apple when it went on the market.

We have a block of these early apples which we planted in 1920 and they are just coming into bearing this summer. Last week, we sent 39 baskets of Dutchess to market and they netted us \$2 a basket. This is a little bit better than double what they brought us last year. I hope that this price is indicative of the prices that we will receive for our Fall and Winter apples. We will have to receive a high price for our apples to compensate us for the attention that they have received.

* * *

I HAVE not had the time to figure out exactly what our poultry plant has cost us, but I will give you these figures at a later date. The hundred hens which we bought last fall were laying between 60 and 65 eggs a day up to about August 1st, when they suddenly went on strike over night. Their production dropped to about 20 and stayed there for about two weeks. We culled out 15 of the poorest looking hens, and those that are left are now laying between 30 and 35 eggs a day. Our early March pullets are just beginning to lay and they can't start too soon to suit me. Our surplus eggs are selling at the road-side for 60c a dozen and the pullet eggs bring 30c per dozen. It is too early to tell how profitable my poultry venture is going to be, however we are hoping for the best.

The cows have fallen off less in production during July and August than usual, as the weather has been cool and the pastures better than usual. We are quite busy brushing and polishing our cows and heifers that we expect to send to the Dutchess County fair. Some of the heifers that have come off the pasture will not be in the pink of condition by Fair time, as we did not have them in the barn long enough to get them in really good shape. Another year, we will know better how to go about getting a show herd ready.

* * *

FOR the last two or three years, we have only been able to get two cuttings of Alfalfa each year. However, this year, it looks as though we will get three cuttings. Notwithstanding the unusual summer, we have been quite fortunate in getting into the barn a very good grade of Alfalfa hay.

The newspapers are full of farm relief plans—most of them written for the farmer west of Chicago. I would very much like to hear from a number of our readers just how much they would like to see a so-called farm relief measure passed by the next Congress. What kind of farm relief are the farmers of the East inter-

ested in, if any? In the opinion of our readers, can a farm relief bill be drafted and passed which would be equitable to the farmer of New York, Ohio, Washington and Texas.

I hope that many farm men, women and children will attend the State Fair at Syracuse this year, and I as a member of the Advisory

Board, wish that you would jot down the things which you like most and also any criticisms or suggestions that you may have to make. The State Fair is an institution for the education and amusement of the people of the State of New York. If it does not accomplish these two purposes, it is a failure.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Visits With the Editor

LAST winter I was asked to speak at a farmers' club down in Maine and while visiting with one of the farmers afterwards, he said: "I don't see how you people stand it to live in New York City."

I have spent most of my life in the country and of course I agree that there is no place in the world that equals the country as a place in which to live. Yet society is so constituted that it is not possible for all of us to live in the rural districts and besides both city and country have their advantages and disadvantages which every broad-minded person must take into consideration. Perhaps it might interest you to consider for a few moments a few observations that I have made from personal experiences in living and working in the biggest city in the world.



E. R. Eastman

In the first place, most country folk get their impressions of the city from short visits or from the newspapers. But both the newspapers and the short crowded trips to the city give wrong, distorted impressions. Newspapers are sensational and play up the unusual but the majority of city folks live usual and not unusual lives. You know the old story of the newspaper's definition of what is news. If a dog bites a man, that is quite usual and therefore not news; but if the man bites the dog, then the editor has the unusual and prints the story with headlines.

Visitors to New York try to crowd into a week enough experiences to talk and think about for a year. The great theaters of the city, the sightseeing buses, and all of the other devices for pleasure are frequented more by outsiders than they are by city folk themselves. Then at the end of the week the visitor, dead tired, short of sleep; and so filled with new impressions that he is almost dazed, climbs on the homeward bound train with a sigh of relief and with a vow never again to visit the big city, says: "How in the world do these New Yorkers stand it all of the time?"

But of course as a matter of fact, we do not. In the first place, millions of us do not even live in New York City itself but only work here during the day. Scattered all over the suburban district for a hundred miles around we have our homes, often with a bit of garden, a little fruit, with country atmosphere, with all of the advantages of an upstate small village and few of its disadvantages.

Using my own case for an example, I live in Yonkers. Across the road is a piece of woodland and a park containing more than 1200 acres. In my yard I have considerable fruit and an opportunity for the flowers which the whole family loves. Birds of every variety known to this climate are plentiful and grey squirrels flit back and forth across the back yard. Possibly four or five times during the past year we have been to the theaters. Personally I never have found the time to take a ride on one of the New York sightseeing buses. Possibly in the last five years I have been to Coney Island once. And I think my case is fairly typical of the average business man and worker in New York. We are interested in our work and have little time, energy, desire or money to spend on those things that the average visitor does when he comes to town. We hurry in here in the morning, work hard all day and are glad to get home again at night to the family, kick the old shoes off and spend the evening with the radio, with music, with good books, with a few friends who may come in, and with the folks of our own hearthstone.

Now of course there are lots of exceptions; there are the hundreds of thousands of bitter poor who live in the tenements who suffer from the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter, and for whom the spectre of hunger is never far from the threshold. These people, too, have little part in the amusements and entertainments of a great city—an occasional movie perhaps and a little trip infrequently to the cool breezes of the nearby shore. There are the hundreds of thousands also of city folk in moderate circumstances who live in the apartment houses. Here they have every convenience that modern ingenuity can afford. Most of them have learned to adapt themselves to what the average farmer would think was cramped quarters. In fact, many of them would be as lonesome and as uneasy in a large farmhouse as the farm family would be in these city apartments. These better class apartment dwellers perhaps more than any other city people patronize the theaters and other amusements. But even with the most of these, their interests, particularly of the men, are in their business and their life is not one round of social amusement that novels and newspapers would have us believe.

One great improvement in city life is the tendency of a majority of people to get outdoors at every opportunity. In the few years that I have

(Continued on page 14)



Next week New York farmers will fight it out to see who is the champion horseshoe pitcher, at the horseshoe pitching contest to be held at the State Fair at Syracuse. Above is a photo taken during the preliminaries at the New Jersey Contest at High Point Park. Note George Snyder taking it easy on the table on the left. Mr. Snyder will referee at Syracuse.



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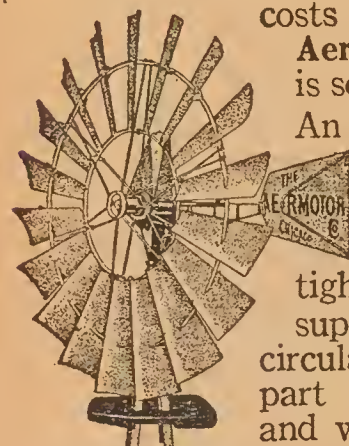
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Ethylene Shows Good Results in Experiments

THE use of ethylene gas for

By PAUL WORK

er behind the setters instead of before,

blanching celery has been the subject of many queries for the past year. Dr. R. B. Harvey of the University of Minnesota discovered a few years ago that this gas, which is one of the constituents of ordinary illuminating gas, possesses the power of hastening the destruction of the green chlorophyll. The celery is placed in tight boxes, or rooms or in cars. The gas is bought under pressure in cylinders and is released through a special measuring valve at the rate of one part per thousand of air. The most favorable temperature is about 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Golden varieties are blanched in three to five days with one application of gas, while green sorts require about twelve days with three or four applications. The cost of the gas is small.

Ethylene gas is an anesthetic and is inflammable at high concentrations but is harmless up to several times the density used. Some care must be exercised when the gas is being released as an explosive mixture may occur near the outlet.

Ethylene acts upon the celery by simply hastening the usual processes of blanching and hence it has no abnormal effects when properly handled. Experimental tests are highly favorable and more extensive reports on its practical use are being awaited.

Improved Transplanters

THE past year or two has seen marked progress in the development of transplanting machinery for vegetables and several new types have appeared. One old type machine has been improved by placing the water barrel and driv-

and another company now offers a check-row setter operated with a wire on which knots are spaced to trip the mechanism.

Some growers set celery with an ordinary cabbage planter using a tractor and slowing it down so that six inch spacing may be arranged. Gasoline in the fuel helps in reducing speed.

Some years ago a Michigan grower made a self-powered celery planter and he has used it with a good deal of satisfaction. A similar machine is now on the market.

Recently another self-powered machine has appeared which features a mechanism to carry and set the plants. They are fed to a traveling belt on which are mounted small devices that grasp the plants, place them in the furrow and release them as the soil is pressed about the roots.

Developments of this sort are watched with great interest as few growers anticipate the return of cheap man-power for the tedious tasks of the vegetable farms.

Vegetable Meeting at Syracuse

THIS week finds vegetable growers from all sections of the country gathered in Syracuse for the Convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America. Tuesday and Thursday are program days at the Hotel Syracuse while Wednesday is Field Demonstration Day with makers of tractors, sprayers, and other equipment showing their wares in action. The New York State Vegetable Growers Association is holding its summer meeting at the same time and place, and hundreds of visitors are expected at the field.

Two Years Experience With a Central Rural School

(Continued from page 3)

past year this has been taken care of pretty well. The pupils are allowed to stay in the room if they want to and the teacher stays to see that order is kept."

I talked with another young man in the Nile District who completed his work at Friendship school the first year that the Central Rural School went into effect. He was very enthusiastic about the change and said that so far as he had observed that the boys and girls from the outlying districts preferred to attend school there rather than in the one-room-one-teacher school. Since finishing school this young man is living on a farm. He stated that there was almost no dissatisfaction in the district where he lived.

One reason why this school at Friendship has worked out fairly well right from the start is because a large number of students from outside districts attended school at Friendship before the centralization, either as high school students whose parents paid tuition for them or grade pupils who were already contracted to the Friendship school. In other words there had been a natural development toward a central school for a number of years, both through the union of some districts with the village district and by the contracting for the instruction of the grade pupils in some districts. The principal changes which have been brought about by the Central school formation act are that the entire district is now operated as a unit; the tax rates are uniform over the entire district; transportation is provided; the parent and taxpayer of the former rural school districts involved have some voice in the conduct of their school, and through the medium of a larger district a better school and better instruction is made possible.

The vote which was taken regarding the formation of the district occurred in July, 1925, and resulted in a vote of 115 in favor of centralization. One district had a majority of 60-10, one district had 4

votes opposed none of whom had children to attend the school, two from another district voted against centralization one of whom had children while another district was unanimously in favor of centralization. The other districts involved of the centralization had already been sending their children to Friendship school for approximately four years.

The first year's operation was badly handicapped by the building program which was not finished when school opened. An addition was made to the rear of the main building, and slightly to one side, an auditorium and gymnasium was constructed. The auditorium seats 600 people while the gymnasium has a fine basketball court with seats for spectators. The school has a registration of approximately 500 children, 130 of whom are brought in from outlying districts. The high school has a registration of approximately 130 and the entire school employs eighteen teachers, including a home economics teacher, a physical training teacher, and a music and drawing teacher. A school health teacher is also employed on part time.

After the Friendship Central Rural School District had been in operation for a year, Mr. George Smith, District Superintendent of Schools sent a questionnaire to each parent living in the outside districts in an attempt to learn how well they were satisfied with conditions pertaining to the Central Rural School District and to get from them suggestions and criticisms by which the service might be improved for the coming year. Along with the questionnaire Mr. Smith sent a letter which read in part as follows:

"I wish to ask you how the Central School at Friendship is succeeding especially with your children. In answering these questions I trust you will remember that the school has been hindered and interrupted considerably this year by the building. Annoyance of this

kind will of course soon disappear. ***

"I am asking these questions with the hope that I may find out how much of the present plans have been satisfactory and should be continued and in what ways changes should be made to secure the best that can be obtained for the children. May I have your careful consideration and best advice in order that the plans adopted for next year may be as good as possible? ***"

From the forty-eight replies to this questionnaire which were received the following facts were discovered:

Majority of Parents Pleased

In answer to the question, "Would you prefer to have your children attend a one-teacher-one-room rural school? Thirty-four replies. "No", many of them with emphasis, two replied "yes" and six replied "Yes" for the children below the sixth grade. One parent was in favor of the one-room-one-teacher school with a good building and a good teacher and one mentioned that they would rather keep control of their own district than to unite with the Central Rural School District.

It is quite possible that had this questionnaire been sent to all voters and taxpayers, as well as parents, that the one-room-one-teacher school might have received a greater number of votes.

Twenty-seven parents reported that the bus came to the houses for the children. The pupils from ten homes walked distances of ¼ mile, three walked from ¼ to ½ mile, four from ½ to 1 mile and two more than one mile. The pupils from nineteen homes did not leave in the morning until after half past eight. From ten homes they left at a quarter after eight, from three at eight, from two at quarter of eight and from three earlier than a quarter of eight. The children from all but four of these homes arrived home before five o'clock and those from twenty homes arrived before half past four.

Constructive Suggestions Made

In answer to the question, "Is there satisfaction with the transportation provided?" forty said that they were well satisfied, one was not satisfied, three gave suggestions for improvements which they felt should be made. Several parents whose children had to leave home earlier mentioned that it made a long day for them. Two parents mentioned that on a number of occasions the bus was a little late on arriving at the school to bring the children home. This condition has been largely corrected during the past year. One mentioned that the dirt roads could be kept clear of snow better than they had been and one mentioned that on some occasions the bus had not waited for children which were a few minutes late. One very good suggestion was that all buses would be required to come to a full stop before crossing a railroad track.

The longest one way trip which is required to bring the pupils to Friendship is 4½ miles. The average of eight routes is approximately 3 miles. The transportation is provided by motor buses and four horse drawn vehicles. Two motor buses are used, each of which has two routes. In one district a building is provided on the old school house site where the pupils can meet and wait for the bus. The total cost of transportation for the first year of operation was \$5795 of which the State paid half.

Instruction Good

Some interesting comments were received in answer to the question "Is the instruction received in school generally satisfactory?" Forty-one replied, "Yes", two "No", one "Yes with the exception of one grade." One parent specifically mentioned that in his opinion the children in a central school learn to work with other pupils much better than in a small school and that in this way they are better fitted to take up their life's work. Two parents rather objected to the program of athletics and to the requirement that students must spend some time in physical education. One parent thought that his children gave too much attention to athletics and that more time should be

given on the common branches while another parent said his children received plenty of exercise home.

There was a noticeable absence of the objections so often emphasized by those opposed to the idea of centralization. No parent referred to the buses as "ice boxes" and no one seemed to feel that the younger boys and girls suffered ill treatment from the larger ones while riding to school. Another objection noticeably by its absence was that the country boys and girls learn more bad habits in a village school than in a one-room school. In fact there seems to be a growing idea that the village school has better teachers and that the boys and girls are kept busier and consequently have less time for mischief than in the old one-room school.

Since these questionnaires were received, an effort has been made to correct and improve the school and the transportation with the constructive suggestions which were made by the parents. The school has been operating for a year since these replies were received and plans are now under way to send another set of questions to the rural parents in an effort to determine whether the comparatively small per cent of dissatisfaction has been eliminated.



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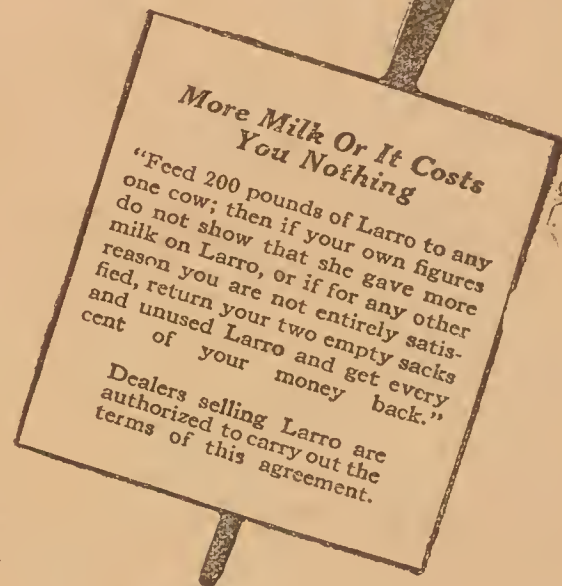
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$.295	\$2.80
2 Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.46	
4 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for August, 1926 was \$.295 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in

this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The July surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.58 per cwt. for Class 1.

FANCY BUTTER SLIGHTLY FIRMER

CREAMERY	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 17, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra	41 1/2-42	41 1/4-41 3/4	42 1/2-43 1/4
Extra (92 sc)	41	40 3/4	42
84-91 score	37	37	35
Lower G'ds	35	35	33

Compared with last week the market on fancy butter is showing a little improvement. As a matter of fact, during the second week in August the butter market had the jumps. It was up and down from day to day, and it appeared that the slightest report was enough to make certain elements of the trade very nervous. The Government report which was available on the 12th had a decided reaction on the market on Monday, the 15th, and prices slumped off 1/2 cent. At the same time Chicago slumped 1 1/2 c, but the mid-West market has been out of line with our Eastern market for some time. Because of the uncertainty of the situation buyers were reluctant to take hold until the situation was more fully tested. Following the decline some buying started in, and a fair quantity of butter moved. Speculators showed some reluctance to function during the uncertain period, and jobbers and chain stores took only enough stock as was needed for immediate use.

Indications are for lighter receipts, and this may influence the buying sentiment. Of course, everything depends upon the extent of shrinkage, and the make. It is reported that the shrinkage this year has been very much more gradual than last year. At the same time it is said we are still making more butter than a year ago. Reports come from some sections that the pastures are very dry and dairymen have resorted to feeding, while in other states field conditions are still very favorable. To get an idea of the production this year, the Government figures show that the holdings in cold storage on August 1st were estimated at slightly over 145,000,000 pounds, compared with just a shade over 131,000,000 pounds a year ago.

CHEESE REMAINS UNCHANGED

STATE	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 17, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	25	25	22 1/2-24
Fresh A'Ve	26 1/4	26 1/4	21 1/2
Held Fancy	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	
Held A'Ve	25	25	26 1/2

There has been no change in the cheese market worthy of comment. Speculators are conspicuous by their absence. They feel that the present price levels are too high to warrant taking any chances on a long hold. The speculators take this attitude in spite of the fact that the reserves are becoming increasingly limited compared with last year. In other words, from the statistical point of view, it looks as though cheese is going to be high but the dealers feel too much money is involved to warrant buying for a long carry. Most of the business now is in small lots for current needs. The proportion of State cheese is rather small, the price generally ranges from 25 to 26 cents, with a fraction more being paid for a few pct marks.

FANCY EGGS ON THE JUMP

NEARBY	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 17, 1926
WHITE			
Selected Extras	45-47	42-44	48-51
Extra Firsts	42-44	40-41	44-47
A'Ve Extras	37-40	37-39	40-42
Firsts	32-35	32-35	37-39
Gathered	29-39	29-37	34-41
Pullets	28-30	27-29	35-37
Pewees	18-22	18-22	23-25
BROWNS			
Hennery	39-43	36-40	40-44
Gathered	30-38	27-34	32-40

Fancy eggs are recovering some of the lost ground they suffered during the summer months and although they are still below last year's level they have shortened the gap considerably. During the third week in August, there was an actual shortage of strictly fancy qualities suitable for the most critical trade. Medium grades, although not actually short, were meeting demand fairly well and the situation was firm. Poorer qualities and those just below average were meeting a slow outlet. Unfortunately the bulk of the arrivals were in this average class and they have not been moving any too good. Pullet eggs have been receiving good attention.

The fact that our egg supplies have been so limited has helped the whole situa-

tion very much. In order to supply certain trade requirements, withdrawals from storage have been quite heavy. As a result, the into-storage movement shows a decrease compared with last year of over 500,000 cases from June 30 to July 31. In other words from June 30 to July 31 the increase in the storage holdings was 172,000 cases. During the same period last year, increases were 712,000, showing the movement of this year to be 540,000 less than a year ago. At the same time a surplus over last years holdings was cut down over 500,000 cases from June 30 to July 31.

LIVE POULTRY SUPPLIES TOO HEAVY

FOWLS	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 17, 1926
Colored	24	27	25-27
Leghorn	15-20	22-24	22-23
BROILERS			
Colored	20-23	20-30	26-31
Leghorn	20-25	23-26	24-27
DUCKS, Nearby		20-24	28

With extremely heavy supplies rolling forward and expected before the close of the week ending the 20th, the live poultry

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market looked for a rather discouraging development. On the 16th indications were that approximately 260 freight carloads of live poultry would arrive in the New York District which, adding express arrivals, gives the city more poultry than it can handle. The large quantity of poultry coming in was too much for both buyers and receivers and the only thing that could possibly develop is a revision of prices downward.

Because of the heavy freight arrivals, express shipments have been placed on the same price level as Western stock. Very few colored fowls have been arriving and Leghorn fowls have been coming slow. Colored broilers have been dull. The only bright spot in the market is that fact that the trade has begun to swing slightly to Leghorn broilers and in some cases they are out-selling colored stock. They are not out-selling them by very much but they have the call, especially where they are finished off nicely.

POTATO MARKET WEAK

The potato market has been a very unsatisfactory affair of late. The best lines of Long Island in 150 pound sacks on August 16 were selling from \$2 to \$3, with Jerseys in 150 pound sacks from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Such low prices are bound to cause hardship among most of the growers for the prices are actually below cost of production. One of the factors responsible for the situation has been the fact that we have been receiving more potatoes in the market than it is able to absorb. It is hoped that with the closing of the Virginia deal and the elimination of these stocks from the market it will create a little better outlet for Jerseys and Island stock.

The indications are that the potato production will be heavy. Of course, we have a very trying period between now and the time the crop is harvested and many things can happen. However, the present outlook according to R. L. Gillett, official statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, is for a New York State production of 31,752,000 bushels compared to 29,016,000 bushels produced a year ago. This year's production however, is about 2,500,000 bushels short of average for about the past five years. Indications are that the Maine crop will yield slightly over 40,000,000 bushels, whereas last year's Maine crop was under 37,000,000. Reports from Michigan indicate a crop of slightly over 31,000,000 bushels compared with that state's production in 1926 of slightly under 30,000,000 bushels. Wisconsin and Minnesota also show an increase over last year. For the whole United States the outlook is for a crop of 410,714,000 bushels com-

pared with 356,123,000 bushels harvested last year. The average for the past five years has been 394,135,000 bushels.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

It will be noted in the prices below that something radical has happened to the feed market. This can be traced back to recent developments in the Western grain markets. The bulls have been running wild in the wheat market due primarily to the fact that across the international line they have been experiencing unseasonably cold weather much damage is reported to have been caused in many sections where the temperature went below the freezing point on August 7th. One authority claims that one third of the crop in Saskatchewan would be a total loss. Added to the frost's damage in the Canadian provinces, there is still danger of rust damage in some sections this side of the line. The crop in South Dakota is safe from rust danger except in the northwestern corner, while it is said to be abundant in central North Dakota except in the bread wheat sections. It is said rust losses may range up to 15% from Jamestown East, to the Red River Valley in the northeastern part of North Dakota.

The supply of oats, according to government reports will be about 50,000,000 bushels shorter than last year. The crop is running slightly ahead of last year but stocks on the farms and commercial hands are only about half as many as a year ago. Threshing returns are very unsatisfactory both as to yield and quality, which has been responsible for a downward trend in the market.

FUTURES	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 17, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.41 1/4	1.41 1/2	1.34 1/8
Corn (Sept.)	1.10 3/8	1.11 1/8	.79 3/4
Oats (Sept.)	.48 1/8	.48 3/4	.38 3/8
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.53	1.53 1/8	1.43
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.27	1.27 1/2	.93 3/8
Oats, No. 2	.57 3/4	.58	.49 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Chicago)			
G'd Oats	37.00	35.50	30.50
Sp'g Bran	30.00	29.50	26.00
H'd Bran	33.00	31.00	27.50
Stand'd Mids	39.00	37.50	26.50
Soft W. Mids	43.00	42.00	32.50
Flour Mids	42.00	41.00	31.00
Red Dog	49.00	48.00	37.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	39.00	33.75
Yel. Hominy	43.00	39.00	33.75
Corn Meal	48.00	45.50	34.00
Gluten Feed	36.50	36.00	37.75
Gluten Meal	46.50	46.50	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	38.00	34.25
41% C. S. Meal	41.50	41.00	37.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.50	42.50	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.00	46.50	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There has been no change in the bean market as far as prices are concerned although pea beans are experiencing a slightly easier feeling. Marrows are selling from \$6.25 to \$7.25; peas, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Red kidneys, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

According to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, New York State's bean crop will be slightly less than a year ago, the indications being that the crop will run to about 1,119,000 bushels compared to 1,145,000 bushels a year ago. This year's acreage however, is considerably less than last year's and this added to the damage to the crop from insects and diseases accounts for the lighter production. Indicated production for the entire U. S. is approximated at 1,635,000 bushels greater than a year ago and 2,435,000 bushels higher than the five year average.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves have taken another jump and on the 16th primes were selling for \$17.50 to \$18, the latter price being paid where extremely choice marks were involved. Fairly good stock brought anywhere from \$16 to \$17.25, common sold around \$13 and culls as low as \$9.

Spring lambs have also advanced since last week, primes selling for \$15.50, 75c more than a week ago, common and medium anywhere from \$13 to \$14.75.

Hogs are selling a little better, light to medium has been bringing \$12 although heavies are proportionately lower.

Country dressed calves have been in light receipt but the demand has been so limited that the price has not advanced as much as would be expected. On the 16th the best lines were bringing 25c, 3c better than a week ago with fair to good bringing from 19c to 22c.

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Among the Farmers

News From the North Country

A BRIGHT sunny day made a beautiful setting for the St. Lawrence County farmers picnic last Thursday, August 11th. The picnic was held at Eel Weir Park, between Canton and Ogdensburg on the banks of the Oswegatchie River and over 5000 people from all parts of the county attended. E. S. Green of Oswegatchie drove the farthest of any of the county people who registered, his distance being 46.5 miles.

Roy Moore of Canton successfully defended his title against all comers and will represent St. Lawrence county at the horseshoe pitching contest at the State Fair, where he will strive to bring the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cup to the North Country. Carl Woodley of Morley was second and will be the alternate, taking Mr. Moore's place if the latter cannot pitch. There were a goodly number who took part in this contest.

* * *

THE calves of the Junior Project clubs in the county were brought to the picnic and judged by Prof. W. T. Crandall of Cornell. The winners were as follows: Junior Holstein—Edward Smithers, Ogdensburg; Senior Holstein—Doris Porteous, Lisbon; Junior Ayrshire—James Clark, Potsdam; Senior Ayrshire—George Clark, Potsdam. The calves were a fine lot according to those who looked them over thoroughly and reflected credit to those youngsters who have been taking care of them.

Fred Sexauer, a director of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, gave a brief address, and the numerous sports including the selection of the prettiest woman and the homeliest man filled in much of the rest of the time.

* * *

CHEESE went up a quarter cent at Canton and Gouverneur, prices being established at 22½ cents. At Watertown there was a disagreement between the buyers and the factory salesmen, and no price was decided upon. The price set by the northern towns was about 2¼ cents higher than a year ago. Calves brought 13 cents at the yards Saturday.

Leon H. Claus, county agent in Allegany county since March 1, 1925, will be the new county agent for St. Lawrence county beginning next Monday, August 15th. Mr. Claus, whose home was at Ridgeway, Ontario, received his agricultural training at the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario. He has made a very good record in Allegany county, and will receive a warm welcome in St. Lawrence county.

The St. Lawrence county Farm Bureau is keeping special records on the farms of John Hodge and J. L. Ford of Morley and Perry B. Flack of Lisbon, especially of the milk production. Mr. Flack, according to the records, has a five year old Holstein that during the past three months has given 4170 pounds of milk and 133.2 pounds of butterfat.

* * *

THE Northern New York Beekeepers Association held its annual picnic at the farm of A. A. French and Son at Theresa on August 10th. The Frenches are among the largest bee keepers in the North Country, and with their yards as an example a number of discussions were held as to methods and marketing. Some of the men present reported large crops of honey, but many said that their returns were uneven. Officers for next year are: T. Everett, Watertown, Pres.; Hudson Shaver, Limerick, Vice-Pres.; and Mrs. Leroy C. Keet, Watertown, Secretary.

Large parties of blueberry (the old fashioned huckleberry of our youthful days) pickers have been scouring the regions of Northern New York where these fruits abound, and are reporting

very good success. The low bush berries are about gone, and the high bush berries are in their prime.—W. I. Roe.

Citizens Union Demands Removal of Tammany Official In Health Department Graft

IN the absence of Mayor Walker, acting Mayor McKee recently started action in connection with the report of former Justice Kelby on the former graft conditions in the City Health Department. Mr. McKee promised the various District Attorneys full cooperation in their prosecution, to call the attention of the Attorney General to certain portions of the report and instructed the Commissioner of Accounts in certain matters which were called to his attention in the report.

Mr. Pecora Chief Assistant District Attorney returned recently from a vacation and stated that where the evidence was sufficient he intended to take proper action pending prosecution.

Mrs. Ruth Pratt, woman alderman, introduced a resolution asking Mayor Walker to demand the immediate resignation of Charles Kohler, now Director of the Budget, and formerly Secretary of the Board of Health. It is reported that no action is expected on this resolution.

The Citizens Union has also attacked Mr. Kohler on similar grounds, basing the attack on the Kelby report which states that it is unbelievable that Department heads were unaware of graft conditions. The Citizens Union states that it is apparent that the Kelby investigation has been a fiasco.

New Jersey News Letter

THE months trip of the New Jersey market train drew to a close tonight with a total attendance of about 7500 people or twice the predicted number before the car was opened at Mulliea Hill four weeks ago. Besides attracting the attention of nearly 8,000 people it drew not only farmers, but business men, shippers, bankers and even representatives from other railroad lines who wanted to learn what it is all about.

Even the New York Central sent their agricultural agent to visit the train. After going over in minute detail every phase of the proposition he turned to W. W. Oley of the Department of Agriculture and asked what they would do that they had not already done.

In the opinion of H. B. Bamford, Transportation specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, this train in less than thirty days had advanced the idea of better grading and packing further than several years of effort in other directions.

For the first time it demonstrated that the farmers in New Jersey are seriously considering the problem of better packing with the idea of following it out when they return home. It also according to the railroad officials was their opportunity to learn intimately of some of the problems that vitally concern the grower as well as carriers.

* * *

MEMBERSHIP in the 300 bushel potato club this year in New Jersey is likely to see new faces this year. Also there is being hung up some new records that are not likely to be broken for many years to come. Late this week a trip through the potato belt of South Jersey showed many 300 bushel crops and one with a record of about 400 bushel for 40 acres with a record yield of 520 bushels on one measured acre. We are invited down next week to see a part of the field dug where the yield is expected to run over 400 bushels to the acre.

For the first time in the history of the Vineland egg deal a working agreement between the members of the Quality Egg Club, Vineland and a group of several New York Commission brokers to pay a

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK STATE FAIR

America's Greatest Agricultural Exposition

Best Dairy and Beef Cattle Show—Country's Record Poultry Show—Finest Draft Horse Show of the East—Representative Sheep & Swine Departments—Large Fruits and Farm Products Departments—Machinery Show Unsurpassed in this Country.

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Write for Program and Premium Book

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NEW YORK STATE FAIR
SYRACUSE AUG. 29-SEPT. 3

J. DAN ACKERMAN, Director

premium of 2 cents a dozen above the market has been worked out and in force. It is an open secret that the New Jersey egg will be on an equal basis with the best Pacific Coast eggs, when properly graded. During the past year the Coast eggs have been slightly higher than Vine-lands best and as a result of this cut in price, the Jersey producers are improving their quality.

* * *

NEARLY 100 New Jersey dairymen are on tour of the National Dairy Experiment Station, Beltsville, Maryland, and through the Federal buildings at Washington. It is doubtful if the dairymen of the state have shown such interest in any similar trip in other years. On the trip are dairymen who get their bread and butter as well as milk from the dairy cow. As one leading cow man told the writer: "I am going down to Washington with a note book and pencil with the idea of learning something." In the party are men who rarely leave their herds over night on any excuse.

Senator Emmor Roberts, Burlington County, a big fruit grower estimates his apple and peach crop in excess of 200,000 bushels or approximately 300 carloads. He has a record crop of fruit to market. A part of the apple crop, particularly the early varieties are being exported to England.

The August cranberry crop report out today, shows a big reduction in the prospects for a yield this season. It now looks like a 50 per cent with some sections even less. Two late frosts following one another about four days apart caused the damage. The first frost was passed safely, as most of the growers had their bogs under water. But four nights later, when the growers were caught unawares with no water on the bogs the vines were frozen and at least half of the crop killed.

The South Jersey tomato growers are having an unusual year. During the past week tomatoes have continued to advance and the growers are getting unheard of prices for this time of the year. Tomatoes have been selling on the farmers wholesale market in Swedesboro at \$3.50 and \$4 per 20 quart crate. Usually at this time of the year, tomatoes, particularly the early crop is down to nothing with most of the early crop left on the ground to ripen up for the canning factories. The canning factory contracts open today and this will take from the market the product from scores of farms that last week found their way to the open market. The growers have been making good money despite the light crops. With the tomatoes bringing five and six times their usual price at this time of the year, the growers have at the same time been favored with smaller wood bills and light harvest charges as the crop is picked by the basket.

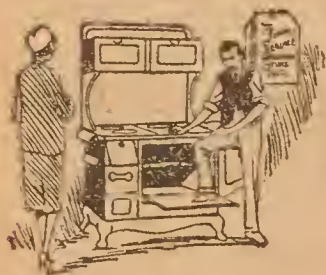
* * *

THE attendance was good at the public demonstration, Moorstown, a few days ago of the latest means of combatting the Japanese Beetle. Sprays, traps and other means of control were demonstrated. The Department for the first time went on record as favoring the use of the trap when used as a supplementary measure in controlling the beetle. The recommendations were to use traps along with a spray program. A caution was issued that the trap itself could never control the beetle without other means that have been recently developed. The orchards and vineyards inspected showed that a control which is 90 per cent perfect can be secured if the trees are carefully sprayed. The demonstration with the contact spray showed that beetles can be killed in huge numbers by this means if followed out on a community basis.—AMOS KIRBY.

How to buy a Kitchen Range

The purchase of a new kitchen range is an important event in the farm household. You will want your new one to be the best possible all-around range for cooking and baking, convenient to use, easy to keep clean, economical to fuel, attractive in appearance, and handy to work with. To get all of these things you must first "see before you buy" so that you can picture with your own eyes just about how it will look in your kitchen and how it will fit your conditions in size and convenience.

To be sure of the service your new range will give you need the friendly advice of an experienced hardware man—one who lives near you and has your interests at heart.



You will find just the man to help you at your "Farm Service" Hardware Store. He specializes in stoves and ranges and knows just what is best in them. He will assure you absolute satisfaction, too, for he is your neighbor, right where you can go to him at any time for help and information about putting it up and making it work properly.

There is only one way to buy a kitchen range wisely, and that is to find a "tag" store, for there you can go in with absolute confidence that you will get greater value for your money.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Small Savings

How One Woman Manages To Have The Needful Bit When She Needs It

AN article appeared in a paper lately, advocating the use, by the housewife, of little boxes in which to save up for special needs. Insistence was made on the necessity for rigid self-control where saving has to be accomplished on a small cash income—such is the lot of the wives of small farmers, as a rule.

One must not look on the boxes as affording an easy outlet for any little gust of extravagance that may tempt the soul. But, in cases of sheer, stark necessity, it may be a joy to remember those boxes on the top shelf of the pantry, for that is where, in a strong mood of New Year Resolution, I deposited mine. I cut out eight small squares of writing paper and labelled them as follows:—1. taxes, 2. building, 3. boots and clothing, 4. household utensils, 5. furniture, 6. church subscriptions and collections, 7. emergencies, 8. doctor's fees and medicines.

Empty cocoa, baking power and mustard tins were brought up from the cellar and set in a row. The labels were gummed on and a few cents dropped

undergarments and one outergarment is all that is needed and this makes it easy to dress the children and to launder the clothes.

One light-weight, knitted cotton union suit may satisfy the requirements for underclothes, and, if this has buttons around the waist and reinforcements for stocking supporters, no extra underwaist will be needed. Clothes for play may consist of one-piece rompers, coveralls, or overalls, with low necks, short trousers, and short sleeves so that the children may get as much sunlight as possible directly on their skin. They may go barefoot, but, if shoes are needed, sandals or oxfords may be worn without stockings. Play clothes that are substantial enough to stand hard wear will give less worry to both the child and its mother.

For dress-up occasions, little boys may wear washable, two-piece suits with short, straight trousers which button either to the blouse of the suit or to the union suit. Little girls are most comfortable in plain dresses which hang straight from the shoulders which have bloomers to match them, and which button to a union suit instead of a petticoat. Socks and low roomy shoes are good with this kind of clothing, and, if the socks have closely-knitted tops, no garters are needed.

a weak black, made from weakened primary colors.

"The most important point in dyeing is to follow carefully the directions which accompany the dye. All stains, particularly those of grease or acid, should be removed before dyeing. Two tablespoonfuls of ammonia in a gallon of water may be used to remove the acid of perspiration stains though it does not remove the stain itself. Boiling streaked or partly faded garments with soap and water for ten minutes will distribute the color evenly so that it will dye well."

Mail Order Catalogues

ON account of an epidemic of so-called children's diseases, I had to keep a rather frail little daughter away from school. The mail order catalogues proved a most satisfactory means of teaching the small person to read—and were far more attractive than a primer. She found it quite thrilling to spell out names and descriptions of the alluring objects displayed. Any mother knows how children fairly revel in the mail order catalog, and a child will be quite eager to be able to read for himself or herself the descriptions of the "treasures."—Mrs. A. B. S., Cal.

A cup made of a bright red apple is just the thing in which to serve fruit cocktail or a salad.

* * *

When boiling eggs in the shell, wet thoroughly in cold water, before dropping in the boiling water, the shells will not crack.—I. B.

Many Uses for Surgeon's Tape

THE adhesive tape that every medicine closet holds may be very useful in other household ways than that of helping to hold in place the small bandages occasioned by cuts and burns. Bottles that have no corks may be covered with adhesive tape when standing in the medicine closet. This keeps their contents from losing its strength or prevents evaporation.

And again it may be used in corking salt cellars. Place the tape over the cork opening. This will eliminate the trouble with corks that fall out of the salt cellars and get lost. The tape is permanent until you wish to fill the salt cellar again.

For making children's rubbers, slickers or rain capes adhesive tape is very useful. Write the owner's name in indelible ink upon the tape's smooth surface. Cut the length and apply to the base of the hanger at back of the neck of cape or slicker. A good place to put the marking tape in rubbers is at the side or under the storm cap.

Adhesive tape is very useful in mending torn slits in the table cloth or car side-curtains. Cut a length about two inches longer than the slit to be mended. Place it on the under side of the oil cloth under the torn place. Bring the two edges of the slit together and press down. The car side-curtains can be mended in the same way.—L. H. F., Mo.

Color of Cloth Affects Dye

"BEFORE dyeing any garment, consider how its original color will mix with the one you intend to use," said Inez La Bossier, an expert on the subject of dyeing.

Miss La Bossier explained that the color in any material when mixed with the dye produces a third color because the dye cannot completely cover the original shade of the material. Even with black, which most people consider a safe color to use in dyeing almost anything, the original color of the fabric must be considered. Thus, she said, the black used to dye a red garment should have some green in it to neutralize the red and to prevent a rusty color.

To show that black is a combination of the three primary colors, red, yellow, and blue, Miss Le Bossier dyed a white scarf yellow, then dyed part of this yellow with pink, producing a peach color. Part of this she dyed with blue which gave gray—

Simple and Chic



Pattern 755 with its deep French V, extending to waistline and its inverted front plait is very suitable for full figures while the unusual sleeve finish lends interest. Printed silk crepe, with plain crepe, makes a good combination. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 7/8 yards of 36-inch contrasting. Price 13 cents.

into each, thus starting me on the good path of thrift. No. 8 box may not be needed at all, in which case, at the close of the year, its contents may be transferred to the Bank. Many women would require a box marked "rent".

The scheme might appear ridiculous to those blessed with a large income, but, if conscientiously adhered to, there is no doubt of it proving a decided boon to all women who have to look twice at a dollar before spending it.—H. D. McF.

Keep Child's Clothes Simple

FEW and simple clothes during summer for little children are advocated by the New York State college of home economics at Ithaca, N. Y. One or two

Smart Junior Frock



Pattern 2929 is most charming with its boyish collar, bosom front and flared cuffs. Gingham, linen, challis or English print would suit the pattern admirably. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, or 14 years and only requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting for the 8-year-old child. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12 cents for the New Fall Fashion Book and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

What To Do With Grapes

The Fragrance of Grapes Improves Any Food Combined With Them

THERE are so many ways in which the housewife may use grapes that it is difficult to determine which is the most attractive. While the grape is delicious served natural, it is also easily converted into numerous delicate and palatable combinations. Grape juice is the most popular fruit juice for iced beverages, only grapes of the best quality should be used that have both fine color and flavor.

Grape and Elderberry Pie

Stew and sift enough grapes for one cupful of pulp, stir into it one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour and one-fourth tablespoonful of salt. Next stir with it one and one-half cupfuls of elderberries. Brush the under crust with white of egg, pour in the filling, cover with an upper crust, bake slowly.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

The easy way to pulp grapes is to boil and then press through a coarse sieve. The grapes add the necessary "pep" to the elderberry which is apt to be insipid when used alone.

Grape Snow

Two cupfuls of grape juice, two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, one-fourth cupful of water, one cupful of sugar, whites of two eggs. Soak the gelatine in cold water, heat the grape juice to just below boiling point, then pour over the soaked gelatine. Add the sugar, strain. Set to harden. When like thick cream, beat the whites of the egg stiff and beat into grape mixture.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

If the purple grape juice is used the final result is almost lavender in color. Instead of this color you might prefer a red grape juice. In any case whipped cream adds zest to such a pudding.

Pudding Sauce

One cupful of powdered sugar, one-third cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of grape juice. Cream butter, add sugar slowly, cream well, add grape juice slowly chill.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

period results in a finer flavor than a long cooking period.

Grape Pie

Allow one pound of grapes for each pie. Pulp them and stew the pulp and skins separately. Sift the seeds from the pulp and add it to the skins with a mixture of one tablespoonful of flour, one half cupful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Cool and bake in two crusts.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

Syllabub

One quart of fresh cream, whites of four eggs, one cup of grape juice, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups of powdered sugar. Whip half the sugar with the cream, the balance with the eggs. Mix well, add grape juice and pour over sweetened strawberries and pineapple or oranges and bananas. Serve cold.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

You will find this syllabub blending more pleasantly with the mild non-acid fruits. Charming color effects may be obtained by using brightly colored cherries or oranges. The bananas give a substantial foundation to such a dish.

Grape Conserve

Three pounds of grapes, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of finely chopped raisins, two large oranges, one-half pound of finely chopped pecans. Take sound, ripe grapes. Weigh and pulp them, remove the seeds. Grind the hulls fine in a meat grinder or chop them as fine as possible. Place the skins and pulps together and add for every three pounds of fresh fruit one cup of sugar, half pound of finely chopped raisins, the meaty part of two large oranges. Cook this mixture an hour over slow fire until it is thick, then stir in the nut meats. Boil five minutes, remove from fire. Place in jelly glasses.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

Since pecans are highly expensive in this section of the U. S. A., it would be

moves the dishes to the lower shelf of the table where they are out of sight and serves the dessert, if it is a cold one, without leaving the table. If a hot dessert is brought from the kitchen, one of the children or some member of the family other than the hostess brings it in. Children taught to assist quietly and efficiently thus relieve the hostess entirely of getting up from the table during the meal, and this gives her more time to help make the table a pleasant place.

Make a Good Foundation

It is not enough to "fill 'em up" when it comes to planning foods for the family. Hunger must be satisfied, of course, but a mother has to plan far ahead into the children's future while she feeds them as babes or even before they are born.

A child's good, sturdy frame and fine, sound teeth depend not only upon the lime and calcium which he gets from his daily milk, whole cereals, leafy vegetables and eggs, but are somewhat the result of what his mother ate before he was born. In fact, some scientists say a good set of teeth dates back two or three generations. Viewed in the light of proper feeding, bowlegs are not half the joke they used to be. Children whose mothers were properly nourished and who had their full amount of bone-forming foods are not afflicted with bowlegs.

The nutritionists have found out something further about these bone-forming foods. A certain vitamine must be present to make the minerals in these foods combine in the right way to make bones and teeth. This vitamine is present in eggs, leafy vegetables and cod liver oil. Further experiments have established the fact that direct sunlight has the same effect as the vitamine. We should all "soak up" as much sunshine as we possibly can, old or young, and it should not be strained through glass, either.

Self-Trim Is Popular

THE trimming used on a dress must look as though it belongs to the garment. Economical and attractive trimmings can be effective by using the same material as the garment itself. A list of self-trimmings suggested by the home economics extension specialists of South Dakota includes the following: pipings, folds, bindings, cording, shirrings, tuckings, pleatings pockets, bound buttonholes, buttons, ruffles and reversed hems.

Simple embroidery adds distinctiveness to a garment if the right colors and materials are used. The following stitches may be employed effectively, chain stitch, blanket stitch, outline stitch, herringbone or latch stitch, lazy daisy stitch, couching, French knots, and smocking.

Many dress accessories and hat ornaments such as beads and pendants may be made at little cost with sealing wax. Hand-made flowers in the form of berry clusters, leaves, apple spray, sweet peas, rose, or poppy are effective means of removing a dress from the ordinary class of placing it among the distinctive.

Comfort for Invalid

WHEN a member of our family was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism of the feet and ankles they found the weight of even the lightest bed-covers unendurable.

From a cheap 'fruit barrel' obtained at the grocery, our handy man removed the wooden binders or hoops and cut them to form half-circles. These curved pieces were tacked to a light frame consisting of three strips, one at each side and one shorter one across the end. The completed frame was wound with strips of cheesecloth. Placed about the patient's feet with the blankets drawn over it, this frame afforded much comfort.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

The Family Table

ATTRACTIVE and unruffled meal service is easily obtained in many homes where this is no maid. The carefully set table has the first course in place when the family sits down. Meat is carved by the host and vegetables are served by him or by another member of the family. The hostess pours whatever beverage is served, and a pitcher of water enables some member of the family to fill the glasses. Salad may be put on the table with the meat course. A side table or tea wagon at the right hand of the hostess has the dessert course on its top; and when the meat and salad courses are finished, the hostess re-

This is a convenient way for using up a small bit of grape juice which is left over. The purple juice gives a purplish sauce which may not be as appetizing in appearance as the red juice would give. This same recipe may well be used substituting a few drops of vanilla for the grape juice.

Grape Fudge

Take seven pounds of grapes, seven pounds of sugar, one pound of raisins, and one pound of English walnut meats. Pulp the grapes, chop the skins and the raisins. Mix with sugar and sifted pulp and boil for fifteen minutes, then add the coarsely chopped nuts. Boil for five minutes and pour into small glasses; seal when cold.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

This is practically a conserve and a very delicious one. The short cooking

BEAUTIFUL PILLOW CASES AND SCARFS NOS. 3771-72-73-74-75-76. These six attractive pillow case and scarf designs come stamped on excellent quality white linen finish material. Instruction sheets for working come with each order. However, if you have a certain color scheme in mind for a room, any harmonious colors may be used.

Pillow cases 42 inches long—\$1.45 per pair

Pillow Cases 45 inches long—\$1.50 per pair.

Scarfs (18x45 inches) to match any of the pillow cases—65c each. Be sure to state size and number when ordering. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

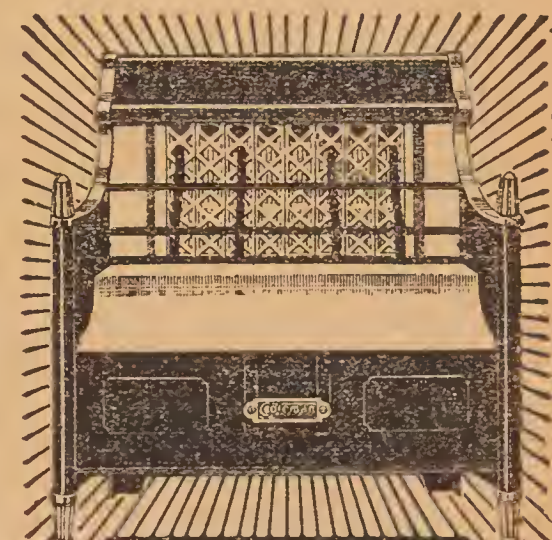


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(H-1)

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AS the bugle-call died away, Hank roared orders in French at the top of his enormous voice, and away to the left a man was apparently signalling back with excited energy, to the French forces behind him, "enemy in sight."

Evidently the panic-stricken mob of raiders thought that the danger was behind the spot on which they had first seen Hank, for they fled in a direction to the right of the rocks behind which Digby had blown his bugle. . . .

Suddenly my heart leapt into my throat, as one of the robbers, perhaps their leader or a candidate for leadership, swerved to the left from the ruck of the fleeing band, and, either in a spirit of savage vengeance, or the desire, not uncommon with these people, for single combat in the presence of many onlookers, rode at the man who had exposed himself to signal back to the French force of which he was evidently the scout. . . .

"Quick!" I shouted. "He'll get him," and I found myself yelling Digby's name.

We scrambled on to our camels, Hank bawling commands in French, and Buddy yelling devilish war-whoops.

Digby stooped and then poised himself in the attitude of a javelin-thrower. As the Arab raised his great sword, Digby's arm shot forward and the Arab reeled, receiving the stone full in his face, and jerking the camel's head round as he did so. Digby sprang at the man's leg and pulled him down, the two falling together.

They rose simultaneously, the Arab's sword went up, Digby's fist shot out, and we heard the smack as the man reeled backwards and fell, his sword dropping from his hand. Digby seized it and stood over the half-stunned robber, who was twitching and clawing at the sand. . . .

And then we heard another sound.

A rifle was fired, and Digby swayed and fell.

An Arab had wheeled from the tail of the fleeing band, fired this shot at thirty yards' range, and fled again, we three on our galloping camels being not a hundred yards from him.

* * *

Digby was dead before I got to him, shot through the back of the head with an expanding bullet. . . .

We tied the Arab's feet, and I blew bugle-calls to the best of my ability.

I am going to say nothing at all about my feelings.

Digby was dead. Michael was dead. I felt that the essential me was dead too.

I lived on like an automaton, and—like a creature sentenced to death—I waited for the blow to fall, the moment of collapse to come.

* * *

We buried Digby there, although we expected the return of the Arabs at any moment.

"He shore gave his life for ourn," said Hank, chewing his lips.

"Greater love hath no man," I was able to reply.

Buddy said nothing, but Buddy wept. He then untied the completely-recovered Arab, a huge, powerful young fellow, twice his size, and without weapons on either side, fought him and beat him insensible.

Discussing the question of this robber's future, I suggested we should bind his hands, put him on his camel, and make him our guide—bidding him lead us first to the oasis from which the band had come.

"Lead us not into temptation," said Buddy. "He'd shore lead us where he wanted us."

Speaking to the man in his own tongue, when he had recovered from Buddy's handling of him, I asked him what he was prepared to do to save his life. . . . Could he lead us south, parallel with the caravan route, from one oasis or water-hole to another, if we agreed to set him free as soon as we were in the Kano territory?

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

He replied that he would willingly lead us to Hell and cheerfully abide there himself, so long as he got us there too. He was undoubtedly a brave man.

I told him that in that case we should take his camel and weapons (unfortunately for us he had no rifle), and leave him where he was, to die of thirst.

"El Mektub Mektub" (What is written is written), he replied, with a shrug, and that was all we could get out of him.

In the end we took him with us, bound, on his camel, which was tied to Buddy's, and left him at the first water-hole to which we came. This we found by following the track made by his friends as they had come northward.

From here we rode on with filled water-skins and half the food-supply of

one's mouth literally and really dry, like hard leather.)

I pointed at the precious water-skin and raised my eyebrows interrogatively.

Hank shook his head and pointed at the setting sun and then at the zenith. We must drink to-morrow when we should, if possible, be in worse case than now.

We reeled on through the night, for our lives depended on reaching the "road."

Towards morning, I could go no further and sank down without meaning to do so. I tried to rise and failed. Seeing that I could do no more, the other two lay down beside me, and we fell asleep.

The sun woke me to see Buddy, with a face like death, staring at a scrap of paper torn from a pocket-book. He pass-

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sergeant Lajeune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Lajeune becomes commander at Zinderneuf. A plan is laid to murder him and desert. Beau Geste and John object, the fort is attacked and all the defenders killed except Lajeune and John. John kills Lajeune in self defense.

One by one the defenders are killed, among them Beau Geste, until finally Lajeune and John are the only survivors. John finds Lajeune looking for the Blue Water on Beau's body and kills him.

The next morning the relief arrives and after warning them of possible ambush by a shot, John leaves the fort and awaits developments. After some time, John sees the fort burst into flame and a man, who proves to be Digby drops from the wall. Digby and John open fire to give the idea that the Arabs are attacking and to prevent putting out the fire. The next morning they see Hank and Buddy start out on camels and ask for the loan of them. Hank and Buddy elect to go with them. They wander in the desert for some time and then discover a native village just raided by Touaregs and see a chance to get fresh camels and native disguises. After much wandering and many adventures they are captured by Tegama and try to convince him that they are Arabs on some mysterious mission. They escape but without rifles and shortly after they are attacked by Arabs but scare them away with a bugle call.

the Arab whom he had abandoned. . . .

Digby's death proved to be the first tragic catastrophe of a series of disasters that now overtook us.

First we encountered a terrible sand-storm that nearly killed us, and quite obliterated all tracks.

Then we missed the caravan-route when we reluctantly decided to return to it, either crossing it in ignorance, where the ground was too rocky for there to be any footprints, or else riding over the road itself at a spot where all traces of it had been wiped out, or buried, by the sand-storm.

Next, nearly dead with thirst, we reached a water-hole, and found it dried up!

Here our starving camels ate some poisonous shrub or other, speedily sickened, and within thirty-six hours were all dead.

We thus found ourselves stranded in the desert, not knowing whether the caravan-route was to the east or to the west of us, without rifles, without food, without camels, and with one goat-skin containing about a pint of water.

This we decided not to drink until we must literally drink or die, though it seemed that we must surely do that in any case.

For a day we struggled on, incredibly, without water, and at the end of the day wondered whether we were a day's march further from the caravan-road on which were oases, wells, water-holes, and villages.

Once we found it (if ever), we would risk the French patrols until we could again get camels. On the caravan-route death was probable, here in the desert, on foot, it was certain.

Night found us unable to speak, our lips black, and cracked in great fissures, our tongues swollen horribly, our throats closed, and our mouths dry. (It is an incredibly horrible thing to have

ed it to me. On it was scrawled:

"Pards,
Drink up the water slow and push on quick. Good old Buddy, we bin good pards.
Hank."

Hank was gone. . . .

Buddy untied the neck of the goat-skin and filled his mouth with water. He held the water in his mouth for a minute and then swallowed it slowly.

"Take a mouthful like that and then swallow," he croaked hoarsely.

"We gotta do what Hank ses," he added, as I shook my head. I could not drink the water.

"We gotta hike," wheezed Buddy. "We don' wanta make what he done all for nix. All no good, like. He won't come back an' drink it. . . . Yew ain't goin' to waste his life, pard? . . . He done it fer you. . . ."

I filled my mouth and swallowed—but I could not swallow the lump in my throat. . . .

We staggered on through that day and the next, moistening our mouths at intervals, and just before sunset, on the second day, saw a mirage of palm trees, a village, a little white mosque, and—the mirage was real.

We stayed at this village for months, scouring the desert for Hank, working as cultivators, water-carriers, watchmen, camelmen, and at any other job that offered, and we were never both asleep at the same time.

When French patrols visited the place, we hid, or fled into the desert, with the entire sympathy of the villagers. We could have joined more than one south-bound caravan, but I would not urge Buddy to leave the place.

He had such faith in the indestructibility of Hank, that he hoped against hope, until hope deferred made his heart sick.

At first it was:

"He'll come mushin' in here ter-morrer, a-throwin' his feet like the Big Buck Hobo, rollin' his tail like a high-

fed hoss, an' grinnin' fit ter bust. . . ."

Then it was:

"Nobody couldn't kill Hank. . . . He's what you call ondestructible. . . . Why, back in Colorado, he shore chased a man over the Panamint Mountains an' right across Death Valley once, an' inter the Funeral Mountains t'other side. A hoss-rustler, he was, and when ole Hank got him, he was stone dead with heat an' thirst, an' Hank turned right round an' hiked back and come out alive! . . ."

And at last, when a caravan came from the north actually going south to Zinder (the military headquarters of the *Territoire Militaire* and comparative civilization, he proposed that we should join it as camelmen and guards.

"You can't stop here fer keeps, pard," he said. "I reckon I bin selfish. But I couldn't leave old Hank while there was a chance. . . ."

But for Michael's letter (and my longing to see Isobel), I would have urged Buddy to stay, for that was what he really wanted to do.

Nothing could destroy his faith in his friend's superiority to the desert and to death. We joined the caravan as fighting-men, one dumb, and later (as we neared Zinder) we left it though we had little fear of getting into trouble there. Still, it was just possible that some non-com. of the big garrison there might know and recognise us, and possible that a well-equipped desert-party of *goumiers* might have come along the caravan-road from Zinderneuf.

Our adventures between Zinder and the British border at Barbera, where we first saw Haussas in the uniform of the West African Field Force, were numerous, and our hardships great; but Fate seemed to have done its worst—and now that I had lost Digby, and Buddy had lost Hank, and neither of us cared very much what happened, our luck changed and all went fairly well.

And one day we rode, on miserable donkeys, into the great city of Kano, and I revealed myself to an astounded Englishman as a compatriot.

He was kindness itself, and put me in communication with a friend or rather a friend of Aunt Patricia's, a Mr. Lawrence of the Nigerian Civil Service. This gentleman sent me money and an invitation to come and stay with him at his headquarters and to bring Buddy with me.

And when I told Buddy that on the morrow he was actually going to ride in 'a train once more—I found that he was not.

He had only come to Kano to see me safe, and, having done so, he was going straight back to look for Hank!

Nothing would shake his determination, and it was waste of words to try. Nor was it pleasant to strive to persuade him that his friend was dead.

"Would you go if it was yore brother that was lost, pard?" he said.

"Nope. . . . Hank give his life fer us. . . ."

All I could do was to see him fitted out with everything procurable in Kano—a fine camel, a spare one for food, water, ammunition, and a small tent, and a Hausa ex-soldier as servant and guide, recommended by the Kano Englishman, an official named Mordaunt.

The latter made it clear to the Hausa that he was to go north with this American "explorer," obey him in all things, receive half his pay before starting, and the other half, with a bonus depending in value upon his merit, when he returned to Kano with his master, or honourably discharged.

Mordaunt was good enough to accept my word that if he would be my banker in this matter, I would adjust things as soon as I saw Mr. Lawrence, who was an old friend of his.

I hated parting with the staunch, brave, great-hearted little Buddy, and I felt that he would never return to Kano unless it was with Hank, and I had no hope whatever of his doing that.

(Continued on page 14)

USE
THIS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP and young dogs nicely started, some not started, at greatly reduced prices for a month. Some extra good ones ready for work. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS, natural heelers, shipped C. O. D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

HUNTING AND COW DOGS—five months old pups, \$6. FRANCIS BROS., Remsen, N. Y.

REGISTERED ENGLISH SETTERS, fifteen months; pair registered puppies, three months. VERNON GRAVATT, Allentown, N. J.

OLD-FASHIONED SHEPHERD PUPS, wonderful stock, males \$10; females \$5. HERBERT TODD, DePeyster, N. Y.

TRAINED COONHOUNDS and started dogs, liberal trial. Pups \$8.00; Live coons \$10.00. N. ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred Blue-tick and Walker Foxhound pups. Male \$12; female \$8.00. HAROLD ALLEN, Conneaut Lake, Penna.

WANTED: Silent trailer coon dog; must be No. 1 wide ranger, rabbit-proof and not ugly. CLIFFORD BORTHWICK, Sidney Center, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

FOR DUAL PURPOSE Shorthorns, write or call on WM. J. BREW, Bergen, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, year old, 30 pound breeding, \$125, certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

FOR SALE: T. B. tested, 18 mos. old purebred Guernsey bull. CRYSTAL SPRING FARM, c/o Stringham, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Horses

PAIR OF REGISTERED Black Percherons, sound, no akin, Stallion Two, Mare Three and bred, price \$600.00. Two year old gelding, perfectly built, weight 1300 lbs., \$175.00. Yearling mare, extra good, \$125.00. Pair of Five months old colts, \$150.00. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

Sheep

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP and Angus bulls. Shipped on approval. No payment required. JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna-on-Cayuga, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Yearling Rams, suitable for showing or breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

Swine

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE Spring Boar and Sow pigs, One First and Championship Service Boar, 2 years old, Cholera Immune. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, N. Y.

BIG TYPE, REGISTERED O. I. C. yearling sows, bred for fall farrow, World's Grand Champion strain, \$65.00 each. 12 wks. old pigs, same breeding, \$12.00 each, pairs no akin. Yearling herd boar, perfect hog and sure breeder, \$70.00. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, R. No. 1, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. Pigs; Bred from Prize winning strain. Will ship on approval, \$10.00 each at eight weeks. E. LAFLER, Penn Yan, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS: Papers, wonderful prolificacy; reduced priced. Feeders, Market Price. Write SUMNER, Wyalusing, Penna.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, Feb., March, April, May hatches laying hens, certified and pedigreed breeders. HAMILTON FARM, R. D. No. 1, Huntington, Long Island.

PULLETS—Purebred, high egg laying strains, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. CANFIELD HATCHERY, Drawer 25, State Road, Lexington, Mass.

READY-TO-LAY PULLETS. Clover range raised on clean ground. For immediate sale. Tancred White Leghorns \$1.25 up; Barred Rocks \$1.50 up. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Penna.

LEGHORN PULLETS: Free range grown and bred for production. Write for particulars and prices. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

REAL QUALITY SINGLE Comb White Leghorn pullets—April hatch; choice cocks and cockerels. KAUYAHOORA FARM, Barneveld, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 B. Rocks or R. I. Reds, \$10.00; W. Leghorns or H. Mixed, \$8.00; mixed \$7.00. Delivery guaranteed. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS: Barred Rocks, \$9.00 per hundred; Reds and W. Wyand., \$10.00; W. Leghorns, \$8.00; Mixed chicks \$7.00. 2c more per chick in less than 100 lots. Unlimited Range. Delivery Guaranteed. Circular. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., Box 12.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, \$10.00; Barred Rocks, \$10.00; Heavy Mixed, \$8.00, White Leghorns, \$8.00; Light Mixed, \$7.00. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—Husky, Purebred, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas. 10,000 every week, summer and fall. Send for special price list. CANFIELD HATCHERY, Dept. G., State Road, Lexington, Mass.

AUGUST PRICES of Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks & Reds, \$10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, \$8.00 per hundred. Light mixed \$7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$8—100; White Leghorns \$8—100; Barred Rock & Reds \$9—100; White Rocks \$10—100; Light Mixed \$7—100; Heavy mixed \$8—100. Culled for heavy egg producers of No. 1 Pairends stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the shipping. Special price on larger order. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Miscellaneous

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Cheap: Adriance Reaper; 10 H. P. Fairbanks Engine; Ohio Ensilage cutter; Thrashing Machine. H. IEPBURN, Clifton, N. J.

BARREL CHURN, hand and pulley power, Butter worker, hand power. Electric washing machine. Babcock milk tester, hand power. All are in good condition and cheap. Have no use for them. Address P. O. BOX 38, Warrington, Pa.

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

Corn Harvesters

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PRO-CESS CO., Salina, Kans.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

Silos

NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—\$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, \$237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—325 acres, latest improvements in House and Barn. Registered cattle and sheep, cattle T. B. tested. 250 thousand ft. of lumber. All kinds of fruit, maple orchard. IRVIN W. CONKLIN, Del. Co., Downsview, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE: Farm—54 acres—September 3rd, 1927, at 2 P. M. 1 mile south of Farmersville, located along William Penn Highway between Easton and Bethlehem. Brick house, frame bank barn; orchard; level ground, fine soil, all tillable. E. W. MOYER EST., c/o Mary C. Moyer, R. F. D. No. 3, Easton, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS—Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

OWING TO THE INCREASING DEMAND for Dairy Improvement Associations a training school for association milk testers will be given at the College of Agriculture during the week of September 19, 1927. The work will include Babcock testing, computing rations, and record keeping. For complete information write to G. W. TAILBY, JR., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—\$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80-85 lbs., \$1.95 per roll. Paint \$1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROTHERS, Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. COWIC STUDIO, 10½ Fountain Ave., Springfield, O.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 59 Waterbury St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDER 34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

HERE IS WHERE you can make extra money. Have you any old-fashioned clothes, shawls, etc., that could be used for masquerade costumes; also carpet bags. Write and tell me what you have and what you will sell it for. BOX 431, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Flowers—Plants

DELPHINIUM, HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Pyrethum, Gaillardia, Hardy Sweet Pea, Lupine, Mertensia, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Valerian, Foxglove, Hardy Pink, Blue Bells, Mountain Pink, Evening Primrose and 100 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year, all of which may be planted during August and Fall and will bloom freely next summer. Also Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED. College Inspected. Variety—Honor, White, improved selection of Dawson's Golden Chaff. No cockle. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting also Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, Tulips for August and Fall planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and CELERY Plants.—All Plants Rerooted—Copenhagen Market, Surehead, Lupton's Long Island, Savoy, Flat Dutch, Red Danish, Red Dutch, Danish Ballhead and Succession, \$2.00 per 1000. Snowball Cauliflower—Rerooted—\$4.50 per 1000. Celery Plants—Golden Self-Blanching, Easy Blanching, White Plume, Winter Queen, Emperor, Fordhook, Giant Pascal and Golden Plume—Rerooted—\$3.00 per 1000. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—GUARANTEED, Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Kill Canada Thistle

By Ray Inman

INTRODUCING
CANADA THISTLE

— HE HAS A VERY MEAN SUBWAY SYSTEM, — IT RUNS EVERYWHERE. IT EVEN RUNS GOOD FARMS ONTO THE ROCKS IF IT GETS A GOOD START

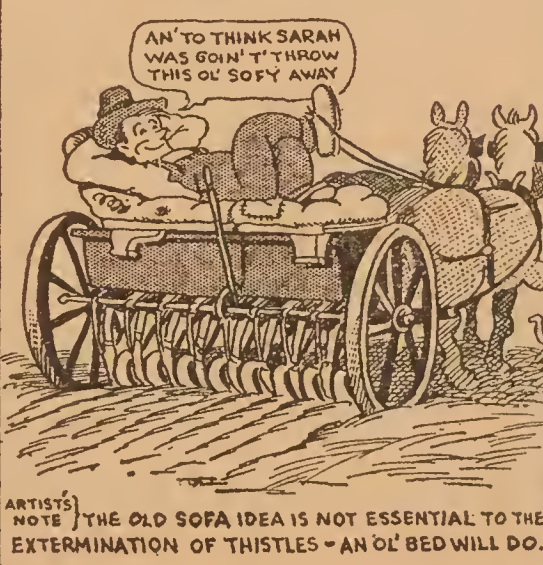
OUCH!

ON MANY FARMS HE'S AN OLD FRIEND (?) — AND NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION.

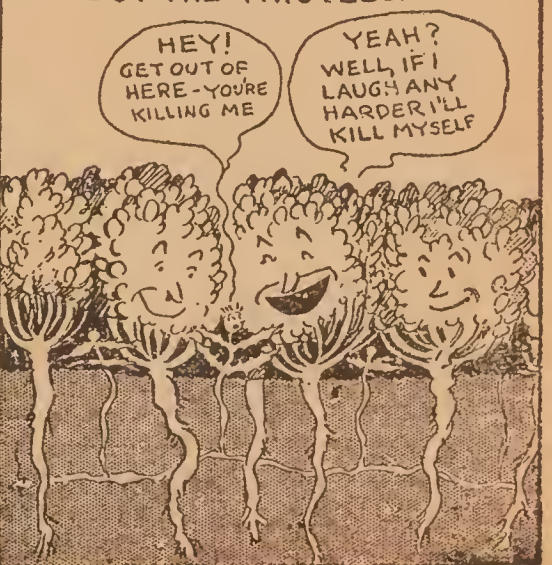
KEEP THISTLES CUT OFF WITH A HOE ALL YEAR AND THEY'LL BOTHER NO MORE.



AN EASIER AND MORE EFFECTIVE WAY IS TO SEED THE GROUND TO ALFALFA.



THE FREQUENT CUTTING AND THE CROWDING BY THE ALFALFA WILL KILL OUT THE THISTLES.



What To Look For At the State Fair

(Continued from page 3)

ners of seven sectional contests will compete for prizes totalling \$200.

Also remember the boys' and girls' spelling contest in charge of Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke. The contest will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of State Fair Week, August 30 and 31. Contestants in this contest have their carfare paid to Syracuse and an opportunity to win substantial cash prizes.

A. A. Horseshoe Tournament

On Monday and Tuesday, August 29 and 30, will be the great horseshoe pitching tournament for the state championship. The tournament is under the auspices of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperating with the Farm Bureaus of the State. The contestants are from thirty rural counties where they have been winners in local contests. This is the third year of this tournament and each year the interest and the crowds grow larger, who watch the players throw the big horseshoes forty feet for the substantial prizes and the state championship.

Be Sure to See the Log Cabin

One of the most outstanding and interesting exhibits of the Fair is the old log cabin of the State Agricultural Society cooperating with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. This cabin is furnished as it was in the days of our fathers and each day a program is enacted as it was in the daily life of those who lived in the long ago. At 11 o'clock each morning there will be an old time fiddlers' contest. There will be singing of the songs our mothers used to sing several times in the day and particularly at 12 o'clock. An old cooper will be on hand showing how barrels were once made. There will be other and similar enterprises so that something will be doing every moment at this exhibit. Don't miss it.

One of the prominent speakers and visitors at the Fair will be Congressman J. C. Ketcham of Michigan, who comes as the chief speaker of the Farm and Home Bureaus on Tuesday, Farm Bureau Day. On Wednesday, Grange Day, Hon. Frederick M. Davenport, representative from the 33rd Congressional District, will be the principal speaker. He will speak at Empire Court at noon. Thursday is Governor's Day, when Gov-

ernor Alfred E. Smith will speak at noon at Empire Court.

One of the outstanding events is the promised visit of Commander Richard Byrd who flew across the ocean to Europe in the America, and over the North Pole, and who is now planning a flight over the South Pole. He will make three speeches on Tuesday, telling about his experiences.

Of particular interest to the farm people is the fact that the Fair management has been able to secure from the railroads a one-half excursion rate. This very low rate on all the railroads together with that "modern seven-league boot", the automobile, will make it possible for almost anyone to come to the Fair who really wants to make the effort. Farmers have altogether too little chance to get out for a little rest and recreation. Why not plan to get a little needed vacation this year by taking in what is really a great agricultural exposition—the New York State Fair?

New York State Fruit Men Visit Geneva Experiment Station

(Continued from page 2)

grounds. When Professor Parrott asked those who were interested in the control of aphids on apples to follow him to the orchard nearly the whole crowd went. Apparently the secret of Professor Parrott's control of aphids on the Station grounds was the use of nicotine in the second or pink spray as well as in the delayed dormant, together with very thorough spraying and a generous use of material. There was much interest too in the use of nitrate of soda in the Wilson-Jones orchards at Hall, where it seems to show excellent results not only in color and amount of foliage but in amount and size of fruit.

The report that the apple crop is a small one and generally none too good in quality is a universal one. It will be very difficult for buyers to secure large amounts of good quality fruit. Growers are therefore demanding good prices. Few, if any, sales are being made as yet. I have heard of several offers for cider apples as high as 90 cents a hundred. Early varieties are selling in the local markets at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel basket. Demand is keen.

Supplementing last week's cabbage information, August 1st crop reports are now available. From these it appears that "plantings (of Domestic type) are not

quite so heavy as last season and are much below those of three years ago, but the indicated yield per acre averages as high as 12 tons", so that 303,000 tons may be expected as compared with 270,000 tons last year. The late type or Danish crop "in seven states is now figured at 36,560 acres" or about 3000 acres more than last year. Prices on domestic cabbage have started off well. At least two cars were loaded at \$15 per ton F. O. B. and none have been loaded to my knowledge at less

American Agriculturist, August 27, 1927

than \$10 per ton. Cabbage is bringing 65 to 75 cents per dozen heads in local wholesale markets. The week has been dry and quite cool. Wheat harvest is finished and more than fifty per cent of the oats and barley are cut and in the barns. Corn is well tasseled out. Tomatoes are beginning to ripen. Dutchess apples will soon be ready to harvest. The last or second codlin moth spray was put on the last of the week.—August 13, 1927, Hilton, N. Y.

Visits With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

lived here, I have noticed a steady growth from summer to summer of the crowds who are found on every outgoing train and street car, and who pack the roads full of automobiles headed for a breath of country air and sunshine. Although these crowds in the quiet places are annoying sometimes, yet when I get too critical of them I stop to think of the cheerless places in which many of the poorer ones live and work, places where good air and sunshine seldom enter.

And lastly, what sort of person is the average city dweller? Is he the hard-boiled, selfish, money-grabber that he is often pictured to be? The answer is there are all sorts in the city, just the same as in the country. Close association with crowds and with strangers tends to build up in any of us more reserve than it is necessary to have in a country community. But under this protective reserve or veneer there is often just as kind a heart as is to be found anywhere. There is seldom a day goes by but that one can observe some little act of kindness that shows we are all brothers under the skin. A hurrying business man stops to right a little tricycle and set its small owner on his way rejoicing again. Or a well dressed woman bends to put her arm around and comfort some small ragamuffin crying as if his heart would break.

Not so long ago I was taking a train out of the Pennsylvania station in New York and looking out of the window I saw a woman put her arms around a middle-aged man and kiss him good-by. The man then climbed slowly and painfully on to the train and took a seat near me while the woman on the station platform turned and placing her head on her arm against a post cried bitterly. The man, who was evidently ill, bent forward with his head on the seat ahead, sick and lonesome and going away. The train pulled out and a young lady across the aisle who had been watching the man for some time suddenly got up and taking the seat beside him put her arm across his

shoulders and talked with the man until he had regained control of himself and until the world did not seem quite so tragic. Then she returned to her own seat.

So after all whether we live in either city or country we are all human with mostly the same faults and weaknesses and also with many of the same hopes and ideals and kindly impulses toward those who journey with us along the strange road.

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from page 12)

I took the train at Kano to some place of which I have forgotten the name, and Lawrence met me on the platform. I remembered his face as soon as I saw it, as that of the quiet, rather dour and repellent man who had been to Brandon Abbas two or three times when we were there.

He came nearer to showing excitement, while he listened to my story, than I thought was his wont. When I had finished he said:

"I should like to know when fiction was much stranger than this piece of truth! . . . And you still do not know the rights of this 'Blue Water' mystery?"

"No," I said. "I only know that my brother Michael never stole anything in his life."

"Quite so," he replied. "Of course. . . And now I have something to tell you. Your Major de Beaujolais was sent down to Zinder and from there he went home on leave via Kano—and on Kano railway-station platform I met him, and he told me the whole of the story of Zinderneuf Fort from his side of the business, and about finding your brother's 'confession.' I went on to Brandon Abbas and told Lady Brandon what he told me—and it really did not seem to interest her enormously!"

It was my turn to feel excited now.

(Concluded Next Week)

CLASSIFIED ADS

TOBACCO

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. FARMERS' CLUB 100, Hazel, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SMOKING OFFER: Five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; twenty \$2.50; pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Kentucky.

WANTED TO BUY

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. One barrel dishes. Not less than 100 pieces, but over. Contains not less than 12 cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeal, sauce dishes, platter, sugar, creamer etc. \$5.50. Factory imperfections. Same on decorated, \$9.00. If freight is over \$1.00 we pay difference. Shipped from our warehouses Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN, for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

County Notes from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey

Rensselaer County—An unusually large crop of hay is being harvested. Mr. Nelson Betts has the finest field of corn in this section. Some fields of corn have been plowed under and buckwheat sowed in the ground. There is a large crop of buckwheat this year in flourishing conditions. Many fields of potatoes have been struck with a blight. Oats are now ripe for harvesting and are of good quality. The flow of milk is a little above average. Dairy men are quite cheerful.—E. S. R.

Jefferson County—Nearly all hay is cut, owing to rain, much haying was done late. Grain looks like an average crop. Cornelian oats are winning a place with farmers, while the oat itself is not attractive looking, farm bureau men say it has wonderful feeding value.

Cows have shrunk as pastures get short. A few farmers have after-feed and green oats for them. Corn looks good in most places, but did not come up as well as usual so it is thin on the ground. Pork seems to be scarce and buyers are scouring the country for hogs. Eggs are 35 to 40 cents a dozen, dressed turkeys retail for 45 to 48 cents

dressed, broilers for 25 cents, soft roasters for 33 cents.—Mrs. C. J. D.

* * *

Notes From Pennsylvania

Pike County—The Pike County, Pa., Agricultural Extension Association will hold a meeting on August 25. The meeting will take form in an automobile tour. C. R. Anderson of the State College of Pennsylvania will be the speaker.

Erie County—The T. B. Cow testers are at work in this county, only four taken out of the Wayne Township. Haying is about finished. Oats are "Ripping", corn is small but the frequent rains are helping it more than the cold nights. Not much fruit as last year. Cherries are a fair crop, peaches and apples fair along. The lake shore is not much back of the hills. Blackberries are a ripping good crop.—W. Mc.

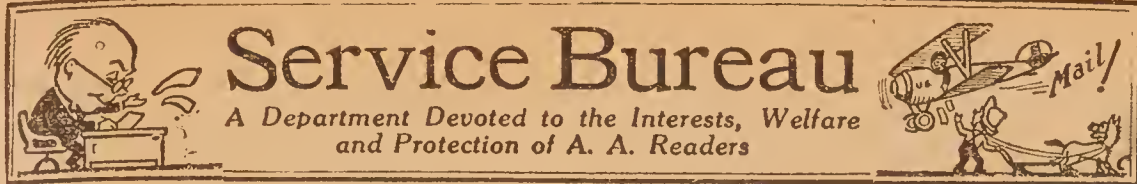
Susquehanna County—Haying still hanging on though many are through and a few good days will finish it up. Frost reported from several points last week and weather too cold for corn. 2 to 3 lbs. broilers are quoted at 25 cents per pound at the farm. Leghorn hens

are 18 cents, no profit at that price.—W. P. D.

* * *

Notes From New Jersey

Hunterdon County—More oats being threshed out of the field than ever before and the farmers are disappointed in the yield. It was though the best crop in many years but oats are only giving 40 to 50 bushels per acre by weight. Plenty of straw, corn is not very promising, pasture was never better for August. Everything is moving slowly. Prices are very low. New Hay is now \$8 a ton. New Oats are starting, 35 cents a bushel. New wheat \$1.10 to \$1.15 a bushel. A great dissatisfaction with the members of the League on the price the League is paying. Some have stopped selling to the League and more are going to sell to other buyers. Many will start on September 1 to increase the amount of milk for \$3 per hundred. Many of the farmers say they will not do it as price of cows and feed is very high. Cows and feed is very high, cows are too high for the price of milk, fresh cows are ready for sale from \$175 to \$225. Eggs are 30 cents a dozen.—J. R. F.



Another Egg Dealer Disappears

"Will you try and make collection for three cases eggs, shipped to The Colonial Farm, Mt. Pleasant Ave., West Orange, N. J. They later moved to Newark, N. J. I have written them several times and the last letter comes back, marked 'moved, no forwarding address.'"

AFTER investigating we were unable to locate the present whereabouts of The Colonial Farm. We are advised that they opened an account in a bank in West Orange and kept a satisfactory balance until it was suddenly closed recently. Mr. James S. Whalen, the proprietor of this farm is said to have left town for parts unknown, leaving a number of unpaid bills and notes.

This is another instance of the risks taken when our subscribers continue to ship their eggs to merchants who are not licensed and bonded. Before you ship your eggs, write to the Service Bureau and we shall be only too glad to give you the names of reliable firms with whom you may safely do business.

This Won't Help You Catch Chicken Thieves

I saw the following "ad" in a paper that comes to our place, and I would like to know if there is anything to it. I am a hired man, fairly intelligent, and if I can make more money I am going to do it.

The "ad" our reader enclosed reads as follows:

"BE A DETECTIVE—\$50-\$100 weekly, travel over world; Experience unnecessary. American Detective Agency.

WE referred to the National Better Business Bureau to see if they knew anything about the concern, and we find that this outfit is well known. The agency does not hire detectives, and does not offer employment of any kind. Contrary to what is said in the "ad" the agency endeavors to interest the respondent in a course in detective training work, which costs \$10.00 if paid in one lump sum, or \$15.00 if paid for in installments. In addition the agency claims that the student's name will be filed with any Corporation, Railroad or Detective Agency which he may indicate, free of charge. This, of course, means nothing.

This is not a Help Wanted "ad" at all, for the concern does not offer employment, but is only selling a correspondence course. From previous comments in the Service Bureau columns our readers know what we think of this type of correspondence course.

Another "Home Worker" Is "Holding the Bag"

"My daughter has been making crocheted baby sweaters for the Samuel Fisch Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. On March 19, she sent them nine sweaters for which they were to pay \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.25 due her. She has written them several times but can get no answer from them. She also has a small amount of yarn on hand. It is not the first work sent them. They have paid for all except this \$5.25. This firm was recommended by another farm paper, circulating in this territory. Will you see what you can do for us?"

THE Service Bureau wrote Samuel Fisch & Company and in reply received a letter stating that the sweaters were not made according to instructions and could not be used. The company suggested that the sweaters be altered to specifications, otherwise our subscriber could send in the original cost of the yarn and try to sell the sweaters locally.

In reply to this statement, our subscriber wrote that the sweaters were exactly to the specifications and that any statement on the part of Fisch to the contrary is an absolute untruth. Naturally our subscriber has no use for the sweaters and is consequently out the \$5.25.

This is a home work plan similar to many others which the Service Bureau has never recommended and is rather surprised to learn that it is given a recommendation by another farm paper. These home work

plans occasionally work very well for a while, but eventually there is some kind of disagreement which results, as did this case.

Hands Off; Too Speculative

There are men traveling through this vicinity (Southern Livingston County, New York) representing the Orna-Metal Corp., of Buffalo, N. Y. They are selling stock of the corporation, and claim at the end of three months they will be able to sell the stock at a profit of 16%. I wish you would look up the rating of this Company, and comment on it in the columns of the Service Bureau.

WE referred this to our investment Editor, Geo. T. Hughes, and he fails to find any such corporation listed among those conducting stock selling campaigns during recent years. Undoubtedly this is a new corporation, and accordingly, stock in such a corporation can only be considered extremely speculative.

New Jersey Farm Woman Urges Organizing Against Chicken Thieves

YOUR nice letter and check received. I accept it with pleasure and ask you to please accept my sincere thanks for the check as my share of the reward for the conviction of the chicken thief. I feel that I did no more than any other woman would have done had she had the opportunity; but I want to be just as wide awake when the next chicken thieves visit our neighborhood.

I am very glad you felt that our Poultry Protective Association was entitled to part of this reward for I feel it was the inspiration I received from the association that helped me to be on the alert for chicken thieves. I certainly wish that every farmer's wife who raises chickens could feel and know what a help the South Jersey Poultry Protective Association is to them and would become a member. The chicken thieves have organized themselves in this work and there is plenty of money to help them out, and if every poultry raiser would cooperate with us in this work no organized thieving band would have enough money to buy themselves free from the law.

I am a strong believer in law enforcement and I will gladly do anything for the good of my neighbor, community or country.

Just what I shall do with the money I cannot tell just yet. I have thought of several different ways in which I may use it, but I assure you that I will try and use it profitably as opportunities come to me.

Thanking you again for the check and please accept my appreciation of the interest you are taking in the welfare of the farmers. With all good wishes for the success of the American Agriculturist, I am

Very cordially yours,
MRS. FRANK M. GARRISON,
Elmer, N. J.

The statement of the salesmen that at the end of three months it will be possible to sell this stock at a profit of 16% should not be taken with any degree of confidence whatsoever. No one can tell what is going to take place in the future, least of all in the stock market. As proof of this all we have to do is to recall the many sad climaxes to the career of men who have tried this very same game.

In view of the circumstances it is well to avoid any contact with such a speculative venture unless one has money to play with such extreme risks.

Oxford Butter and Cheese in Bankruptcy

On April 28th I shipped to the Oxford Butter & Cheese Co., 159 Chambers Street, New York City, seven cases of eggs they have not paid for. The Interurban Produce Co., paid for some. They asked me to wait a while for the April 28th shipment, which they said they had sold for 29c. I wrote them about three weeks ago, and as yet have had no reply.

THIS is the second complaint we have concerning the Oxford Butter & Cheese Co. It is said that the Oxford management and the management of the Interurban are interlocked. The Oxford Butter & Cheese Co. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, and it is believed that this will naturally involve the Interurban. Unfortunately there is little hope for our subscribers getting any of their money.

If they had only written us in the first place we could have saved them from this loss. Write the Service Bureau first.

From Bungalow Aprons to Necktie Lessons

"Enclosed please find letter from The Supreme Neckwear Institute, manufacturers of men's neckwear. Will you kindly investigate as to their reliability?"

AT our request, the National Better Business Bureau personally investigated this proposition and the following report is received from them:

"The Supreme Neckwear Company is a new project of the King Novelty Company which formerly had a home-work scheme of making bungalow aprons. The course which they offer, and for which they charge \$10, takes, according to Mr. King, some seven to ten days. This course is supposed to acquaint a student with the proper way of making neckties, so that she may obtain employment from the subject company.

"Ties made by students are paid for at the rate of \$1 a dozen, and when the home worker becomes more expert, she is paid \$1.35 a dozen, according to Mr. King. He estimates that a home worker, working steadily all day should be able to make about six or seven dozen ties, as the ties are sent all cut with the lining all ready for insertion in the tie. At this time Mr. King claims to have two workers in New York and approximately fifty students."

From the information we have on hand, we are of the opinion that this firm is primarily interested in giving the \$10 course in making the ties. It would take a lot of work on the part of the student to make up for the \$10 invested in this proposition.

Avoid This Kind of Experience

"I am writing you in regard to a crate of eggs I sent to R. Wallace & Co., July 26th (New York City). I am unable to hear from them after writing them. They sent tags and a letter asking me to give them a trial shipment. I am inclosing a tag. Is there such a firm, and how can I get the returns from them?"

AT our request, an investigator for the New York Packer called at the above firm's address, and found the place closed, although he called at a time of the day when all wholesale grocery houses are at the height of their business. The store of this concern is very unimpressive, occupying part of the first floor of a tenement house. Apparently, "the birds have flown."

The letter which this firm sent out was typical of that class who are scouring the country for egg shippers. The firm uses the old argument of selling eggs direct and saving the profit of the middleman or commission man.

In this case the shipper, in attempting to save a few cents commission, lost an entire shipment. Had he written the Service Bureau first we could have saved him the money, for from the soliciting letter alone we could read between the lines. It is just another one of those experiences to chalk up. It seems as though all of these should be sufficient warning to subscribers not to attempt shipments to unknown receivers. However, some folks still continue to take chances. In this case, the receiver is not listed by any of the recognized trade guides. Why take such a risk without asking?

A Job for the Fenceviewers

I want to ask you if it is a law that if my neighbor goes into sheep he can force me to build a sheep fence between him and me where there is already a line fence.

A DIVISION line fence is not legally required to be built to any particular height or size, or of any particular materials, or in any particular style. But it must be so built as to size, height etc., that it will be suitable for all purposes. If your neighbor has decided to keep sheep the fence should be such as to keep the sheep from trespassing on your lands otherwise you would not be able to hold him for damages in case of his animals trespassing upon you. The expense of the fence should be equally shared between you and if you are unable to come to an agreement, the local fence viewers are authorized to do this for you when you have given them proper notice.

Use CHAMPIONS for Dependability

CHOOSE the spark plugs you use in engine-driven farm equipment as carefully as you select the equipment itself.

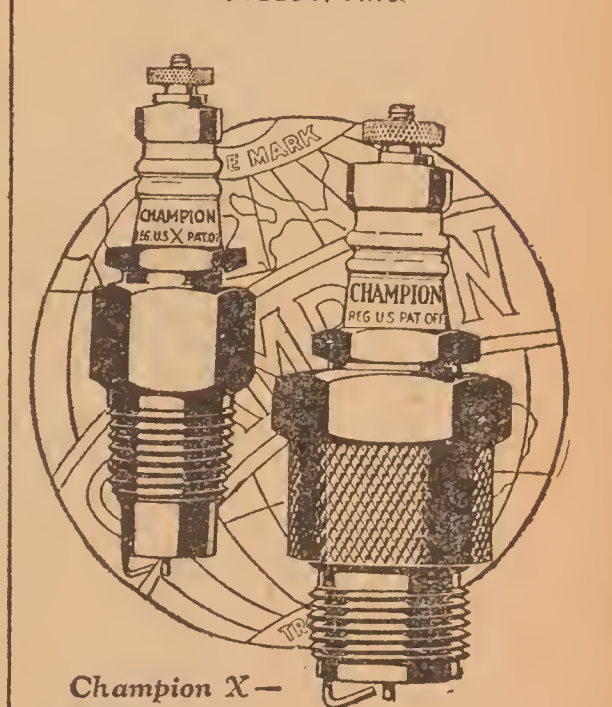
For the operation of the finest piece of equipment—the best truck, tractor or stationary engine—can be seriously impaired by faulty ignition.

Champions are known the world over as the better spark plugs—better because of their two-piece, gas-tight construction which makes cleaning easy; their exclusive sillimanite insulators which are proof against heat fractures and breakage; and their special analysis electrodes which will not corrode.

For assured dependability and better engine performance use Champions in your farm equipment and in your own car as well—they are noted the world over for their stamina and long life—outselling all others two to one because they are the better spark plugs.

Car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every 10,000 miles to insure better and more economical car operation. This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkably long life.

CHAMPION Spark Plugs



Champion X—
Exclusively for
Ford cars, trucks
and tractors—
packed in the
Red Box

60¢

Champion—
for trucks, tractors
and cars other than
Fords—and for all
stationary engines
—packed in the
Blue Box

75¢

How a slight extra cost boosted spinach yield 150%



The right fertilizer boosts the marketable yield.



RESULT — more profits.

Spinach was planted in two fields, side by side, at the New Jersey experiment station. One field was left unfertilized. It produced 198 crates of spinach to the acre. The other field had 1600 pounds of a 9-8-3 fertilizer at planting time, and yielded 507 crates per acre.

Use "fertilizer" logic when you buy oil



The correct grade of Mobiloil cuts the engine expenses.



RESULT — more profits.

Any farmer knows that he usually gets back more money than he puts into the right fertilizer. But do you realize you get back more than the extra few cents you put into Gargoyle Mobiloil? An immediate cut in oil consumption of from 10% to 50% frequently brings the cost of Gargoyle Mobiloil below the cost of other oils. Other savings come in lower repair bills, less time out for break-downs, less over-heating, and a marked cut in carbon troubles. Gargoyle Mobiloil brings you these savings because it has an added margin of safety in lubrication to meet every engine need.

Tractor oil . . . automobile oil . . . and—?

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "B," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velic	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

Oils are frequently bought and sold under misleading terms. The terms "tractor oil" and "automobile oil" are used as though that described the correct oil. But tractors vary greatly in design. So do automobiles. So do trucks. The Mobiloil Board of Engineers has made a special study of all engines, yours included. And their recommendations are so accurate that 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment do not hesitate to approve them.

You will find that Mobiloil is not only worth its extra price but is worth a trip to town where this is necessary. Take advantage of the substantial savings on barrel and half-barrel orders of Gargoyle Mobiloil. The complete chart at all Mobiloil dealers' tells you just which grade of Mobiloil to use in each of your motors.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country



A Visit to a Great Feed Mill

With Some Observations as to the Latest and Best Feeding Practices

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

IT IS GETTING to the time of year when every good dairyman is increasing his grain ration and giving serious consideration to his feed problems for the fall and winter. He is wondering what feed prices are going to be and is considering ways and means of getting best results from the hundreds of dollars he must spend in the coming months for dairy feed. Every dairyman may well give thought to this problem for in the way he solves it depends his success or failure. Right feeding is the fundamental dairy problem.

Some few weeks ago it was my privilege to visit one of the greatest dairy feed manufacturing mills in the world, and I want to tell you some of the things I saw, and about the processes in manufacturing your feed—for these processes are much the same in all of the big mills—and then I want to state a few conclusions that I have reached after twenty years of feeding cattle, observing other feeders, and studying the whole system of the manufacturing and distribution of dairy and poultry feeds to farmers.

Now let me say first that there was a time in my experience when I did not have much use for feed manufacturers or dealers and particularly for some of the practices that were common in the manufacture and sale of dairy feed.

Need I tell any farmer what those bad practices were? Probably they were used by only a minority of those engaged in the business, but there were enough in that minority so that every farmer had at least some experience in paying a large price for a poor product. The older dairymen can remember experiences of opening bags of feed for which they had paid good money only to find in them a sorry mixture of oat hulls, screenings, and other refuse, and the whole mess not even well

mixed together. Probably some of these evils were due to the fact that the feed business in the early days was a side line with some of the manufacturers and considered by them as just an opportunity to pick up extra money for otherwise unsalable products.

Then, too, I never liked the attitude of some members of the feed trade, from the wholesaler to the retailer, for some of them seemed to think that they had a god-given monopoly of the manufacture and sale of dairy feed and that therefore it was a crime for a farmer or a group of farmers even to think of trying to buy a carload of feed direct or refusing to follow the rules of the game as laid down by the feed dealers. I have often made the statement that if the feed trade in the early days had tried harder to furnish real service instead of spending their time and energy in fighting farmers for trying to serve themselves, there never would have been any need of co-operative buying associations.

The answer to the whole problem is *Service*. The farmer will in the end always buy where he can get the most for

his money. In every county there is at least one feed dealer who is never much bothered with competition because he really serves his farmers and therefore gets all of the business he wants.

But I am glad to state that I have lived to see a better day in the feed business. From the manufacturer to the retailer, with some few exceptions, a new spirit prevails and the name of that spirit is *Service*. The feed business has grown into tremendous proportions, it is no longer a side line. New men and new blood, and great business executives have taken hold of the helm and these men realize, as all men of sense know, that the only way any business can survive and prosper for any length of time is by honest and square dealing, giving to the customer the value of his dollar every time. Competition by farmers cooperatives has had a large part also in driving out the man who did not render good service. In recent years I have come to know many of these men who are now leaders in both the cooperatives and corporate dairy and poultry feed business. While there are still some exceptions, I am impressed with the sincerity of these men and their very apparent desire to render real help to the farmer in his feeding problems.

I am sure, too, that a tremendous improvement has taken place in the methods of manufacturing dairy feeds. Far from the practices of putting trash in feed as in the early days, there has been a swing to the point where now thousands of dollars are being spent by some manufacturers in keeping trash out of the feed, in obtaining the highest possible quality of ingredients and in blending and mixing these ingredients in the right proportion to make the best possible ration.

Continued on page 14



Cows cannot be expected to maintain production on pastures alone, especially at this time of year. From now on your heaviest expense will be for dairy feed. Will you get the most possible for your money? Read the article on this page.

NASH

Leads the World in Motor Car Value

3 New Series • New Lower Prices

Come drive

the smoothest, quietest
cars you ever rode in

21 Models—All Sixes

\$865

f. o. b. factory

upwards

An even more sensational 7-Bearing motor

The Nash Motors Company extends to everybody interested in unusual motor car performance a special invitation to **DRIVE** one of the New Nash models.

You will get a thrill out of the **SPEED** and **POWER** and **SMOOTHNESS** of this newly refined Nash 7-bearing motor that cannot be imagined but must be experienced.

In every phase of performance it is a sensational motor.

The clutch, flywheel and crankshaft are balanced as a single unit to banish vibration.

You could pay the highest price asked for any car and not get a motor with the perfection of smoothness and quietness in combination with such rare roadability

as Nash now offers you in every new Nash model at new **LOWER** prices.

And all 21 of the new Nash models are now cradled on new springs built of a secret new steel alloy.

This new material gives Nash springs a smoothness and ease of action found in no other car, regardless of price.

These new Nash springs are individually designed and balanced scientifically to the weight and size of each Nash model—**actually 9 different rear spring types in all.**

You simply must see them—and **DRIVE** one—to realize the extraordinary performance, beauty, quality and value that Nash is giving you at these new **LOWER** prices.

63821

Our Experiences With Alfalfa

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

PRACTICALLY no rain has fallen in this immediate section in August and now after three weeks we are experiencing our first drought of the season. It is very dusty and dry and growth of cultivated crops has been seriously checked, especially corn and cabbage. Fortunately both are



M. C. BURRITT.

well along and will undoubtedly pull through, although yields will probably be reduced. Now early plowing and good cultivation through the season will tell where moisture has been conserved. Many of the poorer cabbage fields may be eliminated and this will be a good thing for the cabbage grower. Not only is it dry on the top but deep in the furrows as well. Some of us are having considerable difficulty to plow and to do a good job at it.

Grain threshing is under way now all through Western New York. Yields are apparently very variable, especially of winter grain. Most wheat does not turn out more than 15 to 17 bushels an acre, though I know of one yield as high as 44 bushels per acre, and of several of 30 bushels or more. Spring grain on the other hand is yielding real well. Sixty bushels of oats per acre is not at all uncommon and the average is around fifty bushels. Barley is yielding about 45 bushels of grain per acre. Threshing is probably about 50 per cent done at the close of this third week in August.

Second Alfalfa Crop Good

We made our second cutting of alfalfa this past week and where the stand is good it is a beautiful crop. Ten to fifteen inches high on an average and thick on the ground it is fine in stem and heavy with many small leaves. By careful curing we have saved most of these leaves and have a wonderful cow feed. It is a strange thing to me that the value of this crop is not better appreciated around here. Yet a field meeting called by the Farm Bureau was very poorly attended.

Our experience here is that the surest and most satisfactory way to get a good stand of alfalfa is to seed it alone in late June or early July, after destroying the weeds by early plowing and frequent cultivation. Except for too wet spots the stand is perfect. Seeded with barley or oats even with reduced amounts of seed of the nurse crop, the stand is much less even and satisfactory.

There are spots in the last two years' seedings with barley where the stand is practically as good as where seeded alone. But there are many places especially on the knolls where the seeding is very poor. This may be partly a matter of lime and of moisture rather than of the nurse crop. I am convinced that we need to use lime on our knolls hereabouts at least, and probably over the whole fields.

I notice that the stands of alfalfa are always best in those lower lying nearly level spots that are not too wet. Whether this is because they are richer both in plant food and lime as compared with higher parts of the field where these have leached out, or whether it is the result of better moisture conditions I am not certain.

Welcome Visitors

The sooner that would-be alfalfa growers learn that lime, inoculations, good moisture but not too much, northern grown seed and abundant plant food are all essential for alfalfa growing and that anyone of them may cause failure by its absence, the sooner will we be able to grow satisfactory crops.

Two or three weeks back I remarked that we as farmers, seemed less sociable
(Continued on page 16)

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Apollo

Full Weight,
Galvanized—
assures economy,
utility and endurance!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized
Roofing and Siding

For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing and siding—adapted to both rural and city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper for rust-resistance) gives maximum wear and satisfaction. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is likewise unexcelled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for "BETTER BUILDINGS"



Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads
You must say

"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

The Early Apple Situation This Fall

We Now Have An Apple Grading and Packing Law Worth Using

By FRED. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

A FEW days ago I was talking over the current market on early apple varieties with one of the prominent apple men in the New York market. This man has been in the apple game for a great many years. He knows apples from A to Z, growing and packing and shipping. He stands high in the esteem of the trade and what he has to say is worthy of any man's attention.



FRED. W. OHM

Our conversation started on the price of early apples and ended up with a discussion of what is ahead of us in the matter of grading. What follows is the outgrowth of our talk.

During the third week in August prices showed a steadily weakening tendency. To some this trend was unlooked for in view of the extremely short crop in prospect as well as the extremely good FOB market for delivery in other large cities. This condition of the market is more or less a temporary affair. Low prices can easily be explained by the fact that the Metropolitan district has been receiving a large number of small shipments out of New Jersey. Very few of the growers in that section have enough apples to warrant carlot shipments. These small growers send in partial truck loads of basket stock to be sold for what they will bring and the receipts have been heavier than the trade could readily absorb and in order to open up more outlets and speed up distribution, prices have necessarily been modified downward.

Good Carlot Demand

In spite of that however, there has been a very strong demand for carlot shipments and dealers have been in position to offer higher market

quotations, FOB, on carlots. In other words, we have had what might be considered a two sided market brought about by trade needs and the ability of the growers to meet the condition. It is more or less temporary however, because it only affects the early crop.

Although this present state of the market is more or less temporary as far as prices are concerned, nevertheless most of the early shipments out of New York, particularly the Hudson River district indicate that trouble may be ahead for some. It appears that many growers are not cognizant of the seriousness of the situation. Unless they change soon, at least before the later crops and the bulk of the shipments come along, we are going to have the same old complaints, criticisms and perhaps worse. Shipments are arriving improperly labeled and branded. Stencils still carry the same old marks. Worst of all, there are growers who are putting the same old pack on the market.

Last Year's Deal Brought Matters to a Head

During last year's apple deal when we had one of the biggest crops on record with consequent low prices, a great many recommendations were made endorsing radical changes intended to place New York apples on a plane with the best pack coming from other sections. Changes in the packing laws were urged and in public meetings growers and shippers were told in no uncertain terms that unless the pack were improved and the packages labeled as to their exact contents, we were going to see no improvement. Growers themselves in fact were most emphatic in their approval of tightening grading laws that would tend to overcome the stain on the good name of

New York barreled apples. Right here it must be said that there are growers and grower's packing associations who have seen the light and have established a packing code that the trade now depends on.

A lot of water has gone over the dam since the close of the last apple deal and apparently so have many of the good intentions that many growers so loudly voiced. This fact is evidenced at least by some of the early shipments that have already come forth to the Metropolitan markets from some New York State apple growing sections.

Old Marks Still Being Used

During the past winter Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke and his aids formulated a new apple packing code. The law was changed, discontinuing the old New York grades, substituting the Federal or U. S. grades. This move was previously urged by growers and market men as well, in order to obtain a degree of uniformity in the trade. As a matter of fact the old New York law was considered so bad that apologies were made for it. Practically all of the apple business is transacted on the basis of the U. S. grades and it was quite imperative that the change should be made. After the new laws were enacted a great deal of publicity was given the change by the daily, weekly, trade and farm press. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets broadcast the change widely but in spite of that the old grades are still being used and improperly. Some of the grading of the barrels even under the old regulations have been incorrect in these early shipments we have received namely on the basis of color.

Under requirements specified by the new apple grading law is that the face or shown surface of all packs of apples should represent the aver-

(Continued on page 11)

What Happened at the World's Poultry Congress

Problems of Poultrymen Are Discussed by Authorities From Many Countries

By WALTER H. LLOYD

ATTENDING the various sessions of the World's Poultry Congress was almost as much of a problem as solving a cross-word puzzle. Following the opening day there were five simultaneous sessions devoted to different branches of the poultry industry such as disease, nutrition, breeding, marketing, etc. It took some scanning of the program to determine which session held the greatest practical value for the poultrymen and women back in the states whom we were representing.

Each morning on our way to attend the congress we had to pass several of the brilliant red-coated mounted police who had been assigned to assist visitors. These stalwart young officers looked every bit as picturesque as they have been made out to be in the fiction that has been written about the Canadian Northwest and they were extremely courteous and helpful to those attending the congress.

On getting to the congress sessions we found the groups discussing questions of breeding, feeding, care of baby chicks, controlling disease, marketing, etc. There was so much to hear that our job was to try to get the things of greatest interest.

Perhaps the best place to start to tell about it is with the baby chick, assuming that the chick came from the egg—or rather we should start with the hatching eggs as the chick can be no better than the egg from which it comes. Even

this may not be the proper starting place as we remember one very interesting discussion of the influence of the hen's ration on the hatchability of the egg—so perhaps the hen may have come before the egg.

T. S. Townsley, formerly of Missouri and now of Ohio, in speaking on "Producing the Hatching Eggs of the Nation", said that it took 1¼ billion hatching eggs to produce the 568 million chicks raised in the country every year. This great quantity of hatching eggs is the product of 30,000,000 hens. (Evidently in this case the hens came first). Of this number of chicks needed to supply the poultry flocks of the United States each year with new blood about half are produced in com-

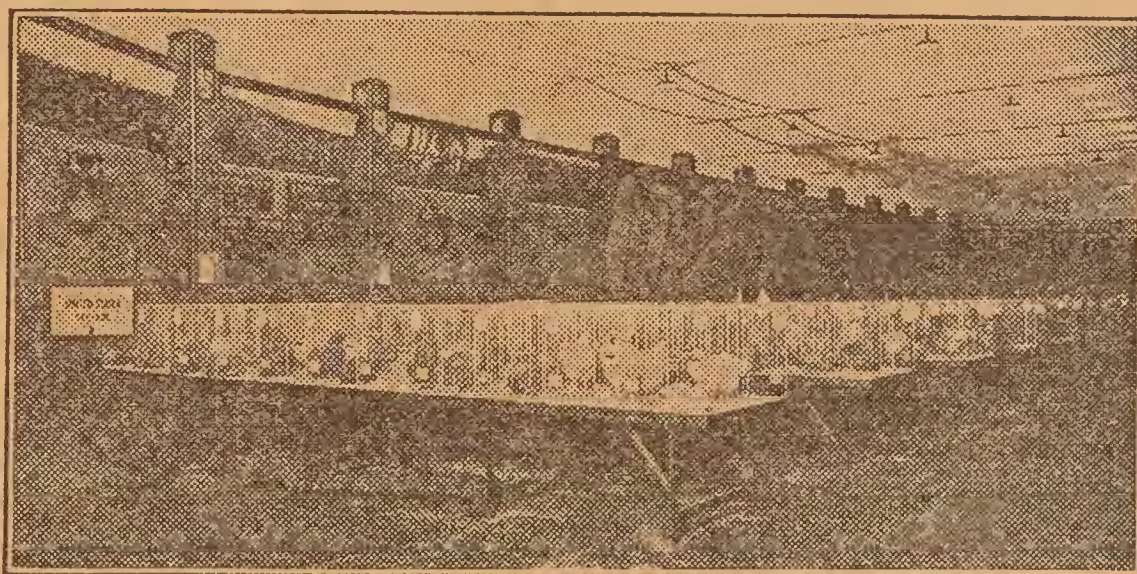
mercial hatcheries. This in direct contrast with a few years ago, when most farmers and backyard poultry raisers let nature in the form of the old hen take its course or used one of the small incubators heated by a kerosene lamp.

In these earlier days except in a few instances poultry breeding was a hit or a miss proposition with more attention paid to the shape of the feathers and the color of the wattles than to egg production.

Today a vast revolution or rather evolution has been brought about through the influence of the commercial hatchery. There are over 10,000 hatcheries in the United States with an estimated capacity of 100 million eggs. It is in these eggs and the flocks that produce them that the biggest opportunity lies for improvement in the poultry industry. Through careful selection of the flocks from which they secure eggs the better hatcheries have been able to bring about a great increase in egg production of American farms. Now the good hatchery not only picks its flocks carefully but culls them for disease, standard disqualifications and egg production. Then in addition many hatcheries are furnishing their flocks with male birds from high production ancestry.

The development of accredited hatcheries in many states with state inspection and certification of breeding flocks, and in some cases

(Continued on page 15)



A part of the United States Section in the exhibit of fowls at the World's Poultry Congress

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies;

That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright;

But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

—TENNYSON

* * *

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has several times suggested that the apple growers were not living up to their opportunities in creating a larger market for apple cider. The demand for sweet cider is growing in recent years, but nowhere in comparison with orange juice and with the dozen and one other drinks that can be bought at soda fountains. It is possible to bottle and keep apple cider perfectly sweet. It is a pure, healthful, appetizing and tasty beverage. All that is needed to make a splendid demand for apples in this form is the same strong organization and advertising support that other less attractive beverages have had, yet we see the Fall come and go each year and the opportunity lost.

* * *

DAIRY and poultry farmers will be interested in the fact that the cash farm income last year in the United States amounted to \$3,754,000,000. The income from meat animals was a little less than \$3,000,000,000, while fruits and vegetables came in at third place with \$1,511,000,000, all of which means that those products, in the production of which the Eastern farmer excels, is in the lead in prices received for them.

A large farm industry, which is on the increase each year, is the production of truck crops, which are also largely produced in the East near the great city markets.

* * *

THE United States Department of Agriculture reports that the average horse on farms in the United States is twelve years old. This means that horses are soon bound to be scarce and high, and presents an opportunity for the farmers who start now to raise colts to supply their own needs, and perhaps to have a horse or two to sell by the time they are grown, at very attractive prices.

* * *

The Sacco and Vanzetti Case

IN the early morning of August 23rd Nicolo Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti were put to death by the State of Massachusetts for a murder which they committed seven years ago while trying to get possession of a payroll. Because the evidence was circumstantial, and because of the absurd slowness of our courts, all of this time was used in making absolutely sure that no mistake was made in the conviction of these men. The case was finally brought to Governor Fuller

of Massachusetts, and again to make certain, he referred it to a special citizen's committee composed of some of the ablest men in the State, including President Lowell of Harvard University. This committee reviewed every bit of evidence, and reported back to Governor Fuller that the men had been justly convicted, whereupon the Governor announced he would refuse to interfere, and in spite of almost every kind of appeal and pressure he has bravely stood his ground in what he considered the interests of law, order and justice.

In many respects this was the most remarkable case ever tried in American courts, for the reason that the men were anarchists and had the backing of every kind of a radical not only in this country but throughout the world. A defense committee was organized and has spent a fortune in trying to free the men. When it was finally learned that hope was nearly exhausted, many radical demonstrations were made in this country and in other parts of the world. Two subway stations in New York City were bombed, and an attempt was made to destroy the Mayor's residence in the city of Baltimore. In New York extra policemen have guarded all public buildings and it has been necessary to guard constantly Governor Fuller and other noted public men. Following the execution great mobs have gathered for demonstrations in the United States, and in Europe. More than three hundred persons were wounded in Paris, and two hundred and fifty were arrested by the police. Fifty persons were injured in London in a mob charged by the police. In Geneva a large demonstration around the American Consulate was routed, and the militia had to be mobilized for action.

All of which should give cause for serious thought. Is it possible that in our time, or in our children's time, the world is to be overthrown by those who are opposed to governments of all kind, and the principles of law and order which most thinking people have come to consider necessary for human happiness? Think for a moment of the countless men and women in America alone, who have made untold sacrifices for the very principles and institutions that the anarchists would tear down and trample upon.

If Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent men, then truly a great wrong has been committed, but this does not seem possible, for no other case in our American courts has even had the study and the attention that this one has had. But above the consideration of these men and this case in itself rises the principle and the question "Can the radicals and the anarchists of this country, and of the world at large, dictate to our American government institutions?" If so, then dark indeed is the future outlook. Governor Fuller and the Judges of Massachusetts bravely did their duty in the face of world-wide attack upon government and civilization, and they have therefore the admiration and respect of the good citizens of all nations.

Price Quarrel Cost Dairymen Thousands of Dollars

ON August 11th the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association announced a raise in the price of Class One milk of 42c a hundred, effective August 15th, but to the surprise of everyone the Sheffield Farms Milk Company refused to raise the price, and this refusal prevented increases by any other of the companies because of competitive conditions.

On August 19th we received written notice from the Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association, stating that a special meeting of their Price Committee had been held August 16th to meet the changed conditions of the milk market and "after full discussion it was decided to increase the price of milk to \$3.22 per hundred for 3% Grade B milk, effective August 22nd." This raise amounted to 42c per hundred on the previous price. On August 22, therefore, the increase became effective for all farmers, and consumers throughout the metropolitan district were notified of a raise of one cent a quart, bringing the retail price of Grade B milk to 16c a quart, and of

Grade A to 19c. Incidentally the retail price of grade milk is now as high as it was during the highest war peak, and Grade B milk is within one cent a quart of what it was during the war, when farmers were getting much higher prices for their milk.

In spite of these high retail prices, however, the consumers are not making much complaint, realizing that the price-raise to farmers is justified. Dr. Louis Harris, Commissioner of Health in New York City, even went so far as to state at a conference of dealers and producers last Spring that prices to farmers this Fall should be increased in order to insure a plentiful supply of milk to the city during the short period. The raise in price was also fully justified to farmers because of the increase in the costs of production.

It is rather difficult, therefore, to understand why the Sheffield Company refused to raise the price on the 15th of August, and it seems to be very evident that they would not have raised it at all before September 1st, or even October 1st, had they not been practically forced to do so by the Dairymen's League and the dealer competitors of the Sheffield Company.

It is the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to be absolutely fair in placing the information and news, regarding the deplorable milk marketing situation in this milk shed before our readers. We have opened our columns to statements of representatives from all of the different milk producers organizations in the New York Milk Shed. We have printed the plans of each of these organizations. But in this price situation that has just occurred we, in all fairness, can see no possible excuse why the Sheffield Company or the Sheffield producers, failed to raise the price of milk to farmers on August 15th, thereby costing dairymen several hundred thousand dollars. It also seems to be a perfectly fair conclusion that Sheffield Company would not have hurried up to announce a rise on August 22nd had they not been forced to do so.

When! Oh, When! are the farmers of this section going to wake up to the fact that great losses, such as have just resulted, can happen and will happen as long as there are several farmers marketing associations trying to do the same job, and seemingly much more interested in getting the advantage over one another, than they are in getting fair, living prices for the dairymen's milk? This present fight over the August and September prices is but another demonstration that there is room in the New York Milk Shed, or in other milk sheds, for one, and only one, milk marketing organization. Two or more, trying to do the same job, are almost as bad as none at all. The hundreds of thousands of dollars the dairymen have lost through the "boy's play" in marketing milk this August may almost be worth while if it will set every milk producer to giving serious consideration towards some means that will prevent such a disastrous occurrence again. Temporarily an Advisory Board of some kind may help, but eventually if there is going to be any future to the milk producing business, farmers must get together, take the best from the principles and experience of the present milk organizations, and reorganize one of the old ones or set up a new one which will meet the approval of the majority of dairymen and which will put a stop to the nonsensical and almost tragic conditions which are continually causing dairymen of this territory so much loss.

Eastman's Chestnuts

BILL NYE used to tell the following: During a big thunder shower a while ago little Willie, who slept upstairs alone, got scared and called his mother, who came up and asked him what he was frightened about. Willie frankly admitted that the thunder was a little too much for a little boy who slept alone.

"Well, if you're afraid," said his mother, pushing back the curls from his forehead, "you should pray for courage."

"All right, ma," said Willie, an idea coming into his head, "suppose you stay up here and pray while I go downstairs and sleep with paw."



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BUILDING PAGE



A Laying House for Winter Eggs

THE difference between November, December and January eggs at 50 or 60 cents a dozen, and May and June eggs at 20 cents, is so great that you can afford to think about building the right kind of a laying house. The whole tendency in handling the poultry flock is toward methods which will bring uniform production regardless of weather or season. This not only means ready money from poultry, but also steady money.

When you quit thinking of a poultry house as an expense and begin figuring on it as working equipment that will pay good dividends, you are ready to consider doing the job right. A house alone won't guarantee you winter eggs, but without a good house, all your efforts at improving the stock and feeding better rations will be wasted.

What do you want in a laying house, and how shall it be built? A few principles are clear. The house must be comfortable for the hens. It must be light and airy without being drafty and chilly. It must be well ventilated, and it must be easily cleaned.

There have been many arguments to prove that a house may be wide open on one side, on the theory that fresh air gives the hens enough red blood corpuscles to keep them warm anyway. Various other proposals for open-air construction have been brought out, but every one of them has been an alibi to try and save a couple of dollars in building cost, and then prove that it made the best job anyway.

Don't waste your time on any such substitutes for genuine, sound construction. Hens are a lot like people. They can't work best when they are cold. In a chilly house you can keep them going sometimes, by feeding a large amount of scratch grain which acts simply as fuel to keep

in connection with ventilation. When the temperature falls below freezing, the moisture in the air condenses quickly and falls to the floor, making the litter grow soggy and wet. It is hardly possible to carry away the excess moisture and give good ventilation unless the air temperature is kept above freezing.

Insulation ought to be a part of your plan for the construction of a modern laying house. You may insulate with sawdust, or shavings, or shredded cornstalks, or you may use insulating board which goes on easily, or you may use a blanket type of insulation if you have it protected from the chickens on the inside. The results you get will not only save the heat in the house, but will greatly simplify the ventilation problem.

Some of the most modern laying houses that are being built in northern territories are now equipped with a small heating arrangement, which at a cost of a very small amount of coal each day, maintains the temperature above freezing. This simplifies the question of ventilation and, therefore, keeps the litter on the floor dry and sanitary all winter long.

The illustration shows a successful laying house which is of the simple shed-roof type, but lined throughout with an insulating board. Ventilators are provided in the roof to carry away excess moisture and give suitable circulation of fresh air. The smooth ceiling is clean and warm, and the hens cannot fail to do well in the abundant sunshine that comes from the big south windows.

The floor construction of the laying house depends somewhat on local conditions. A very successful type of floor is built up a foot or more from the surrounding ground level then filled in with cinders



Interior of a well-built laying house

them warm. It is expensive fuel, and you could better afford to burn coal and keep them warm that way.

A Cold House is Drafty

To make a house with tight walls, having no cracks or knot holes for the wind to come through does not give assurance against drafts. A great many persons never understand the cause of draftiness, but it is well to know that wherever air goes up against a cold roof, or is in contact with cold side walls, it is rapidly chilled so that it tends to flow down. For this reason a house with the outside walls and roof cold, no matter how tight they are, is almost certain to be a drafty, uncomfortable house.

Warmth in the poultry house is important

or gravel and a concrete floor is laid. Over this is placed a tight layer of waterproofed felt roofing, cemented with asphalt, and finally on the top of this a three-inch cement floor which is finished up smooth for the final surface. The layer of roofing, or the hollow tile is to keep away moisture from coming in at the bottom.

A variation of this type of construction is to place a layer of flat hollow tile in place of the first layer of concrete, although such tile should be bedded in cement to make them solid. If imperfect tile can be secured they will serve just as well as others.

It is also advisable to carry the side wall of cement six inches or more above the floor level as this makes for sanitation,

complete ratproofing, and easy cleaning.

In laying the side walls, bolts should be set in the cement so that the wooden sills may be bolted in place. This practice, often neglected, is of considerable value in case a windstorm comes along.

For the side wall and roof construction, either ship-lap or matched lumber will be best, and although it costs a little more will make a much more solid job.

The outside walls may be covered with slate-surfaced felt roofing, and if this is properly applied, and held down with battens, it gives a weather-proof and wind-proof covering which will last many years.

Tile Liners for the Chimney

When building a chimney you will make a better job by using burned tile flue lining. This makes it easier to lay a straight, smooth chimney and also assures

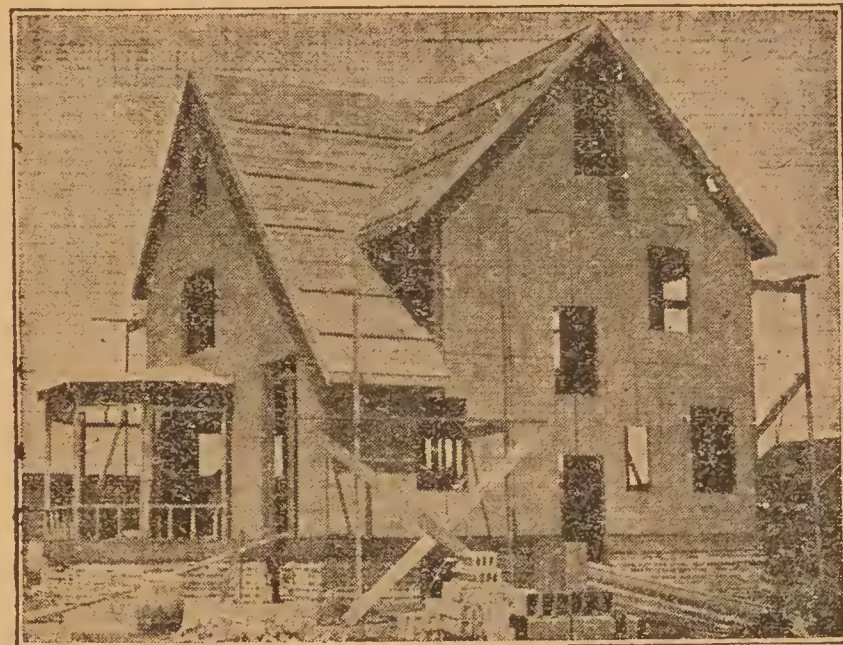


Flue liners of clay tile

safety for many years. Fires in old houses are often caused by open cracks between the bricks, but with this tile lining that becomes impossible.

The flue will have a much better draft if the inside is of smooth tile because the rough surface of the bricks, particularly

Insulating Lumber Used as Sheathing



Sheathing of insulating board on brick veneer house

A great many new houses are being built, using the new type of insulating boards to replace the wood sheathing previously used. An example of this type of construction is shown in the illustration. This particular house is to be brick veneer. The frame is of two-by-four, the same as for the older style construction, but with some special attention to bracing and bridging which is always advisable, but often neglected.

The insulating board used as

sheathing comes in sheets four-feet wide and eight-feet long. Thus one sheet spans three studs, as they are 16 inches on centers. The brick veneer will go outside of this sheathing, with a narrow air space between. The same insulating board will be used on the inside of the roof rafters and will not only make a neat wall surface in the attic but will add greatly to the economy of heating the house.

with jagged ends of plaster sticking out, greatly retards the upward flow of smoke and gases.

Roof Tile of Portland Cement



Cement roofing tile

Roofing tile made of Portland Cement is growing in popularity. It is made in a variety of styles, of which one is shown in the illustration. In all cases this tile is laid without any nails, its weight being sufficient to hold it solid.

Wood sheathing is first applied, with a layer of waterproof felt over it. This is held snugly in place by battens of lath running up and down horizontally, bars of one-by-two inch lumber are laid, and the projections on the bottom side of the tile hook on to these bars.

Hang the Mops and Brooms

Mrs. D. M. of New York writes that she uses screweyes and a loop of wire for hanging up mops and brooms. She likes this way better than strings through a bored hole through the handle.



Your Fall Egg Profits

depend to a large extent on the laying mash which you feed your hens. Whatever you can do toward cutting the cost, or increasing the productiveness, of the laying mash, is a big step in the direction of extra profits.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is considerably less expensive than meat scraps or other animal feeds, and as it contains 40% of protein it can be used to advantage in the laying mash as a part replacement for these feeds. Take out one half of the meat scraps now in your formula and replace it with an equal amount of *Diamond*. You will get as many eggs, or more, at less cost.

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Vegetable Growers Meet

Association Holds 20th Convention at Syracuse

VEGETABLE growers from all sections of the United States, as well as a number from Canada, met for an enthusiastic program and convention in Syracuse, August 20 to 26. The occasion was the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Vegetable Growers of America, which was held in the Hotel Syracuse.

The program began Monday evening with a dinner for the Executive Board, the officers and representatives of local Vegetable Associations and on Tuesday the convention started off with a full day's program of talks and discussions. In the afternoon those present broke up into three sections—the greenhouse section, the outside growers section and the supply men's section. President Walter Marion of Ohio, presided at the greenhouse section and the discussion was led by Louis F. Miller of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. H. F. Thompson of Massachusetts, spoke to the outside growers on roadside marketing and Professor George L. Farley of Amherst, Mass., spoke to the supply men's section on what the association can do to increase interest in 4H. Club work.

At the evening session Professor H. W. Riley of Ithaca, gave a talk, illustrated by motion pictures, telling of points of interest in his recent trip through various sections of the country.

Many Exhibits Shown

The tenth floor of the Hotel Syracuse was of particular interest to the man who enjoys a good exhibit of vegetables or who is contemplating the purchase of more machinery for growing vegetables.

A hybrid cucumber one foot long, a banana-shaped melon, cauliflower from Canada, asparagus cut from plants seven feet high, and a plant seeder that dropped onion seeds on a belt all afternoon were some of the interesting features.

The State Experiment Station at Geneva had an exhibit of 270 commercial varieties of canteloupes. Owing to the unfavorable growing season their size was not up to average but nevertheless the exhibit drew much interest.

The Vegetable Growers Associations of both Oswego and Onondaga counties exhibited some first class vegetables. A point of interest in the Onondaga showing was a basket of marglobe tomatoes, a comparatively new variety that is attracting considerable attention.

The commercial exhibit impressed me as being especially fine. The man who is thinking of buying a garden tractor had the opportunity to compare a number of them and make his decision. Other commercial companies had exhibits of fertilizer, tying machines, irrigation systems, greenhouses, seeds, and in fact everything to supply the needs of the market gardener.

4H Club Work Shown

As usual the 4H. Club activities drew much interest and comment. A number of counties had exhibits of eight varieties of vegetables chosen from a list of 112. These exhibits were judged for quality, first place going to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; second place to Essex Co., Mass. and third place to Hamilton County, Ohio.

A vegetable judging contest was also arranged for the juniors and was won by Leland Rutherford of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, who received a gold watch as a prize. William Hoag of Delaware County, New York, won second place followed in order by Lynn Bugbee of Ontario County, Legrand Fisher of Delaware County and George Allen of Otsego County.

At the field day on Wednesday, about which we will say more later, teams from Massachusetts and New York put on two interesting demonstrations.

Three boys from Massachusetts showed the crowd the difference between good and poor packing of vegetables, while Lynn Bugbee and Ruth Hair of New York State demonstrated how to select vegetables for exhibit at fairs.

Field Demonstrations

Demonstrations and trips in the field occupied the visitors on Wednesday. The committee in charge had made arrangements some time ago and with seed, fertilizer and tools furnished by commercial firms had planted a considerable area of vegetable crops a few miles from Syracuse. Here various firms demonstrated plowing, cultivating, transplanting, dusting, spraying, irrigating and other vegetable growing operations. Various makes of garden tractors performed the active operations under different conditions and with different tools. Although the day was uncomfortably cool, the majority of the crowd stuck until the end.

One machine that attracted much attention was a transplanter that automatically spaced the plants and put them in at any desired depth. Two men rode the machine and alternately placed the plants in clips on an endless belt. Lunch was served in a tent on the grounds and in the afternoon, although the demonstrations continued, two groups took field trips, one going on a scenic trip to Skaneateles, the other to visit a muck section in Madison County. The writer went with the group to the muck section. This trip brought emphatically to mind the fact that farming is getting to be more and more a specialized business. The problem of the man who is growing onions, lettuce and celery on muck have no relation to the dairy, poultry or general crop farmer.

The Annual Banquet

On Wednesday evening the annual banquet took place at the Hotel Syracuse. After the field trip and a light lunch at noon, the crowd was hungry and the address of welcome was brief and snappy. After the banquet when all were in a more mellow mood, a fine program was thoroughly enjoyed.

Thursday saw another business session and a number of interesting talks. On this program were: Mr. A. W. McKay of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., whose subject was "Organization and Cooperation"; Professor C. Sweet of Ottawa, Canada, who spoke on "Seed Laws in Practice in Canada"; Prof. R. A. McGinty of Colorado, who spoke on "Growing Vegetables in Colorado and Professor H. C. Thompson, who gave some new ideas about reducing the cost of cultivation.

Many of the visitors drove to the convention and many planned to see some of the scenery of New York and adjoining states before returning home. Like all conventions, there was much visiting and exchanging of ideas. In fact it might be said that this visiting between folks from different sections of the country is quite as valuable as the program itself.

Altogether, it was a great meeting and those in charge of the arrangements are to be congratulated.



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FALL—the changing seasons, bring to your home the need of many things new. Fall is the season of buying.

Therefore, this advertisement is printed merely to tell you of your opportunity—to place before you an opportunity for more economical buying, to give you your best opportunity for the largest saving.

Ward's new Fall and Winter Catalogue is Now Ready—is Now Ready for You. One copy is to be yours, free—if you ask for it. To have this book in your home is to profit by the biggest bargains—is to save the most by buying the cheapest.

A \$50.00 Saving in Cash Is possible this Fall for You

Over Sixty Million Dollars in cash has been used to secure low prices for you. And cash buys at the lowest price—always. Bright new merchandise has been bought by the train load—to secure low prices for you. There is for you a saving of \$50.00 in cash if you send all your orders to Ward's.

We never Sacrifice Quality To Make a Low Price

It is easy to sacrifice quality. It is easy to make a price seem low. But at Ward's, Quality has always been maintained—Quality has come first for Fifty-five years.

Your satisfaction with the goods you buy—your lasting, regular patronage—is our aim. Therefore, we sell only goods of standard, reliable quality. And in a few years, this policy has brought us over three million new customers!

You, too, can profit by this real saving on goods that give greatest service. One copy of Ward's Fall and Winter Catalogue is offered you free. You need merely fill in the coupon below.

TO MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Dept. 2-H
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore
Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth
(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you.)

Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Name.....

Local Address.....

Post Office.....State.....

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth



There's no economy in "cheap" tires

FIGURE it for yourself—in a tire that costs \$13.95 you get a good deal more for your money than you do when you buy one that costs \$8.95 and gives only half as much mileage.

As for expecting to get the same mileage from the \$8.95 tire that you would from the better one, it is the sad experience of most of us that in this world you seldom get any more than you pay for.

Whether you buy Kelly-Springfield tires or not, buy *good* tires—it pays. And if you want to be *sure* of getting good tires, buy Kellys.

They don't cost any more than a lot of other tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG., NEW YORK, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

EDWARDS
Saves you MONEY ON
METAL ROOFS

We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high-grade Reo Metal Shingles, Sidings, Ceilings, and Roofings of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS

Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Satisfied farmer friends are our best advertisement.

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 162 or for Garage Book.

FREE
SAMPLES & Roofing Book

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
912-962 Butler St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

IRISES Bloom when the garden is bare of other flowers. They thrive in all soils and climates. For your garden or to send the folks back home—Iris are a permanent, beautiful reminder of your love. **SPECIAL OFFER**—Mother of Pearl; Alcazar Lord of June; Fro; Kocbi; Archeveque; Sentinel; Rhein Nix; Her Majesty Afterglow; Isolene; Madam Chereau; Opera; Quaker Lady; Princess Beatrice; Zanardelle; Dr. Bernice; May Queen; Ed. Michel; Aurea; Florentina; Madcap; Rose Unique; Miss Ederic; Ingeborg Flavesens; Lady Seymour; Gypsy Queen; Mrs. H. Darwin; J. DeWett; Germanica; Honorabillie; Barbara (Dwarf); Leopold (dwarf) Emperor. **YOUR CHOICE**, postpaid labeled, of 4 for \$1; ten for \$2; twenty for \$3; or, all for \$4. Mixed Irises, not labeled, \$4 per 100. Ready now. A. B. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

Wheel-Less Plow Wheel-Less Plow Wheel-Less Plow

Why can't you get right up to the fence line in tight places?

Ferguson Plow
FOR FORDSONS

Ask your Fordson dealer or write us for the answer.

Ferguson-Sherman, Inc.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Send for Catalog

Electric Wheel Co. 2 E. St. Quincy, Ill.

Letters From Our Readers

Sweet Clover for Pasture--Roadside Selling

I RECENTLY spent some time on a farm in southern New York State whose owner is quite enthusiastic about sweet clover. Up to date he has used it in two ways.

For two or three years he has used a large field of sweet clover as a night pasture for his purebred Holstein dairy and says that he is well satisfied with the results from it. He has never had any trouble with bloat and the dairy has had plenty of feed on a small area.

He has also been experimenting in an effort to work out a rotation which will allow him to grow silage corn and oats, peas and barley without the necessity of seeding to hay. His reason for doing this is that he plans, if possible, to use alfalfa as the sole roughage for his dairy herd. He has been growing silage corn one year, then plowing and seeding to oats and sweet clover. The sweet clover makes considerable growth after the oats are cut and is again plowed and seeded to oats and sweet clover. In this way it is hoped that a permanent rotation can be worked out on two years of oats and one of corn on a part of the farm. The experiment has not gone far enough yet so that definite results can be shown. The principal question, however, in the mind of the owner of this farm is whether he will be able to keep up the humus content of the soil in this way.—H. L. C.

Roadside Standology

THERE is no doubt in my mind that roadside selling is becoming more popular each year, and those entering into this interesting business surely need pointers, for no business that I am acquainted with has so many chances for mistakes, and of course mistakes cost money, and sometimes failure completely.

A good location for this very important business should be carefully selected. One very common mistake is to get the stand too near the road. The reason that the stand should be back is to give the customer's car a safety zone from the traveling public. No man in sound mind wants his car on the shoulder of the road where it is liable to be raked from end to end by a speeding motorist, and sometimes two will try to pass each other exactly where your customer has stopped.

Get your stand back so when your customers are at the place they are entirely off the road, but have the stand in plain view from both ways. Remember a car passing your place won't make up its mind to purchase your produce when passing by sometimes at sixty per hour. Therefore—signs you must have, and they must be distributed right or you lose.

Put Signs in Plain Sight

It is a waste of good signs to place them on the stand. You want the signs down and up the road, so the prospective customer can see, and read, and make up his mind to purchase before he gets to your place. About say thirty rods away, you want to start in with your signs something like this. Slow down, Farm produce. Eggs, Honey, etc., as the case may be, and then string small signs from this sign to your stand listing what you have to sell. They'll see them, never fear.

Display your produce in an attractive manner, and give good measure, and be sure to use all with polished respect and business tact, and you will build a business that will be a monument to your success. Have neat signs, and don't put up ones manufactured by yourself unless you are a sign painter. Neatness in everything in this business pays big returns. Have plenty of paper sacks, old newspapers, twine, and other things for wrapping, and never let a package go out without looking neat. Put yourself out to make a customer satisfied. Service is the word, and when that party goes by again they may stop in

to see how you are coming along, and will see something they will want, perhaps, and your business will grow from your courteous actions toward them, in fact, they are entitled to it, for this is the time of much competition, and the man who attends to his business in the best style, is the winner. The man that does not is the loser, and that is why the stand business will be good in the years to come, for the right ones, but the unsuccessful are the ones that would not succeed at anything, and the world is full of them.—E. F. K.

Better Cultivation—Fewer Acres

NO one can take out of a bank more money than he has on deposit in that institution. A farmer cannot take out his farm in the way of crops any more fertility than he puts into that farm, if he wishes to make a living and laying up something for a rainy day.

To my mind it would be more profitable to farm more intensively upon the more fertile acres upon all farms.

First, let us have better cultivation on fewer acres. Why not use more lime on the fields. There are certain sections of New York State that need lime and it must be used if we are to make the right kind of crops, especially clover. If we can get clover through liming, and this can be done, we can get other crops such as corn, potatoes, grain, beans and in fact nearly all crops are benefited much by the use of lime plus plenty of good manure. A ton of lime to the acre is not too much for some fields. Rotation of crops, the best of cultivation, plenty of lime, and manure will do the trick. Use lime raise clover, farm fewer acres and so increase the fertility of the soil.

In other words we are all the time putting into the old farm a little more than we take out of it. Let us make deposits in the bank. The Old Farm is our Bank.—A. C., New York.

Farm Life Independent

YES! Of course, advise and encourage the young men and girls to remain on the farm. Farm life is the most honest, happiest and most independent life one can lead.

If all the young men go to the cities and towns, who will be left to provide food for the country and nation? We old farmers cannot live and work always. If the farms are deserted, everybody will starve; as all humanity and every living creature is fed from the farm. The farm and the farmer is the "backbone" of the entire country.

I believe farming is just as profitable today, as ever, if we only go about it in the right way. In the first place, the average farmer cultivates too many "poor" acres. It is not the largest number of acres we want, but the largest yield or number of bushels per acre, and the only way to do this is to make every acre fertile. It does not pay to cultivate so much "poor" land. Ten acres of rich ground properly cultivated will make more than 40 acres not so fertile and only half cultivated. We will then have less labor to hire, which means less expense. The farmer is considered by numbers of city people the lowest class and called the country "clod-hopper", when they know that the farm and the farmer are the mainstay of the whole country. When I hear a person running down a farmer, I consider it absolutely lack of common sense.

So I say, let's encourage all boys and young men to stick to the old farm and teach them to cultivate only as many acres as they can make fertile and profitable.—W. H. H., Va.

don't fool
yourself



They talk about you

It's a fact that most of those who offend by halitosis (unpleasant breath) are unaware of it.

The one way of putting yourself on the safe and polite side is to rinse the mouth with Listerine before any engagement — business or social.

Immediately, every trace of unpleasant odor is gone, and with it that dread fear of offending. And the antiseptic

$\frac{1}{3}$
Had Halitosis

120 hotel clerks, 40 of them in the better class hotels, said that nearly every third person inquiring for a room had halitosis. Who should know better than they?

Face to face
evidence

essential oils combat the action of bacteria in the mouth which is the source of most cases of halitosis.

Really fatidious people keep a bottle of Listerine always handy in home or office to combat halitosis. It's a good

idea for everybody to follow. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LISTERINE

FALL IN LINE!

Millions are switching to Listerine Tooth Paste because it cleans teeth whiter and in quicker time than ever before. We'll wager you'll like it. Large tube 25c.

—the safe antiseptic

How about YOUR COWS' HEALTH?

If your diet lacks an essential something and your system gets out of tune, you can't do your best work, can you? Of course not. So with your cows. If something is lacking in their feed, how can you expect them to fill the milk-pail night and morning so you can get a fat check on the first of each month? Of course you can't.

You know that the modern high-producing dairy cow, the kind that pays the bills, is a sensitive machine. Unless you feed her so that she keeps on edge, she will go off on her appetite; her digestive tract will get clogged up. She may get garget—you know what that means—milk yield cut in half, a lot of extra work bathing and rubbing, and likely a lost quarter, perhaps two lost quarters, and a ruined cow.

Very often, too, the cow will not settle until she has been bred three or four times. You also know what that means. It means that she will be a stripper when she should be fresh, or a practical loss for a month or two, which never can be made up.

You can prevent these unnecessary losses by feeding Union Grains and keep your cows up to a high degree of

health and in milking trim all the time. Each month brings a big milk check when you feed Union Grains.

Try a ton of Union Grains and you will see the difference in the condition of your cows. Each cow will give an extra pound or more of milk per day, on the average.

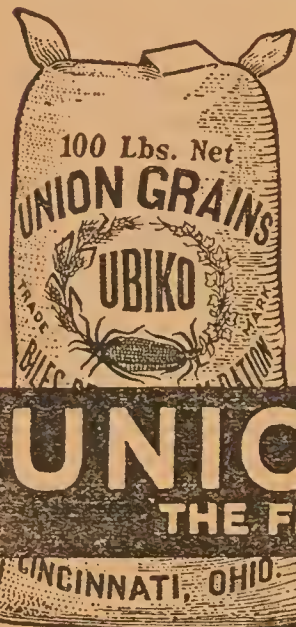
If you are getting \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight for your milk, this will bring an increased annual income of 12 to 18 clean dollars per cow. A worth-while increase, isn't it? This is just what Union Grains is doing for hundreds of dairymen. It will do it for you. Feed Union Grains because—

1. Its base is dried distillers' grains, the greatest single milk-producing concentrate known. The proteins in distillers' grains are especially adapted for sustained heavy milk production.

2. Dried distillers' grains are so blended with other carefully selected grains that a perfect balance is obtained. Every exact requirement of a ration especially adapted for heavy milk yields is met—no overloading with proteins that happen to be cheap.

3. It carries the health-giving elements to an unusually high degree and keeps the cows in perfect milking trim. This insures good appetites, reduces losses from garget, and helps to keep the cows on a regular breeding schedule.

Get Union Grains from your dealer and try it on your milkers.



Ubiko Milk Record Cards Free

Write for free record cards, or ask your dealer for them. All Ubiko dealers have a supply.

THE UBIKO MILLING COMPANY
Dept. L-9 Cincinnati, Ohio

Makers of
UBIKO "World's Record" Buttermilk
Egg Mash

UNION GRAINS

THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PAPEC

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

Will Save ALL Your Soft Corn

When Jack Frost hits the soft corn, you'll need a Papec more than ever. With it, you can preserve all the feeding value in the silo—no waiting for the cutter crew. The self-feeding Third Roll saves one man. Any two-plow tractor will operate Papec Models No. 81 and No. 127. If you haven't a tractor, borrow one, or you can use Model R with any farm gasoline engine developing 3 h. p. and up.

Your Papec dealer can quickly supply you. Ask him for prices. Write us today for latest Catalog.

Papec Machine Co.
111 Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.



Your Neighbor Has One—Ask Him

The Herd Test Plan

Ayrshire Men Get Yearly Records at Low Cost

FOR sometime there has been much interest among breeders of pure bred cattle in some sort of a herd test plan whereby the yearly milk and butter fat production of all individuals in the herd could be determined at a reasonable cost. A feeling has been growing that a breeder should get figures on his entire herd rather than on a few outstanding individuals and that the test should be a year test conducted under the supervision of the Breed Association. There has been much discussion about the evils of the seven day test while at the same time the business farmer has felt that the costs of long time testing are too high to make it profitable. The Herd Test Plan was worked out to meet this situation. It is similar to the Dairy Improvement Association except that the records are given an official status.

Mr. C. T. Conklin, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, in commenting on the Ayrshire Association Herd Test plan, said:

"In your study of the Herd Test plan I am sure that you will be impressed with the fact that it is the only method of testing that gives the small farmer-breeder the same opportunity, or even a better opportunity than the big estate owner."

How the Plan Works

Any Ayrshire breeder who is interested in the Herd Test plan may secure a copy of the regulations by writing to the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Brandon, Vermont. The following is a brief summary of what the plan does and how it works:

Every cow in the herd must be tested.

The test is for one year, with the average production records for the entire herd as the objective.

Cows are limited to twice a day milking except when production exceeds 40 pounds in mature cows and 25 pounds in two year old heifers.

Test is conducted for but one day each month with no preliminary milking.

The keeping of daily milk weights is optional.

Twenty cows milked twice daily, may be tested at one time.

Possible to Use Association Testers

Cow Testing Association supervisors may be used, when desired, providing they meet with the approval of the State superintendent of testing and the breeder remits charges direct to college.

Feed costs are to be computed, and at the end of the year the Ayrshire Breeders' Association furnishes each owner with a complete statement of each cow's production, feed costs, and average figures for the entire herd.

Every record will be available in the publications of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

All herds may be subjected to surprise tests at any time.

There is no minimum qualifying amount for herd averages; however, individual cows making meritorious records will receive certificates of their herd test production, and sires of cows tested by the Herd Test plan will receive recognition.

Breeders may continue their best cows on semi-official work, keeping daily milk weights and meeting all other requirements for semi-official work.

In order to get the experiences of actual dairymen with this plan we wrote to a number of Ayrshire breeders who have been using it. The following replies indicate that they are well pleased with the results they are getting.

One of the First Farms to Use Herd Plan

DENSHURST Farm was one of the first to start with the Ayrshire Herd Test and after two years trial, we are convinced it is of great value.

The cost is not excessive, as the Super-

visor tests twenty cows in one day, or six days for our herd of one hundred and fifteen milking cows. We received promptly each month, a record of amount of milk produced by each cow, her fat test, total fat produced in a month, the value of her product at our market prices, the total cost of each cow's feed and her returns over or under cost of feed.

A yearly summary readily shows the profitable producers, and reproducers and it is surprising to learn which is the most profitable cow over a series of calendar years, and to find that the cow which makes a larger record for one lactation period as determined by Advanced Registry testing is often not as profitable as her sister which breeds more regularly and gives a moderately good production over a series of years.

This information being brought to your attention monthly and yearly makes the poor cow or irregular breeder stand out so prominently that she is naturally eliminated from the herd as soon as possible.

Another important advantage of the Ayrshire Herd Test is that all the records are filed and tabulated by the Ayrshire Breeders Association so that value of sires are quickly established, thus establishing the only safe way of building up a breeding herd.

Yours truly, E. S. DEUBLER,
Superintendent Peshurst Farm,
Narberth, Pa.

Helps Sale of Cows

"IN regard to the herd test, I find it very interesting as well as a paying proposition. It is worth much to a dairyman to know the cow that is boosting his bank account. When the actual figures can be given from each cow if the food consumed and milk given it proves a greater satisfaction to a buyer.

"Since I started the herd test I have had ready sale for my cows and have been able to sell them for exactly the work they have done."

AMOS F. WHITE & SON,
Hornell, N. Y.

Determines Value of Sires

WE have been entered in this test for over eighteen months and feel more enthusiastic about it as time goes on. It provides a varied amount of information as to the operation of the dairy herd, viz., cost of production, total feed cost, profit and loss, total milk production, average per cent test, etc., all of which may apply to any single animal in the herd or the herd as a whole, monthly or annually.

The great feature of this plan is in determining the value of the herd sire, by the average production of his daughters. The plan requires that every animal that has ever given birth to a calf, must be tested, where in the former A. R. rules, a breeder may test only the select daughters of the sire.

In conclusion, I will say that the plan stimulates the procedure of a little closer culling, and provides the necessary incentive for that higher standard of the herd, which we all try to attain.

Thanking you for having given us this consideration, and assuring you that any further information will be more promptly given, we remain

Yours very truly
A. L. HALDEMAN,
Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa.

OUR herd here has been on official test only since the first of the year and therefore our record is not as complete as that of some of the other breeders'. There is no question about the fact that this new move is an important and a logical one and that it is going to be of considerable value to owners of the herds who are using it.

A. H. TRYON,
Manager Strathglass Farm,
Port Chester, N. Y.

The Early Apple Situation This Fall

(Continued from page 3)

age of the contents of the package. This applies to apples grown in any other states and sold in New York State as well as apples grown and packed in the Empire state. In spite of that requirement, however, apples are arriving on the market showing the "good old methods" (?)—yes, very old, obsolete and really unlawful. The top of the barrel, perhaps the upper fifth, shows excellent quality but when you get down into the middle—Oh man, how could you. It is hard to conceive how a packer can expect to hold his trade and continue to follow that practice.

Market for Lower Grades

The argument has been put forth by some that unless they put in some less desirable apples they have no means for their disposal. That is not true. There is a trade in the market for every grade specified by law. If a man has No. 2's, there is a certain trade that will handle them, just as well as others who handle the fancier grades. Of late there has been a call for No. 2 in certain quarters. On the other hand the man who tries to palm off second and third grade apples in the middle of a barrel supposed to carry U. S. No. 1 is only cutting his own throat. He is his worst enemy. Once the customer gets the idea that he cannot place any confidence in the grower's pack he is "off him" for life. As a matter of fact, a shipper who continues such a practice may get out of bed some morning facing a law suit for "failing to deliver as specified".

These criticisms, we are hoping, will only be true of the few early apples that have been drifting in. It is hoped that when the bulk of the shipments start we will see less of it. We will have to, if New York apples are going to hold their own. We believe that the great mass of growers appreciate the situation and are going to see to it that the new law is more closely adhered to. The grower packing associations are trying to do their part. Those individuals who are still unacquainted with the new regulations may obtain copies of the apple grading law together with grades, rules and regulations promulgated by Commissioner Pycke by writing to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany. These laws may be dry reading, but when every grower thoroughly digests all of the features, takes into consideration the competition we are facing from other sections, he, too, will exert every effort to hold his trade by bringing the good old New York barreled apple back to the place it once held. We are on the Federal grading basis, now is our chance to come back strong.

Soybeans Popular as Hay Crop in Pennsylvania

AN unusually large acreage of soybeans is being planted in Indiana county this year. County Agent J. W. Warner reports. This county is conceded to be the largest center of soybeans in the state. In White township alone 125 acres will be grown as an emergency hay crop this year.

Dairymen who have not limed sufficiently to grow alfalfa are finding that soybean hay is the next best feed to keep their cows contented so they will give a profitable flow of milk. A ton of soybean hay contains four times as much true digestible protein as does a ton of timothy hay and a third more than a ton of red clover hay contains.

According to Warner, the biggest mistake made by beginners in growing soybeans is that of planting too deep. The beans must be planted shallow so they can come up quickly and beat the weeds in the struggle for existence. The beans always should be inoculated unless they are planted on soil which has previously grown soybeans successfully.

There are more DELCO-LIGHT plants in use than all other makes combined



ONLY a few years ago electric light and power on the farm was practically unknown. Then came Delco-Light—bringing a new contentment, a new freedom—bringing modern conveniences to the farm home.

Soon Delco-Light was known everywhere. Soon it was being recommended by users in almost every community. And now, today, though many makes of farm electric plants have been placed on the market, Delco-Light's position in the farm electric field is stronger than ever before.

There are more Delco-Light plants in use than all other makes combined.

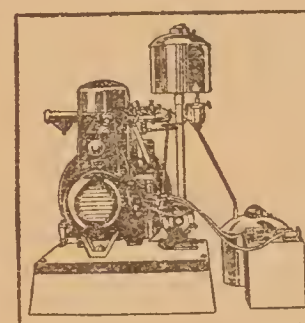
This outstanding leadership that has been won and held by Delco-Light has an important meaning to every farmer. It means that such an overwhelming preference could be the result of but one thing—value—value that is represented by proven ability to furnish dependable light and power at the lowest possible cost.

If you are not yet acquainted

with Delco-Light advantages and Delco-Light value, ask the nearest dealer for all the facts and a complete demonstration. Or, if you prefer, mail the coupon below for full details.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. J-204 DAYTON, OHIO

Also manufacturers of D-L Electric Water Systems for Country and City Homes



Delco-Light electric plants are priced as low as

\$225

J. O. B. Dayton,

and may be bought on the General Motors convenient purchase plan.

Dependable DELCO-LIGHT ELECTRIC PLANTS

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., Inc.

39 West 45th St.,

New York City

CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE—Cleaner and Better Milk

CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail. CLIPPING improves the health of CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE. Also furnished with GROOMING ATTACHMENTS for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List Free on Request

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

Selected Pigs for Sale

Large Yorkshire and Chester Cross, and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All from Large Type Stock.
Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.00
Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.25
We ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval. Purebred Chester White Barrow Boars or Sows, 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each, no charge for crating.

CLOVER HILL FARM
Box 48, R.F.D., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$5.50 each

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock.
7 weeks old, \$3.75
8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.25
Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

Pigs For Sale For Immediate Delivery

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire Cross, 6 to 8 weeks old \$3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.25 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$6.50 each.

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

When writing advertisers

Be sure to say that you saw it
in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

And off Goes Another \$50

In the Chinese Auction of FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

we started at \$450 with the promise that if he were unsold on July 1, the price would go down \$50. It went. Since then on the first of each month \$50 has been lopped off. Here it is September and off goes \$50 more. Now

Who Will Bid For FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

A descendant on both sides of his pedigree of the great Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best sons of that most noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

He is Ready for Service

HIS SIRE

FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGVERVELD DE KOL, a grandson of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, with a record of 30.95 pounds butter in 7 days. Through his dam, Winana Segis May 2nd, he is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Hero (37 tested daughters, 2 over 31 pounds), a full brother of the great King Segis Pontiac Count whose daughters have broken world records.

HIS DAM

FISHKILL BIRD COLANTHA INKA, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, whose A. R. daughters are legion, with 18 over 30 pounds. Fishkill Bird Colantha Inka is a grand-daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who was a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, as mentioned above.

It is interesting to note that this young bull we are selling carries Colantha Johanna Lad and King Segis Pontiac blood in both the upper and lower parts of his pedigree. Truly he is qualified to accept the responsibility of heading any man's herd.

\$450 was his starting price
Now it is \$300

WHO WILL BID?

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

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HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Owner

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$3.37	\$3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.46	
4 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for September, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The July surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.58 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER ADVANCES UNEXPECTEDLY

CREAMERY	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 24, 1926
SALTED			
Higher than extra	.43 1/2-44	41 1/2-42	42 1/2-43
Extra (92 sc)	43	41	42
84-91 score	.37 1/2-42 1/2	37 -40 1/2	35 -41 1/2
Lower G'ds	.36 -37	35 -36 1/2	33 -34 1/2

The butter market took a turn during the third week in August just after we wrote our last week's report. It is difficult to trace the factors that had a bearing on the situation. For apparently no reason at all the bulls started on Wednesday the 17th and it was no time before a 3/4 of a cent advance was established on the finer qualities. We have had some improvement in local consumption with the return of vacationists from mountain and seaside resorts. This home coming has improved our local jobbing trade but when we consider the receipts there seems to be no justification for any pronounced spurt in the market.

The activity in the market was not short lived but continued. Strength was given to the situation by reports from Chicago that the market in the midwest was also advancing. The advance continued so that by the 20th creamery extras 92 score were selling from 42 3/4 to 43c.

On the 23rd heavy receipts worked against any advance. At the same time there has been a freer offering of stock that has been in the freezers for less than a month. What is ahead of us no one knows. It is difficult to expect much of an increase along present rates, although the western markets are extremely strong. On the other hand we have a lot of butter in storage and with the level up to 43c there may be some who are satisfied with the profits at the present time and will let some of the held stocks go. We have too much stock in cold storage to permit much of a runaway.

CHEESE CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

STATE FLATS	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 24, 1926
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-27	25 -26 1/4	23 1/2-24
Fresh Av'ge			22 -22 1/2
Held Fancy	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

The cheese market has continued to advance. The situation is growing steadily firmer. Although not a great deal of business is being done in the cheese market, nevertheless supplies have been coming forward so very slowly that it has been difficult to continue business except on a higher level. Advices from interior points are very firm. As a matter of fact the up-state market is still above par with New York.

New York State flats are particularly scarce. Taking all things into consideration therefore, there is every reason why we can expect the cheese market to

hold up. The storage situation is such that it lends strength to the outlook.

EGGS ADVANCE AGAIN

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 24, 1926
Selected Extras	48-51	45-47	51-53
Extra Firsts	45-47	42-44	47-50
Av'ge Extras	39-43	37-40	41-46
Firsts	33-37	32-35	38-40
Gathered	30-41	29-39	35-45
Pullets	28-31	28-30	35-37
Pewees	20-23	18-22	25-
BROWNS			
Henery	39-45	39-43	39-44
Gathered	30-38	30-38	32-39

Again the egg market has advanced and prices are approaching a little more closely those of a year ago. If matters continue as they have we ought to be on par with last year's prices by the end of the month. There has been quite a shortage of fancy nearby white eggs. However, on the 22nd and 23rd trade was a little better supplied. Undoubtedly retail stores have been advancing eggs rapidly and housewives are beginning to tighten up on the purse strings. Fancy qualities and medium grades

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAf. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

have been selling fairly well. The poorer and mixed goods, at least cases showing poor color selections, have been moving quite slowly. It is very evident therefore that the man who is grading not only for size but also for color is netting about 10c more than the shipper who is sending anything and everything that comes from the hen house.

Of late we have had a great many complaints from shippers who have been trying new dealers in the market. A number of farmers have risked shipments to unknown people and are now holding the bag. It is extremely risky shipping to some shipper with whom you are not acquainted. If you want any information write the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau or the Market Editor for trade ratings. The information is free for the asking and it may save you some money.

LIVE POULTRY MART IMPROVED

FOWLS	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 24, 1926
Colored	26-27	24	28-29
Leghorn	20-22	18	23-25
BROILERS			
Colored	20-29	20-29	27-31
Leghorn	25	23-25	24-26
DUCKS, Nearby	21-25	20-25	23-28

The live poultry market is considerably better than it was last week although prices still are woefully low. However the fancy fowls seem to have the call and we hear of a number of instances where premiums have been paid for fancy well finished stock. Express fowls have been none too plentiful and on most of the arrivals trade has been slow for they have been none too good. Those getting most of the attention on the 23rd were the pet marks arriving by freight.

The end of this month, September 27 and 28 the Jewish New Year will be celebrated. Fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese will be most in demand at that time. Those who will have stock to ship in should plan to have their birds arrive on the market on the 23rd and 24th. The holidays come on Tuesday and Wednesday. Most of the wholesale buying will be done during the close of the previous week. Monday, the 26th will be a retail market day. Shipments that arrive late on the 26th will be out of luck. Once again we warn shippers not to send in any mediocre and poor stuff.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

The wheat market has eased off a little since last week. The market appears to place a little less importance on the talk of frost damage in the northwest.

There are repeated reports of cold weather but advices from the producing sections indicate that we are to have a crop of wheat fully up to that of last year.

The cold weather is having a very decided influence on the corn market and that commodity is advancing. Light frost has been predicted for the low lands in parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. These reports have removed the bearish pressure.

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 24, 1926
Wheat (Sept.)	1.40 5/8	1.41 3/4	1.35 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	1.12 3/8	1.10 5/8	.78 1/8
Oats (Sept.)	.46 3/4	.48 1/8	.38 3/8

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 24, 1926
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.53 3/4	1.53	1.45 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.29 1/8	1.27	.91 7/8
Oats, No. 2	.56 1/4	.57 3/4	.49 3/4

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 20	Aug. 13	Aug. 21, 1926
Sp'd Oats	36.50	37.00	30.00
Gr'd Bran	31.50	30.00	25.50
H'd Bran	34.00	33.00	27.00
Stand'd Mids	40.00	39.00	26.00
Soft W. Mids	44.00	43.00	32.00
Flour Mids	44.00	42.00	31.00
Red Dog	49.00	49.00	37.00
Wh. Hominy	44.25	43.00	33.25
Yel. Hominy	44.25	43.00	33.00
Corn Meal	48.50	48.00	33.50
Gluten Feed	38.00	36.50	37.75
Gluten Meal	46.50	46.50	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	39.50	34.50
41% C. S. Meal	40.50	41.50	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	42.50	43.50	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.50	47.00	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN POTATOES

There is no improvement in the potato market since our last report, although there are some who are getting a little better price. On the 23rd No. 1 Long Islands were bringing from \$2.50 to \$3. The inside quotation is 50c better than last week. Long Island growers are naturally very much dissatisfied with the situation. In fact in some sections on the Island pessimism is very marked. Blight has been causing a lot of damage, and there has been some report of rot. This added to the ruinously low prices of old potatoes is bound to cause dissatisfaction. The price now is considerably below the cost of production.

Jerseys on the 23rd were selling from \$1.50 to \$2.75. However, all top quotations on both Island and Jersey stock were extreme. Virginias and Marylands are about off the market.

Reports from up-state indicate that the up-state market on early potatoes is much better than in the Metropolitan district.

HAY MARKET UNCHANGED

The hay market has not changed since our last report. Although demand has been fair, nevertheless receipts have been full free and sufficient to more than supply requirements. Timothy No. 1 is still from \$24 to \$25 with No. 2 at \$22 to \$23 and No. 3 at \$20 to \$21. Light clover mixed ranges anywhere from \$18 to \$23 depending on quality. State alfalfa is selling from \$26 to \$27 for No. 1. Rye straw is more plentiful since harvest and is now down to \$22.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves have eased off since last week's report. On the 23rd \$17 represented the best price for real prime marks with most of the medium to good grades selling anywhere from \$15 to \$16.50.

Steers of choice quality have been selling from \$12.50 to \$13 with medium to good stock anywhere from \$11 to \$12. Undergrades, selling from \$9.25 to \$10.95, have been selling very irregular.

The bull market has been steady, many of the states have been selling anywhere from \$6.50 to \$6.75, a few especially choice at \$7. Medium weights \$5.75, other qualities down as low as \$4.

The cow market is steady, heavy fat states, selling up to \$6 with a few very choice up to \$6.25, mediums generally, \$5.25, cutters and canners selling anywhere from \$3 to \$4.75, light weights as low as \$2.50, yearlings from \$3 to \$6.

Spring lambs are a shade under last week's quotation, top primes bringing \$15 with most of the arrivals selling anywhere from \$13.75 to \$14.50. Some culls selling as low as \$8.50.

News From Among the Farmers

North Country Notes---Pennsylvania and New Jersey Notes

THE hum of the threshing machine is closely following the harvester this year, as rain has been conspicuous by its absence during the most of the period of grain cutting thus far, and much thrashing is being done direct from the lot. This saves a lot of hard work and the particular work of building a stack where barn room is wanting. Each year the number of those who know how to build a stack that does not resemble the leaning tower of Pisa is gradually growing less.

Oats from the early sowed grain are fairly heavy and of good quality, but the acre yield is very uncertain and spotted, for the early wet weather drowned out the seed on the lower parts of the fields. Straw is short too so the yield per load is running high. Late sown oats are looking fairly good in most sections but rust has started and will probably result in light oats when thrashed out. Barley is looking fine, and although I have heard of none as yet that has thrashed, it looks as though there would be a fairly good yield.

* * *

Spring wheat is a crop that was considerably increased this year here in Northern New York, and has come along fine. One miller has already bought three or four lots that have run very good indeed. The largest field that I have been in—that of Glen Allen of Theresa—was about ten acres, and was very nice on the whole. The price of wheat is running about \$1.60 for re-cleaned milling quality, while oats are bringing around fifty cents for re-cleaned white.

A nice little rain in some sections did a lot of good on last Sunday afternoon, but a general rain would help a lot, especially for late potatoes, corn, pasture and the new seeding that is being exposed by harvesting. County Agent Oscar Agne said today that he was helping some Point Peninsula farmers blow boulders yesterday and and they could find no damp dirt, which shows a pretty serious shortage of water in that section.

* * *

About 200 attended the third annual banquet of Jefferson County committeemen and their wives held by the Farm Bureau at Middle Road Community House last Saturday night. B. L. Johnson of Calcium, president of the county association acted as chairman, and A. T. Foster of Watertown who is one of the champion member getters of the county acted as toastmaster with huge success. C. R. White of Ionia, president of the N. Y. State Farm Bureau was the main speaker of the evening and touched upon the work of both the Bureau and the Grange, showing how the two working together touched upon most the problems of farm life today. "The work of the Farm Bureau is not to increase production as some mistakenly believe, but to bring to the industry of farming the same sort of information on efficient operation that is being used by all other industries", said Mr. White.

* * *

Mr. White also told of the work done by the State Bureau along the line of a gas tax. Strong efforts have been made to have the bill when it is finally passed, provide for a considerable proportion of the monies received to revert to the towns of the state with which to keep their roads in repair. He said that figures showed that many of the roads in many townships were used over 40 per cent by people from other sections, cities and states, and that it was only fair that some provision be made to return some money to keep these in repair.

County Agent Oscar G. Agne talked briefly on the "One United Milk Organization idea", and went over what

had been done, and what remained to be accomplished. Miss Olive Foster, Home Bureau Agent, and the members of the Executive Committees of both the Farm and the Home Bureaus were introduced to the gathering. Members were present from Antwerp to Mannsville, and from Carthage west to the Lake.

W. I. Roe

New York County Notes

Schoharie County—The Schoharie County Pomona Grange will have a regular meeting with evening session on Wednesday, September 7. Professor Bristow Adams will be the speaker.—R. F. P.

* * *

Chenango County—Chenango County Dairymen's League recently held a picnic at Geneganslet Lake. Director Kershaw was present and spoke on the present milk price situation. George

News From Central New Jersey

ANOTHER week with plenty of rain, little sunshine and cool nights and days. Potato digging has been at a standstill, tomatoes have not ripened as they should and the corn crop prospects continues to improve. This sums up the agricultural situation for South Jersey in a general way. August has been a wet month. July was one of the wettest in many years with over 6 inches of rainfall for the month and indications point to a record for August.

The big disappointment for New Jersey growers has been the continued low prices for white potatoes. Even though they are digging one of the biggest crops on record, the price of \$1 per hundred is not making them much money. Considerable alarm is being expressed by the growers over the delay in getting the crop dug. Many fear the early arrival of Maine and other late potato states on the market before the Jersey crop is out of the way which may result in even lower prices.

* * *

THE Gloucester County Pomona Grange staged another one of their famous picnics and fairs last week. They had one of the best exhibits of farm produce that they have shown for many years. The attendance was also larger due to the picnic being held one week later than usual. The exhibitors of farm machinery and labor saving equipment for the home reports an increase in the volume of business transacted during the fair. Rain during the first two days made it imperative that the fair be continued until Saturday.

Swedesboro sweet potato buyers are going to keep the U. S. Inspector during the balance of the pepper season and continue throughout the period of digging the sweet potato crop. The inspection has resulted in a striking improvement in the pack of tomatoes and peppers that they feel it worth the cost to continue throughout the entire season.

* * *

SECRETARY of Agriculture, William Jardine paid a short visit to New Jersey early last week. He stopped at Riverton to visit the Japanese Beetle Laboratory and learned of the newest developments in controlling this pest. The Secretary was favorably impressed with the work that is being done at Riverton. A part of the time was spent in the field going over the experiments where the spread of the beetle is being checked.

The State Bankers Association was represented at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Trenton, last week by G. A. Denise, president of the organization. Various phases of farmer-banker cooperation were discussed and the aid of the Bankers Association was pledged to aid agriculture in every way possible. This step is a new development in the cooperative movement between business and the

Duff, staff write of the Dairymen's League News, spoke to the crowd and entertained them royally with his kindly humor and philosophy. He stated that we was merely a private in the rear ranks and that for some years had been associated with the League merely as a hack writer.

"My strongest affections," he said, "outside my family are for these my own people. In the endless struggle something emerges which binds men together, something which the French people call 'Esprit de corps'. I hope that as a result of our efforts together, we may come to be in better circumstances and get more out of life and be able to keep the children closer to us."

* * *

Dutchess County—Farmers are having a hard time doing their threshing. Eggs are 40 cents at the stores. Potatoes are not very good. Apples are 50% of the crop.—P. S.

farmer in New Jersey that Secretary Duryee has been working on for a long time.

* * *

IT has been a common complaint during recent years that the pack of sweet potatoes has not been satisfactory to the trade and they are keeping the inspector to see that the grades are maintained.

Charles A. Thompson, Mt. Holly, the Farm Demonstrator of Burlington County, is trying out many varieties of alfalfa seed this year in a test to determine the variety best adapted to New Jersey conditions

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

BERKS county is now generally accredited as being one of the leading apple and peach growing districts in the East. A single orchard near Leesport includes over 59,000 apples and peach trees all approaching a healthy bearing condition. The most successful orchardists are devoting special attention to the problem of standardizing varieties, quality and grading of their products. Carloads of peaches are shipped to Boston.

The ice cream factories of Dauphin and Berks counties made a phenomenal growth in capitalization and in the amount of cream required to meet the increased demand for this delectable and wholesome food product.

* * *

PRELIMINARY reports from sections where the dreaded Japanese beetle made its initial appearance indicate that the combat against its spread has, in a measure, reduced its destructiveness. As in the history of the San Jose scale, it is hoped that some natural enemy may help its complete eradication.

The good olden type of "country doctors" has become a rara avis, recent graduates from medical school preferring to locate in cities and boroughs or posing as professional "specialists". More doctors of the old school are an actual need in many localities.—O. D. Schoch.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Fayette County—Oats are now being threshed with good yields also wheat but not much to thresh. Owing to cool weather late corn will probably not mature. The state has been testing cows, and found a very small per cent tubercular. Butter selling at 50 to 60 cents per pound. Eggs from 35 to 40 cents per dozen. Early potatoes ready for market, crop unusually good. An effort is being made to prevent the spread of corn borer by not allowing any corn

in an effort to prevent winter killing and heaving in the early spring.

Thousands of acres throughout the state were killed last winter and a heavy loss sustained by the dairymen on account of a failure in the crop. Mr. Thompson is trying out all of the hardy varieties that have been recommended for Jersey conditions with the idea of finding one that will overcome these two weaknesses of the plant.

* * *

THERE now appears to be a big increase in the number of cars of white potatoes that will be marketed under U. S. Inspection in New Jersey this year over 1926. In the opinion of A. E. Mercker, chief of the Bureau of Markets, more potatoes will be marketed this way this season than was inspected on all crops during 1926. It now appears that more than 600 acres of potatoes and nearly 200 cars of peaches will move out under Federal Inspection. At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture late last week, the sub-committees of the board were appointed. Those serving are: committee on animal industry, C. Fred Day, chairman, Paterson; Clifford Snyder, Pittston; J. W. Miller, Princeton; Committee on Administrative Policy, Layton Parkhurst, Hammonton; Elmer Wene, Vineland; William Tomlinson, Kirkwood; Committee on Marketing Program, Elmer Wene, Vineland; George Roberts, Keyport; Layton Parkhurst, Hammonton.

The Farm Bureau has posted rewards of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of thieves stealing fruit from its members in the state. This places the fruit thief in the same class as the chicken thief and both will be dealt together as a problem. This is the first time that the Farm Bureau has taken such a stand on this matter. Several heavy losses have been reported in South Jersey.—AMOS KIRBY.

to be taken south. All autoists going south are stopped and questioned.—Mrs. E. W.

* * *

Crawford County—Haying is all finished and is a good crop. Oats are also good. A little wheat ground ready now. The nights are cool, too cool for the corn. Some early potatoes are being dug. Price for eggs is from 30 to 35 cents, butter 45 to 50 cents. There is quite a demand for good cows.—J. E. S.

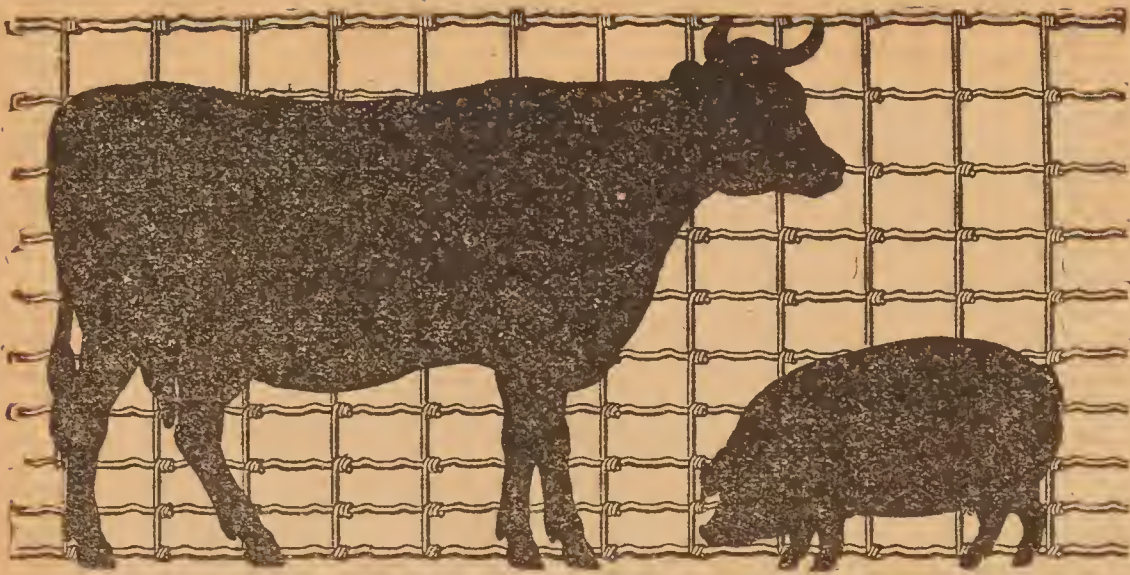
What the West Thinks of Dr. Morrison

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following editorial from *Prairie Farmer*, a standard farm paper published at Chicago, Ill., shows what the central-west farmers think of Dr. F. B. Morrison, who has just been appointed Director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva:—

CORN-BELT farmers, while congratulating him upon his advancement, regret to see Dr. F. B. Morrison of the University of Wisconsin, go to New York where he has been appointed director of the New York Experiment Stations. Dr. Morrison has been at Wisconsin since his graduation in 1911. For 13 years he has been in charge of livestock feeding experimental work investigating the feeding of dairy and beef cattle, swine, sheep and horses.

As co-author of the book "Feeds and Feeding" he has contributed the best book known to the agricultural and livestock industry. This text book is the accepted authority on feeding problems. His feeding standards, formulated in 1915, have generally superseded the older German feeding standards.

We know that Dr. Morrison will not forget his native state nor his corn-belt friends. We trust that his administration work will not be such that it will curtail his investigational work through which he has made vast contributions to our agricultural welfare.



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A Visit to A Great Feed Mill

(Continued from page 1)

In the great manufacturing plant that I visited, there is a particularly interesting machine over which all of the feed passes to remove not only the larger pieces of metal but the invisible steel fuzz and tiny metal scraps that could be detected in no other way. I understand that all the big mills have processes for removing metal from feed. No amount of ordinary precautions will keep feed ingredients free from metal scraps. Bale tags, bolts and nails, mill shearings, and other junk find their way into the feed. I was astonished when I saw the pile of several hundred pounds of such stuff that had been removed from the feed. No one needs to suggest to a farmer what any small piece of this might do to the cow if she swallowed it.

In the laboratory of the feed mill, chemists are constantly employed who inspect every carload of every feed ingredient that is shipped into the mill. If any of these ingredients contain mould, or are sour, off color, have a strong odor or in any other way are off from good quality, the carload is rejected. Later samples from the carload are analyzed for protein, fiber, fat, moisture, ash and acidity. Failing to pass any of these tests, the grain is not accepted.

How Commercial Rations Are Mixed

As I walked around the platforms in the huge storage bins, I wished that it were possible for every dairyman to be there with me. I am sorry that I have forgotten the dimensions of these great bins, but I should say that each of them contained more space than all of that under the roof of any large sized barn. Each carload is carried by machinery to the top of these bins and spread thinly back and forth by a travelling distributor over the entire bin. The feed is then drawn off at the bottom so that many carloads of each separate ingredient are thoroughly mixed and blended together. There is always considerable variation in different lots of the same ingredients. For example, no two carloads of bran are exactly alike. However, when many carloads of bran are blended together, a uniform product is secured. And so with the other ingredients, all of which uniformity helps to make every bag of the final mixed feed exactly alike.

As I stood looking down into these great bins—something like looking into the top of a silo except that the bins are rectangular and many times longer and wider—the manager told me of a tragedy that had occurred there a few months before when a young man jumped down into the bin after a shovel or something and immediately sank out of sight and was suffocated.

After the ingredients are blended in these bins, they are drawn out and the right proportions of each are measured out to make the final mixture. In this mill where I visited, these weighing machines are called "poidometers", a most interesting mechanical device. Each machine is set to deliver the exact amount of each ingredient called for by the formula to the mixer each minute. The slightest variation from this quantity is mechanically impossible. If too much works on to the scale, the feed is shut off automatically. If too little, the feed is increased.

From the poidometer the ingredients flow in a steady stream into great machines where they are churned by paddles until all ingredients are uniformly blended and mixed into the final dairy feed. From the mixers the feed passes to the bins where it is let out into bags and the tops are sewed by machine. The bags then are dumped into mechanical carriers and conveyed to the storage house all ready to be shipped. During the busy season, train loads of both

dairy and poultry feeds are shipped out of the plant every week.

In spite of this immense volume of business, one is impressed with the comparatively few men who are needed to carry on the operations, due to the almost perfect equipment in labor saving machinery. Supplanting men with machinery is constantly taking place in all industry. We must do it also on the farm.

Another thing that caught my attention was the cleanliness and orderliness of the great manufactory, in all of the buildings covering several acres of ground. One usually thinks of a feed mill as a pretty dirty place, but this is not true of the plant that I visited, nor probably of the other modern feed manufactories.

My conclusion is that whatever practices in the manufacturing of feed might have been in the past, those practices have been done away with so that today a farmer may feel fairly sure that he is not making a mistake in purchasing any of the leading and well known brands of either poultry or dairy feeds now on the market.

What Is a Good Feed?

There are, however, some other factors that the farmer must take into consideration when he makes his feed purchases for any of his stock or poultry. The first and the most important of these things to consider is the results that the farmer gets from his animals when he feeds a certain brand. *The real test of any feed is the animal and the results she gives from that feed.* In the early days of feeding there was a great deal of emphasis placed on the so-called nutritive ratio. About the only question which entered in was how much protein, how much carbohydrates, and how much of the other food elements did the feed contain. Practical feeders have come to realize that this test of a feed while necessary is not the only one and that it is even more important to consider the results from the animal herself. Good feeders still give consideration to the nutritive ratio of course but place more emphasis on actual production.

However, before judging a feed by the results obtained from the animal, the farmer must be absolutely sure that those results are correct as determined by records and not by guess work. A cow might do well on a certain feed for a short time and impress the farmer that that is a good feed, when as a matter of fact, she may lose weight and fall off in production, or it may even affect her health. The dairyman or poultry feeder who still feeds with an old bucket or scoop shovel cannot last long in modern farming. What would you think of a groceryman who measured out your sugar with a shovel? There is no hope for the farmer who feeds without records of weights of both the feed the cow eats and the milk and butter-fat she produces.

Another factor that every farmer thinks about when he buys feed is the price. While this is important, I believe it is a secondary consideration. I do not think that a small variation in price on a dairy feed should cause a farmer to stop buying that feed, providing he is absolutely sure that his cows or his poultry are giving excellent results when eating that feed. A cheap feed may be dear at any price if it is not the right feed. I do believe that farmers gain much either by changing their brand of feeds too frequently. A better way, if one wishes to experiment, is to do it with a few animals, always keeping records over a long period before any real conclusions should be drawn. Guess work in feeding has cost the dairymen of the East millions of dollars. It should be said in connection with feed prices that the manufacturers and dealers must be content if they would hold the farmers' business, to a more reasonable profit than

(Continued on page 20)

What Happened at the World's Poultry Congress

(Continued from page 3)

stock-tested for white diarrhea, has been one of the biggest factors in bringing about this revolution. Mr. Townsley predicted that the next ten years will see even a greater improvement in the quality of farm flocks through these changes.

Perhaps the biggest breeding project in the world, and it has a direct relation to the quality of chicks one is able to get from the better hatcheries, is the Record of Performance and registration work as it is being carried in various states of the Union and Canada.

We will outline the Canadian program as it is the most comprehensive and has been carried further than any other. In Canada the egg-laying contest, of which there are 13 under supervision of the Dominion government, is the backbone of the Record of Performance work. In these contests all birds which produce more than 200 eggs per year are registered in the Canadian National Poultry Record maintained by the government. This is similar to the livestock registry associations of the United States, only in Canada the records are kept by the government for all forms of livestock.

Pedigree Work in Canada

When the second generation of pullets from these 200 egg hens have also produced 200 eggs they are registered and their sons can be registered also. Thus a male bird with two generations of 200 egg hens in his pedigree becomes a registered male. Because of the newness of the work registered parents are required on only one side of the pedigree but eventually will be required on both sides, with the egg-laying contest as the means of maintaining production, much as official testing in dairy circles maintains the advanced registry in dairy animals.

As this work spreads, and more states are taking it up in the United States, the way will be clear for the farmer to keep up a high egg production per hen from real purebred stock. The way the better hatcheries are selecting their male birds, as often as possible from R. O. P. stock, gives one confidence for the future of the poultry business.

Although we did not hear it discussed on the program at Ottawa we did talk with several poultrymen who are convinced that in addition to the commercial hatchery the commercial broodery will soon become a national institution. Today already in many places the business of raising chicks in batteries is being tried out with success.

In this manner the farmer will be relieved of buying chicks and putting in many trying hours tending the brooder stove and watching the health and conditions of the baby birds. The chicks will be raised in huge batteries, story on story, fed only under perfectly sanitary surroundings, subject to constant violet rays to replace the sunshine and codliver oil now so necessary, and when they are old enough the pullets will be sold to farmers very much as baby chicks now are and the male birds will go to market when they reach the broiler stage.

The hatchery when this system comes into vogue will not have to worry about unsold chicks and the broodery will become a year around plant and the big end of the business. That's one development that's predicted for the poultry business that will be as revolutionary as the development of the commercial hatchery, if it materializes and who can say it will not after all the other remarkable developments of the twentieth century?

The "All-Mash" System of Feeding

Now that we have produced the chicks from highly bred stock the next question is feeding them and housing them. Feeding chicks was one of the big questions of the World's Poultry Congress. There were long technical discussions on various proteins, the vitamins, codliver oil, ultra-violet rays and the other new fangled notions that have become common in the

last five years. One authority said that the baby chicks of the country are being fed more cod liver oil than the babies of the country ever will consume and it was better because it isn't so highly refined.

Of all the papers on feeding the one on the All Mash method for both chicks and chickens by D. C. Kennard of the Ohio Experiment Station seemed the most practical. Mr. Kennard gave credit to Wisconsin for the popularizing of this method of feeding chicks, although he said it had long been known. The ration used commonly is as follows:

Ground yellow corn	70 parts
Winter wheat middlings	20 "
Meat scraps (50% protein)	5 "
Poultry bonemeal	4 "
Common salt	1 "

This mixture is placed before the chicks in hoppers so protected as to keep the chicks out of them and fed with milk and other customary supplements such as green feed, codliver oil or sunlight.

This method of feeding chicks has become quite common in the last two or three years and saves much of the labor involved in caring for chicks and above all helps maintain healthy chicks because they are not picking up grain from the littered floor. One method, new but popular where tried, is the practice of growing chicks on a screen of hardware cloth of one-quarter or even a half inch mesh. This removes all danger of eating dropping and cuts down the spread of disease and makes necessary the all mash feeding method.

Applied to hens, Mr. Kennard said, the all mash method works out equally well, disproving completely the theory that chickens must scratch to get their exercise. In each case, feeding chicks or hens, the mixture should be granular rather than ground too fine. The all mash method will not correct deficiencies in diet or management but allows all birds an equal chance and runs are the exception when it is practiced.

Diseases Receive Much Attention

Diseases of Poultry, particularly of chicks, came in for discussion throughout the Congress. Dr. John R. Mohler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture said that Congress had recognized poultry as important as other farm animals by allowing an appropriation for poultry disease elimination. The poultry raiser himself is the most important factor in the elimination of disease and the tendency to study poultry diseases, particularly white diarrhea and tuberculosis, is strongly in evidence.

Dr. D. C. Matheson of Scotland said that many of the losses from poultry diseases were preventable because most poultry keepers wait too long to seek skilled advice, do not recognize causes of diseases readily enough, and fail to follow up proper measures once the disease is recognized. He told of a poultry clinic conducted in Scotland, where different diseases were identified in birds. In the case of tuberculosis little attention was paid by the owners to the treatment or elimination of those birds in the early stages of the disease, thus insuring its spread through the remainder of the flock. Dr. Mohler said the tuberculin test was practical to be applied to fowls and that approved tests for white diarrhea plus sanitation measures used commonly in human medicine would eliminate that disease.

Most discussion of diseases centered around white diarrhea, the one poultry disease that is carried from mature stock through the egg to the chick. In some states, particularly in the east, stock is being certified as free from white diarrhea following the agglutination test. Some speakers cast doubts on the reliability of the test but after listening to several of these discussions it seemed that the variation was due to the skill of the operator making the laboratory test of the blood sample.

In Illinois a state wide accreditation

(Continued on page 19)



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There's the story of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash in six words. It goes farther because it's chock-full of just the things hens must have to lay regularly. You use less feed—you make more money. These are facts demonstrated every month by some of the most successful poultry raisers in the country. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is *the economical feed* because it contains a generous quantity of pure, fresh oatmeal—a wonderfully efficient substance; to this are added the essential ingredients, including minerals and proteins, that a hen must have to make eggs. And it contains *Cod Liver Meal*—just the right amount to keep the hen's organs toned-up for steady production. Buy Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash now—this week—and prepare your flock for the most profitable winter you've ever enjoyed. See the Quaker Dealer in your neighborhood.

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Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds	Quaker Dairy Rations 16% 20% 24%	Quaker Sugared Schumacher	Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal	Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed
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BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

What Farmers Want to Know

Clean Gravel Makes Good Concrete---Blanching Celery

Is it possible to make as good concrete with creek or bank gravel as it is with crushed rock and sand?

THERE are two reasons why gravel may not make as good concrete as crushed rock and sand. The first reason is that it is likely to contain dirt which prevents the cement from making close contact and binding the particles together. This can be remedied by washing the gravel, but many farms do not have the tools for doing this. The other reason why it is not as good is because such gravel does not have the right proportions of fine and coarse gravel. It takes more cement to make a cubic foot of concrete where the fine and coarse particles are in equal amounts rather than twice as much coarse as fine. Creek gravel is usually cleaner than bank gravel, but the action of the water frequently separates the different sizes almost completely.

Where bank or creek gravel is used, better results will be secured by screening the gravel and remixing it in the proportions of twice as much coarse material as fine. Where gravel is clean, good cement can be made from it.

Good concrete is composed of large pieces of crushed rock or coarse gravel, in which the spaces are filled with finer sand, and finally the spaces in the sand filled with cement, and the whole mass hardened by chemical action with water.

If we take crushed rock or gravel where the pieces are about the same size we will find that the spaces between the pieces occupy about half the volume of the mass. It therefore follows that 4 cubic feet of crushed rock, two cubic feet of sand and one cubic foot of cement will make 4 cubic feet of concrete and not seven cubic feet.

Alfalfa in the Orchard

Why wouldn't it be a good plan to grow alfalfa in the apple orchard? It is commonly said that an orchard in sod needs nitrogen, and yet cultivating an orchard adds a lot to its care. Alfalfa would supply the nitrogen without tillage.

THIS idea has already been tried to some extent and some good results have been reported. However there is a temptation to cut the alfalfa for hay. When grown in the orchard it should be cut and left on the ground. On soils that are rather dry the alfalfa may take so much moisture and plant food that the trees will suffer.

Size of Pipe for Deep Well

I have a driven well, the water level of which is 115 feet below the surface of the ground. I wish to pump water from this well into a 70 barrel capacity cistern, located 400 feet from the well, and 32 feet above the ground at the top of the well. The consumption being 100 gallons per day what size pipe would you advise using in the well and what size and kind from the well to the cistern? I prefer lead from the well to the cistern if it will stand the pressure. I thought of using 2 inch galvanized pipe in the well and 1 inch lead pipe from the well to the cistern. If this size pipe is O. K. what heft lead pipe should I use to stand the pressure?—F. L. P., Pennsylvania.

FOR your requirements the 2 inch pipe in the well should be large enough. If you have not yet purchased your pump, I would suggest that you consider the deep well type where the pump cylinder is slightly smaller than the pipe—This enables you to remove all valves and the plunger for cleaning or repair without pulling up the cylinder—The lower valve is so made that by lowering and then turning the pump rod you can pull the valve up. Several companies make this type of pump.

From the pump to the cistern, I would not use smaller than 1 inch pipe. The lead comes in various weights, for example—3A will stand very high pressures, 60 to 100 lbs., C up to 35 lbs., D up to 20 lbs., etc. A costs about \$1.20 per foot, C \$.48 and D \$.32—You state that the cistern is

32 feet above the well—Is this to the top or bottom of the cistern? Every 2 feet of elevation is equivalent to 1 lb. pressure. If the 32 ft. is to the top of the cistern your lead pipe would be under 16 pounds pressure. A "C" grade pipe would stand this though over a period of time the D grade would be safer.—F. G. Behrends.

Alfalfa Needs Lots of Lime

Where a soil is found to be very acid, what is the best method of applying lime to get it in shape for alfalfa?—S. L., New York.

BBETTER results are usually secured by adding lime a year before the crop that needs it most. Better results are also secured by mixing the lime the best way will probably be to add half roughly with the soil. In your case the lime needed to the land after it is plowed this year, mixing it in thoroughly and then plow and add the other half next spring, after which alfalfa can be put in.

Using Field Stones For Basement Wall

I intend to build a basement under my house this spring and would like your advice as to building it. One of my neighbors built a basement wall by making a wooden form such as is used for concrete work, then a row of limestone at the bottom, then poured thin cement mortar over it, and so on to the top. This wall was about 12 inches thick and made a fine wall. I plan on building the same kind of wall but to use lime mortar instead of cement or part lime and part cement. Would that make a good solid wall? What proportion of lime and cement should I use or should it be all cement? How should the lime and cement mortar be mixed? I do not mean to use crushed limestone, but common limestone of all sizes. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

IF the field stones are solid and clean and are well soaked with water a short time before they are used, an excellent wall can be made in this way. Do not use the lime mortar, as it will crumble after a few years. Use about one fifth as much hydrated lime or lime putty as you use of cement and use about 2-1/2 cubic feet of sand to each bag of cement. It is better to use only water enough to make only an easy working mortar rather than a thin washy one, and then to rod it or tamp it with a rod or small stick. Also it will be better to put in a layer of mortar, then a layer of stones, as this will make it a little easier to work the mortar down. The thin washy mortar does not make as hard dense concrete as a stiffer mortar does.—I. W. D.

The Peach Cottony Cushion Scale

Where cottony cushion scale is becoming a pest, is it advisable to attempt to control it and peach leaf curl at one application? Can oil emulsions be mixed with bordeaux and lime sulphur?

IT is usually recommended that the best time to control leaf curl is in the fall because weather conditions in the spring may be such that it is impossible to put on the spray at the right

time. However it can be applied in the spring and the lime sulfur may be mixed with home made engine oil emulsion and according to the Geneva Experiment Station, with some commercial oil preparations.

The station, however says that it has not been definitely proven that mixing the two spray materials will not cause some damage or that both leaf curl and the cottony cushion scale will be controlled. If this is to be tried out, it is recommended that the mixture be put on in the spring rather than in the fall. Of course lime sulfur alone helps to control the cottony cushion scale and where trees are not too badly infested an oil spray may be needed only as an emergency spray once in a few years.

Repairing An Old Barn

"Would you please give me some advice in the following matter. What width and length do you suggest for a horse stall, and how much pitch for floor of stall? Also pertaining to the roof which do you think best, a good grade of felt shingles or wood shingles, and what would be best to put on the outside of the barn siding or shingles, meaning the side walls. This is an old barn that I am repairing, so please let me hear from you as quick as you can."—W. M., Long Island.

ANSWERING your questions in order: 1. What width and length do you suggest for a horse stall? 5 feet by 8 feet with a 2 foot manger. 2. How much pitch for floor of stall? Just a little. A good floor is concrete covered with planks. 3. For the roof which do you prefer, a good grade of felt shingles or wood shingles? Rather hard to answer since the grade of either felt or wood may vary so much. I would prefer the wood, if of good grade. If you consider the question of fire protection, you might then prefer a different roof covering. 4. What would be best to put on the outside of a barn, siding or shingles? I would say this depended largely on the barn. For a hay barn, just siding; for a cattle barn, I would recommend insulite or celotex on the studs for sheathing, then siding. For the rest of the barn just siding.—F. G. B.

Don't Use Paint for Water Tanks

"Would like to ask if it would be satisfactory to paint the inside of a small steel tank used for storing drinking water? Should we use white enamel paint or would common paint be better?—L. J. B.

OIL or lead paint should not be used for the interior of tanks which are to hold water for household or livestock use. With lead paints there is always the danger of slow lead poisoning, a very serious danger because dangerous poisoning may occur before it is suspected. Nor should any paint be used, which has linseed or other oil as a basis, since it is very likely to soften and peel off.

A thin coat of hot paraffin can be applied and is not likely to give trouble, and hot asphalt or asphalt paint can be applied, although this will probably affect the water for a short time. The Handy-

man's 1000 Practical Recipes recommends giving the inside of the tank a coat of ordinary slaked or hydrated lime mixed with water to the consistency of thin cream, with a very little glue size melted and mixed in to help fix it. This should be well rubbed in with a bit of steel wool. When dry, another coat should be given. This helps to prevent rusting and will not hurt the water.—I. W. D.

Summer Grain Feeding Pays

WHEN we came on the farm in 1889, after a number of years of office work, I inherited some notions that I have had to outgrow. I suppose most of us do fall heir to a good many ideas about farming which it costs us quite dearly to overcome. With me one of these troublesome ideas was that it never pays to feed cows on pasture a bit of grain. I remembered that my father never did that. Why should I? If it was a good thing, would not he have given his cattle grain when they went out for the season's work?

Well, I have gotten away from that way of thinking. It took me a good many years entirely to break away from the old conception that cows get all they need from grass. But gradually a new, and I believe, a better vision of the needs of cows at this time of the year came to me. This is the way I figure it out now:

In the early part of the season, grass has not much substance in it. What cows get at this season is mostly water, sweetened and made palatable in the laboratory of nature. Such grass makes milk, and the cows come down to pasture with their bags pressed full of milk, but if our test ever runs low it is in the spring of the year when cows first go out to grass. To make a real good bill of fare, cows need grain now if ever.

Then, too, have we not all learned that it is only a step from the flush of feed to dry pastures? Almost always we begin to have short pastures in July or August. Then if we do not feed grain, we are sure to suffer loss in the flow of milk. The test comes up gradually, but the quantity falls off. And there is no other way to keep it up than to feed grain that I know of. And the worst of it is that if our cows do decline in their milk yield, it is like pulling teeth to get them back to a normal flow. Therefore it seems to me that feeding grain on pasture pays at all seasons of the year.—E. L. V., N. Y.

Our Experiences With Alfalfa

(Continued from page 2)

than we used to be. Since that time a number of farmers have dropped in for a little visit and to look over crops and compare notes. Why do we not do more of this? Visiting other farmers growing the same products is nearly always profitable both in information and in sociability. The Farm Bureau tours offer an opportunity to do this but too few of us use the opportunity. Every time I visit a good farm and farmer and talk over common interests with him I get both inspiration and information and I realize that it would be a good thing for me if I did more of it. I firmly believe that we would all be better off in every way if we took more time to be sociable.

The boy and girl are home from their Scout camps after perfectly wonderful, marvelous, etc., times. It is good to have them home again. The companionship of the children means much more on farms than in towns. In cities and villages the children lead lives much more independent of their parents than in the country, for they can and do go to picnics and social affairs so much alone and parents are away at work. But in the country children and parents necessarily play and work more together, and it is good that they do so their absence is more of a hardship and their return more of a blessing—Hilton, N. Y., Aug 20.



A Vacation Suggestion

How to Get A Needed Rest, Without Too Much Effort and Expense

SPEAKING of vacations, how few farmers are able to take time off? Here is the way we do. While it has been laughed at by some of our friends, we enjoy doing this way and get a good deal of pleasure with little expense and without neglecting our work.

When the different seasons for berries and fruit come, we begin our vacations. We raise our own strawberries and raspberries so there is no excuse for vacation there. But when the huckleberry season comes, we take a day of our vacation, pack a nice basket of lunch, plenty of blankets to spread on the ground, get our pails and with our little Ford car go to the woods where huckleberries are plentiful, drive over rough ground, broken down bridges, mud holes and sand, walk some of the way and pick berries until tired. Then we have our picnic dinner in the ground, gather wintergreen berries, ferns and mosses. After dinner we pick more berries and get home in time to milk and although we are tired we have had a change and have a nice lot of berries besides.

Longer Trips for Some Fruits

Then when cherries are ripe we do the same only we have to take a long motor trip there, but we plan a nice lunch and part of the fun is to stop along the road at stands and buy extra things to eat. We go where we can pick our own cherries, which is lots of fun and we have a jolly day and get a nice lot of cherries which will taste so good next winter. When we are enjoying eating them it also reminds us of the things that happened on that

day of our vacation. Quite a bit later in the season comes the winter pears when we make another day's trip and are always back to milk, but can have such a nice time and see what other farmers are doing, besides getting our supply of pears and enough to sell to pay all our expenses and for our own fruit.

Other Pursuits Than Berries

A few other days, one at a time, we take to go and visit poultry breeders who raise the same breeds we do, Bourbon Red turkeys and Columbian Wyandottes and this is very interesting. We find some better than our own and some not as good, but we can always appreciate other breeders' birds and when we get home our own look better to us than they ever did before.

If you are interested in a certain breed of cattle, take one day and go and

the value of a practical test under home conditions and realize that a woman who is willing and able to record results accurately is a treasure on earth, their viewpoint may change. Furthermore, such efforts are as bread cast upon the water, for often times the results of just these tests are of great value to the women themselves.

Take the tests on sheeting, for instance. Various textile and clothing specialists interested themselves in the wearing quality and durability of sheeting. Since that constitutes a part of every household linen supply. Research tests were made, getting the opinion of several consumers as to where they would place different samples of sheeting, considering wearing qualities and durability. Samples were also sent to the laboratories for test and results showed that the price is not always a safe guide and that the consumers did not "pick the winner" if good wear was what they wanted.

One piece at a cost of 42c per yard was rated first by the consumers, but received fourth place in the laboratory tests. Another piece which received first place in the laboratory only received fourth place by the consumers. A piece at 44c per yard was rated as third place by consumers but received seventh place in laboratory tests.

The results of these sheeting tests have been placed before the chief of the division of simplified practice at Washington, D. C. with the idea that in some way producers may be induced to so grade their products, sheetings or otherwise, that consumers may know exactly what they are buying.

Helpful Hints

THE best towels for baby's bath are old, soft napkins or an old tablecloth cut into large squares. A small square makes a fine washcloth. If baby cries with colic, give him three or four teaspoons of good warm water, with a little bit of sugar added, if he won't accept it without. Have a flannel, folded four times, thoroughly warmed through and place it on his little tummy, over his shirt, then lay him over your shoulder and spank gently. Repeat if necessary.

Avoid the use of pins, wherever possible. Snaps make ideal fasteners for baby's clothes and are quickly sewed on. I make all baby's little shirts, opening them on both shoulders, with two snaps on each shoulder strap.

The little shirts that fasten with straps crossed in back are better fastened with a snap sewed on the straps. They are easier and safer than pins. When baby gets pretty big for the shirts, cut off the straps and fasten each front flap with a snap at the side seam. It is more comfortable that way as the straps roll up.

The front and back of father's wool shirts, when he has worn out the sleeves and collar will make nice warm undershirts for the little tot or small daughter —Mrs. L. B., Mich.

Smart Semi Tailored Frock



2992

Pattern 2992 with its slightly bloused bodice and vestee opening together with the box pleated skirt front has the distinctive touches of this season's styles. It lends itself to woolen crepes, silks, or even the heavier grades of georgette. It is an almost universally becoming design. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size use 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Fashion Catalogues. Send orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

see some especially good stock of that breed, go just as far as you can and get back to milk. Take your lunch and eat out doors. All these things are a change. If you like to fish, go fishing one day. If you follow out this plan all during the summer, when fall comes you will see you have had quite a nice vacation without having to get extra help that perhaps you could not depend on, and with a very small expense aside from gas and time.—Mrs. C. J. D

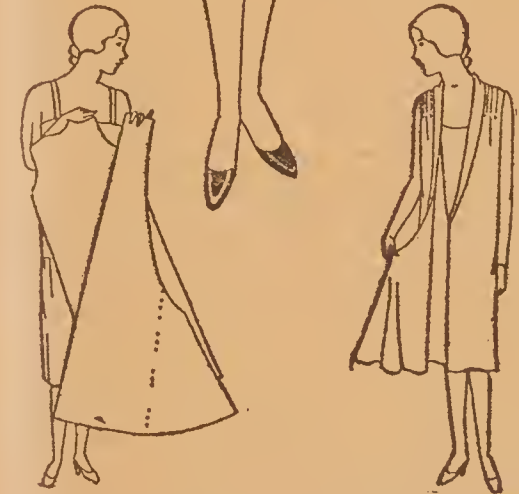
Consumers Must Help

AT times busy women rather resent the tests and records they are asked to make by specialists. But when they know

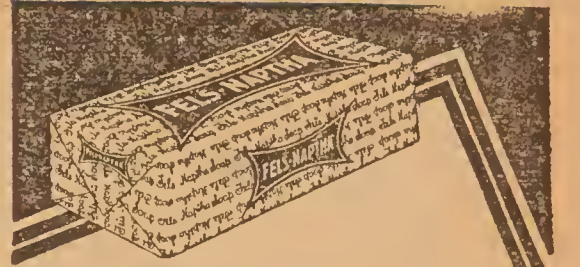
A Frock of Lovely Lingerie



2881



Pattern 2881 is designed with lovely lines and is especially fortunate for those who must look for slenderizing effects. However, it is equally good for the slender figure. It is ideal for crepe, wool rep, silk twill, flat crepe, or light weight flannel. It cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size use 4 yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting. Price 13c.



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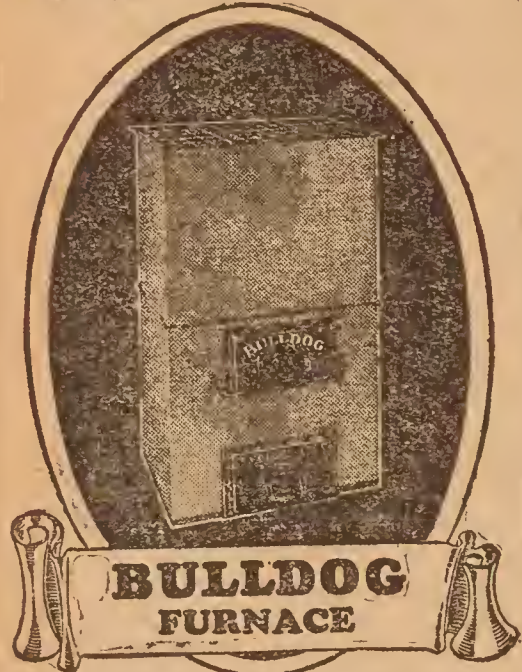
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When Cleaning Must Be Done

Useful Hints for Getting the House Freshened Before Winter

PERSONALLY I don't like to think of house-cleaning, I'd far rather think of good times and general social-bility but without the former we can't enjoy the latter so there seems to be no other way than to marshal our forces for the usual fall cleaning. With proper planning, however, it is no such bugbear as it used to be.

When we can all afford a good vacuum cleaner and electricity to run it, the problem of dust and dirt will be much more nearly solved than it is now, but there are still a big majority of us here in old Chautauqua, at least who must do the best we can with brooms, mops, and cleaning cloths. Last year I papered nearly the whole house so there is very little to do this year but I would like to renew one ceiling which has become quite badly smoked.

A little judicious patching over torn spots, done early so that it will have time

meals during cleaning. I need appetizing food and I'm sure the rest do, so I plan to live better rather than worse at that time.

It is a mistake, too, to combine house cleaning with laundry work; either is plenty hard enough alone so if washing must be done at that time it should not be by the same home-maker who does the cleaning. No, I don't clean as fast as some people, but I try to do it more sanely and I'm sure my household suffers less from the operation than some families do—E. M. A., N. Y.

The Kitchen Did Double Duty

SOMETIMES a day spent in the stores discourages a woman almost to the point of despair. There are so many lovely things which she would like to have in her home and yet, as she sees them there, they all cost money—oftentimes much more than she could possibly spare. But even the most meagre home can be made more inviting if a woman uses her mother-wit. From the great West comes this story of how one woman met the emergency and made her house more home-like. Miss Susan Wilder, extension specialist of South Dakota College relates the woman's story.

This housewife with her husband and three children live on a farm in South Dakota. They had a crop failure this year. There was little left when harvest was over and bills paid, to show for the year's work. A drastic cut in expenses was necessary in order to go through the winter on as little outlay as possible and it was decided that they would live in the kitchen to save fuel.

The housewife decided that she would make it the most livable kitchen imaginable. First, she gave it a thorough cleaning. She then arranged the furniture so that one side of the room had the appearance of a living room. She used two rag

table a more cheerful appearance two 15 inch white squares from a flour sack were used. A low vase with sprouting plate slips completed the centerpiece.

The housewife had a few bright dishes which she uses every day to give a more cheerful note. No matter what the weather may be outside, this room is always attractive and homelike.

A Telephone Saving

OUR telephone bills have been less since I placed a three-minute egg-timer on the telephone table.

We have frequent long-distance calls and were constantly having to pay excess rates because we over-talked our time limit. Now, when we get a connection, we turn the timer and find it much easier to watch the time than when watching a clock or watch.—A M. Ashton.

When You Want to "Cut Up"

"CUTTING up" is no fun if the knife is dull. And a woman saves time and temper if she has something better than a stone jar or the stovepipe to sharpen it on. A good sharpener makes it possible to use one of the cheaper knives satisfactorily, especially where knives have a habit of getting lost. One of the stationary sharpeners with two sets of wheels is very convenient. With two or three draws through it a knife is ready for any job.

To work fast and with the least possible damage to one's hands, blades should be sharp, of shape suitable to the job, and handles should fit the hand that grasps them. Try the knife out to see if it is comfortable, just as you do an armchair. Have as few knives as possible, have them of good quality, keep them in good condition, and either hang them or keep in a rack where the edge will not be dulled by striking some other surface. Stainless

I am Glad

Oh God, I am glad, so glad—

Glad for the rain and the sun,
And the wind in my hair;
Glad for the brooks that run,
And the deep blue curtain of air;

Glad for the friendly trees,
And the pattern of shade
That the sun and the breeze
And the leaves have made;

Glad for the flaming bars—
The clouds in the sunset light;
Glad for the smiling stars
And the cool, blue night.

Oh God, I am glad, so glad!
DOROTHY ROSE

to fade a bit before cleaning time, will help out the general appearance very materially. By the way, if I patch a paper that fades noticeably, I like to put the new paper in bright sunlight and fade it some before applying it. Then if the patch is not cut, but torn unevenly, and matched perfectly, it will hardly be noticed. Late winter is a good time to repair any pieces of old furniture that may need it—I say repair advisedly; at present prices few of us can afford to buy new. Closets and cupboards may be cleaned and all dresser and bureau drawers arranged before the regular housecleaning begins and with these things done, the rest is comparatively easy.

Don't turn the house upside down and try to clean it all at once—I'm not sure at all this plan is preferable to not cleaning at all.

Some warm day, wash as many windows on the outside as possible without overdoing the thing—if they can't be finished that day take another or as many as the task may require. The inside may be done when the weather is not so perfect.

A very satisfactory plan to follow with the real cleaning job is to bake a generous supply of food for as many days as it will keep nicely—three or four should be the maximum; and then take one room, clean it and replace all the furniture. Never mind if it isn't night, don't tackle another. Freshen up a little for supper, serve a nice meal, and relax for your family's sake.

The next day clean another room, but don't repeat the process until Saturday night finds you so tired your nerves are all on edge and it takes until Monday morning to get able to resume the cleaning. It is time to call a halt on the cleaning job by Friday night, anyway; you will need Saturday to prepare a fresh supply of food for Sunday, make sure that the Sunday clothes are ready, and rest a little so you won't be too tired to go to church.

I seldom try to clean much on Monday; I bake so that my meals will be more easily prepared when I do begin cleaning again. Obviously these are suggestions for the woman who has no help. One thing I don't do; I never serve "picked-up"

Luncheon sets with the appliqued pockets for the napkins are new and extremely popular. This set No. 3424 is charmingly developed on best quality linen finish Indian Head in shades of orange and yellow for the larger flowers, the new lacquer red in the smaller flower, with the basket of green material embroidered in blanket stitch of green and white, which makes the set extremely effective. A butterfly design on the napkin is finished in colors to match. A detailed working chart showing where each color is to be used is enclosed.

The centerpiece is 36x36 in. and the four napkins 12x12 in.

Complete set sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 95 cents. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Add 25 cents for one of our complete and beautifully illustrated Embroidery Books.



rugs on the floor. She moved in a table for a few books and magazines and brought in two rocking chairs from another part of the house. A half dozen bright pictures were cut from old magazines and tacked on the walls and three yards of soft yellow cheese cloth at a cost of 12 cents a yard provided curtains. There was also enough of the cheese cloth for a ruffle across the double windows and for side drapes.

Scraps of dress gingham in yellows, browns and blue were pieced together and used for a chair back and seat for the two rocking chairs. Seat cushions were provided for the two straight back chairs that were used in this living room corner of the kitchen. A plant was placed on the table before the window.

White oilcloth was used on the table in order to save washing but to give the

steel blades will do away with the business of keeping them scoured.

One paring knife, (two if more than one person works in the kitchen) one narrow bladed butcher knife, one bread knife, one spatula (a limber-bladed knife) and possibly one slicing-knife make a good assortment for most purposes. The steel should extend through the center of the handle and be held in place by at least two or three rivets. Otherwise the blade loosens from the cement in which it is set and the knife is not good.

To Mend Books

KEEP a roll of passepartout picture binding to mend the backs of books. It comes in different shades and, as it is gummed, it is easy to use. All books that are cracked at the back can be reinforced very easily.—E. H. F., N. Y.

"Improve Your New Home With Large Shade Trees"

THE owners of many new homes have wished that they could select big trees from the woods and move them with all their glory to the yard. This is possible if a little care is used. Trees from three to five inches in diameter and larger may be moved easily, and with a good chance of success.

After selecting a well shaped tree of the desired size the new home should be prepared to receive it. This is done by digging a hole in the yard. The size of the hole will vary with the size of the tree. A width of six feet by four feet deep is generally sufficient for large trees. The tree is best moved when the ground is frozen. Be sure that a ball of earth be kept around the roots, and the roots should be disturbed as little as possible. The ball of dirt insures this and also serves to anchor the tree in its new location. The earth ball should be from four to six feet in diameter and at least two feet in depth.

The tree should be pruned before putting it into place. In doing this the natural shape should be preserved. This may be done by removing the useless limbs, and cutting the others back to good branches. It is important that the top be pruned rather severely so as to balance the roots which are largely cut off in digging.

When setting the tree dirt should be well packed around the ball of roots. As the dirt thaws, water should be poured on the packed soil and more earth filled in when necessary. Doing this every time will pack the ground solidly around the roots of the newly set tree. The tree should be well braced until it gets well established.

Crisp Pickled Cucumbers

AN excellent process for pickling cucumbers is this: Use one gallon good vinegar, one cup of salt, one cup of ground mustard, one cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of ground spices. Mix the ingredients and pour over the cucumbers in quart glass jars and seal. No heat is required. These pickles keep well and are very crisp. Use only small sized cucumbers.—E. D., Tenn.

These are good, snappy, tart pickles. If you like sweetish pickles add a small amount of sugar. In case the small may be used although they are never so pickles are lacking, sliced large cucumbers desirable for the choicest pickles.

Peach Preserves

PREPARE peaches as for canning, weigh the fruit and add as much sugar by weight with water to about half cover, boil till peaches are tender. Remove from syrup then boil syrup rapidly until quite thick, then put peaches back in and cook fifteen minutes longer or until fruit is clear. Can and seal. This makes a beautiful product, the fruit in whole pieces or halves and as clear as crystal.—E. D., Tenn.

If the peaches do not clear before the syrup is quite thick, a small amount of water may be added. Otherwise it may not be necessary to boil down the syrup because it is very thick.

Cucumbers and Cucumber Pickles My Best Paying Pin Money Crop

LAST year from 12 hills of cucumbers I picked over 10 bushels for selling in a green state for pickling purposes to neighbors and some few to market. My main market is mostly right at home. They brought anywhere from 25 to 35 cents per peck, according to how early I had them in the summer and how late in the fall, as early and late vegetables always sell better than those in mid-summer. I also planted a few hills about July 1st to come in especially for early and late fall pickling. I find that fall cucumbers sell better than those planted

in the spring and sold during the summer. I also find a ready sale for them after being pickled when I have any to dispose of. These are sold for 75c per half gallon and \$1.25 per gallon, as these are all seasoned and ready to eat.

I also put up some in brine in large kegs or half barrels, which sell readily during the winter at 50c per peck for pickling. Always have the brine strong enough to float an egg if you wish them to keep well and be of firm nature. (Editor's note: not less than 1 2/3 cups salt per gallon of water). I find cucumbers are easily grown, heavy yielders and are good sellers at any season in any shape or form. I want to plant quite a few the coming July for fall use.—Mrs. V. H. S., Va.

What Happened at the World's Poultry Congress

(Continued from page 15)

project, outlined by Dr. F. A. Laird, state veterinarian, was showing some promise, Dr. Laird laid particular stress on the sanitary measures accompanying the rais-

ing of the chicks from tested stock.

In rearing and brooding chicks, Prof. R. N. Jones of Connecticut laid particular stress upon cleanliness. Clean chicks, clean incubators, clean brooderhouses, clean ground, clean litter, clean feed, clean management and clean laying houses were the eight points in the Connecticut program. A survey of a large number of poultry farms proved the wisdom of the cleanliness program. Those farmers neglecting one or more of the various items in the program had their egg production reduced and mortality increased.

Market Information Needed

In discussion of various marketing topics the demand for more information about market supplies and conditions was stressed and of equal importance was the standardization of the product. To the standardization of eggs was credited part of the increased consumption of eggs per capita in Canada. Led by the cooperative marketing associations of the western prairie states this movement is assuming great importance. On the Pacific Coast it has been the salvation of the egg producer, while various efforts are being made throughout the eastern states to

establish poultry and egg cooperatives.

Considerable time was also devoted to a discussion of the changes in poultry and egg production which have occurred since the days of the commercial hatchery, early hatching of chicks, early finished broilers and early laying pullets. The storage season for eggs has changed completely, the market for broilers has advanced from Labor Day to Easter, and the culling of laying hens has made a year around fresh poultry market compared with a three months market in the fall as formerly.

Thus ends our comparatively brief review of the greatest poultry meeting ever held. The review is brief compared to the many things seen and heard and we apologize for its sketchiness.

A tablespoonful of corn syrup or a pinch of cream of tartar in fudge or frosting helps to keep it smooth and creamy.

* * *

It pays to put new washers in faucets as soon as they begin to drip; wash basins and sinks will become stained if the dripping continues.

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Write today for our illustrated "Store News Fall Catalogue."

IT was incredible to sit there in a ham-mock-chair under the African stars, outside this man's tents, a whiskey-and-soda in my hand and a cheroot in my mouth, and hear him tell how he had taken our Zinderneuf story to Brandon Abbas!

I think I was soon past wonder and all power to feel astonishment.

What did strike me and what did give me endless food for speculation, from then until I saw her, was his account of how Aunt Patricia had received his incredible news. Apparently she did not seem even to want to get the wretched jewel back. Her attitude had puzzled Lawrence, and it puzzled me as he described it. . . .

When Lawrence had finished his tale he gave me much Brandon Abbas news.

Sir Hector Brandon was dead. He had died miserably, alone in Kashmir, of cholera—his servants and coolies having fled as soon as the disease was recognised for what it was.

The Chaplain had died of what was apparently a paralytic stroke. Claudia had married one of the richest men in England, nearly old enough to be her grandfather.

Augustus, always a poor horseman, had fallen off his hunter and been dragged until he was very dead indeed.

Isobel was quite well. No, she had not married. How long was it since Mr. Lawrence had heard from Lady Brandon? Oh, quite recently, only a month or so ago. She wrote more frequently nowadays. Seemed to have no one to turn to for advice, now the Chaplain was dead. . . .

Isobel was well and unmarried! (I was conscious that I was breathing more freely and my heart functioning more regularly than it had done since this grave austere official had mentioned Claudia's marriage.) . . .

And so Aunt Patricia knew! Yet what did she know after all? Merely that Michael professed and confessed to be the single-handed thief of the "Blue Water," and that he, and he alone, was to blame. . . .

Did she yet know the truth as to the theft?

* * *

I had been feeling horribly ill for some time, and now I collapsed altogether with a combination of malarial fever and dysentery—that ill-omened union after

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

whose attack a man is never quite the same again.

Had I been Lawrence's own son, he could not have done more for me, and the Government doctor, who came post-haste by rail and horse, was splendid.

George Lawrence was with me, having sworn not to let me out of his sight until he had delivered me safe and sound at Brandon Abbas.

And so, one day, I found myself on the deck of a steamer breathing glorious sea-air, and looking back upon the receding coast of horrible Africa, and al-

ed, can imagine something of what I felt as I walked to the Bower, which she had elected to be our meeting-place rather than a railway-platform, or a steamer's deck.

Well, joy does not kill, or I should not have survived that hour. Aunt Patricia was coldly kind, at first.

I was made to feel that she had sent for me one day, and I had refused to come, and had further disobeyed her by leaving the house, against her expressed desires!

After lunch, in the drawing-room, the

Another Great Story Coming

THIS installment brings BEAU GESTE to an end,—one of the greatest stories of modern times. It was a little hard to get it started, but those of you who read it all the way through know the reason why millions of copies of BEAU GESTE were sold both in this country and in Europe, and also why it made one of the greatest motion pictures.

We have been busy for weeks selecting another great story for our readers. We have finally narrowed the choice down to two or three, and will make the announcement next week, and possibly run the first installment. Anyway you may look for it soon. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST takes much pride in selecting and publishing outstanding serial stories by authors known and loved the world over, and we choose these stories with special regard to what farm people like to read, and of a standard of quality and cleanness that all of our folks are glad to welcome into the family circle. Look for our first installment, or at least the announcement next week.—The Editors.

most too weak to keep my eyes from watering and my throat from swelling, as I realised that I was leaving behind me all that was mortal of two of the best and finest men that ever lived—my brothers, Michael and Digby. Also two more of the finest men of a different kind, Hank and Buddy, possibly alive, probably dead (for no word had come to Kano)—and, but for Isobel, I should have wished that I were dead too.

But I was glad to be alive, and in my selfishness let my joy lay balm upon my grief for my brothers and my friends—for in my pocket were cables from Isobel, cables dispatched as soon as Lawrence's letter reached Brandon Abbas, announcing my appearance in Nigeria, and the deaths of Michael and Digby.

* * *

I will not write of my meeting with her. Those who love, or ever have lov-

room from which the "Blue Water" had disappeared, I gave her, in the presence of Isobel and George Lawrence, the letter and packet that had been Michael's charge to me.

She opened the letter first and read it, and then read aloud in a clear and steady voice:

"My most dear and admired Aunt Patricia,

When you get this, I shall be dead, and when you have read it I shall be forgiven, I hope, for I did what I thought was best, and what would, in a small measure repay you for some of your great goodness to me and my brothers.

My dear Aunt, I knew you had SOLD the 'Blue Water' to the Maharajah (for the benefit of the tenants and the estate), and I knew you must DREAD the return of Sir Hector, and his discovery of the fact, sooner or later.

I WAS INSIDE ONE OF THE SUITS OF ARMOUR when you handed the 'Blue Water' over to the vizier or agent of the Maharajah. I heard everything, and when once you had said what you said and I had heard it—it was pointless for me to confess that I knew—but when I found that

you had HAD A DUPLICATE MADE, I thought what a splendid thing it would be if only we HAD A BURGLARY and the 'Blue Water' substitute were stolen! The thieves would be nicely done in the eye, and your sale of the stone WOULD NEVER BE DISCOVERED by SIR HECTOR. Had I known how to get into the Priests' Hole and open the safe, I would have burgled it for you.

Then Sir Hector's letter came, announcing his return, and I knew that things were desperate and the matter URGENT. So I spirited away that clever piece of glass or quartz or whatever it is, and I herewith return it (with apologies). I NEARLY put it back after all, the same night, but I'm glad I didn't. (Tell John this.)

Now I do beg and pray to LET SIR HECTOR GO ON THINKING THAT I AM A COMMON THIEF AND STOLE THE 'BLUE WATER'—or all this bother that everybody has had will be all for nothing, and I shall have failed to shield you from trouble and annoyance.

If it is not impertinent, may I say that I think you were absolutely right to sell it, and that the value is a jolly sight better applied to the health and happiness of the tenants and villagers and to the productivity of the farms, than locked up in a safe in the form of a shining stone that is of no earthly benefit to anyone.

It nearly made me regret what I had done, when those asses, Digby and John, had the cheek to bolt too. Honestly, it never occurred to me that they would do anything so silly. But I suppose it is selfish of me to want all the blame and all the fun and pleasure of doing a little job for you.

I do so hope that all has gone well and turned out as I planned. I BET UNCLE HECTOR WAS SICK!

Well, my dear Aunt, I can only pray that I have helped you a little.

With sincerest gratitude for all you have done for us,

Your loving and admiring nephew,
"BEAU" GESTE.

"A beau geste, indeed," said Aunt Patricia, and for the only time in my life, I saw her put her handkerchief to her eyes.

* * *

Extract from a letter from George Lawrence, Esq., C.M.G., of His Majesty's Nigerian Civil Service, to Colonel Henri de Beaujolais, Colonel of Spahis, XIXth (African) Army Corps:

"... And so that is the other side of the story, my friend. Alas, for those two splendid boys, Michael and Digby Geste. . .

And the remaining piece of news is that I do most sincerely hope that you will be able to come over to England in June.

You are the best man I know, Jolly, and I want you to be my Best Man, a desire shared by Lady Brandon.

Fancy, old cabbage, after more than thirty years of devotion! . . . I feel like a boy! And that fine boy, John, is going to marry the 'so beautiful child' whom you remembered. Lady Brandon is being a fairy godmother to them, indeed. I think she feels she is somehow doing something for Michael by smoothing their path so. . . ."

THE END.

A Visit to a Great Feed Mill

(Continued from page 14)

some of them have taken in the past. Keeping feed prices at the lowest possible minimum is good long time business practice on the part of manufacturers and dealers for it helps to maintain a permanent and successful dairy industry.

What About Home Mixing?

Another feed problem that every farmer considers at one time or another is that of home mixing. This question is closely tied up with the problem of supplementing the grain ration with home grown grains and with good roughage. There are certain dairymen, exact and painstaking in their methods, good students of dairy feeding, who make home mixing pay, but with the rank and file it does not pay.

One may buy the ingredients and mix them often at a considerable saving over buying of mixed feed, but the answer as to whether there was a real saving cannot be determined except by the cow or the hen after records have been taken on the results. If the farmer can always get uniform ingredients so as to make up the same mixed feed each time with little variation, if he is willing to shovel over his mixture time and again, if he is willing to go to all of the bother to put a really good feed together each time, he probably will be well paid for his work, some of the time at least. The trouble is with the great majority, we are not willing and often do not have the time to go to the necessary trouble and pains of mixing the feed at home, it is not always

possible to get the ingredients, especially good quality ingredients, and the result is that the cows or the hens get a varying mixture which is sure to show up in poor results. I do not want to be misunderstood. I believe in home mixing under the right conditions, but I have come to the conclusion that it is not practical on many farms.

The growing practice of raising more home grown grains somewhat alters the home mixing question. Where oats, peas, barley and other grain can be grown on a dairy farm at a profit, they should be, and it is then necessary for the farmer to figure the right method of combining these feeds with purchased feed into a right ration. A mistake can very easily be made whereby all the profit from such a practice can be offset by lack of good results from the animals. It is here that dairymen need the very best advice available, and it would seem to me that the manufacturers and feed dealers need to give more consideration to adapting their feeds to the increasing number of farmers who are growing some grain at home for feeding purposes.

A dairy feed, as every dairyman knows, needs variation also in accordance with the kind of roughage fed the cow. Some manufacturers have already made it possible for farmers to buy the right mixture to fit the kind of roughage that they have. Good silage with alfalfa or clover hay requires less grain and this dairy feed

can be much lower in protein content. In fact, many good feeders are feeding much lower protein mixtures than formerly anyway.

Get Credit at the Bank

Any discussion of the feed problem is not complete without saying something about obtaining credit from the feed dealer. The whole system of modern business operates against the man who pays cash, and no system is fair that forces the cash buyer to pay the same price for his feed—or for any other product for that matter—that the other fellow pays who has short or long time credit. The place to obtain credit is at the bank and most farmers can now obtain such credit if they really make the effort and if they will furnish the bank with the proper credit statement of their assets and liabilities. The most the bank charges is six per cent for the use of the money, but no feed dealer, no matter how conscientious he may be or how hard he may try, can afford to grant credit for less than ten or twelve per cent. If the farmer cannot get credit at the bank and still insists upon being carried by the feed dealer, then certainly every dealer should have a system whereby the man who pays cash gets the benefit of it.

A word might be said also for quantity buying. The man with a sizable dairy who studies his markets and each year purchases his feed several months in ad-

vance probably comes out ahead in the long run. Although there are quite a few exceptions when he guesses wrong.

Finally, as an ideal for the whole dairy industry, I like to look forward to the time when the feed manufacturers and dealers, the milk dealers, the cooperative organizations interested in the industry, and the dairymen themselves will all recognize that all are mutual partners in this great modern business of producing and marketing dairy products and that no partner can suffer for any length of time without injury to the whole industry.

Already I see considerable progress toward this ideal. Mutual problems are understood and recognized infinitely more than they were even ten years ago, and when this viewpoint is generally recognized by all, there will be little effort on the part of some to profit unjustly at the expense of others, and the feed manufacturers and dealer, the cooperative organization, the milk buyers, and the dairymen themselves, who run their business on a business basis and render real service, will prosper.

"Lime, judiciously used, aids wonderfully in the growing of legumes, and legumes help to make better corn, wheat, potatoes, hay and oats. In these times of high labor costs and low prices for farm products, it is desirable to let lime do its part in increasing acre yields."—New Jersey Agr. Expt. Station.

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Miscellaneous

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MARRIED MAN wants year around position as automobile or tractor mechanic. Best of references. Write **BOX 432**, c/o **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Miscellaneous

CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED. College Inspected. Variety—Honor, White, improved selection of Dawson's Golden Chaff. No cockle. **JONES & WILSON**, Hall, N. Y.

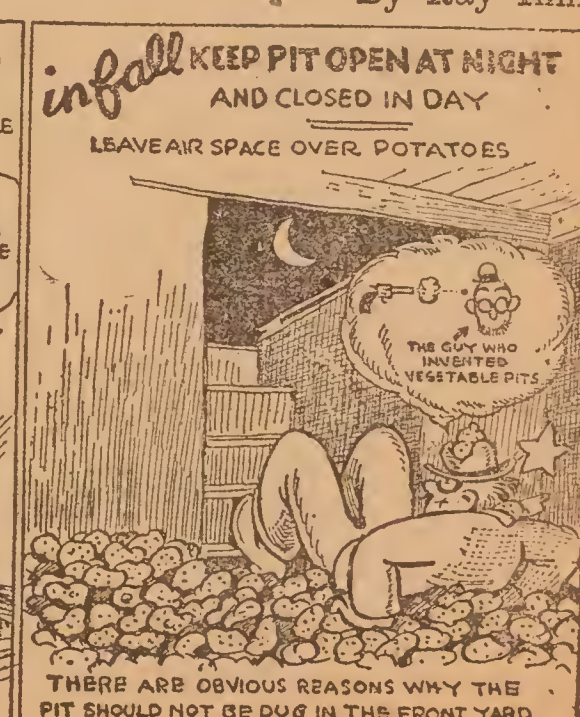
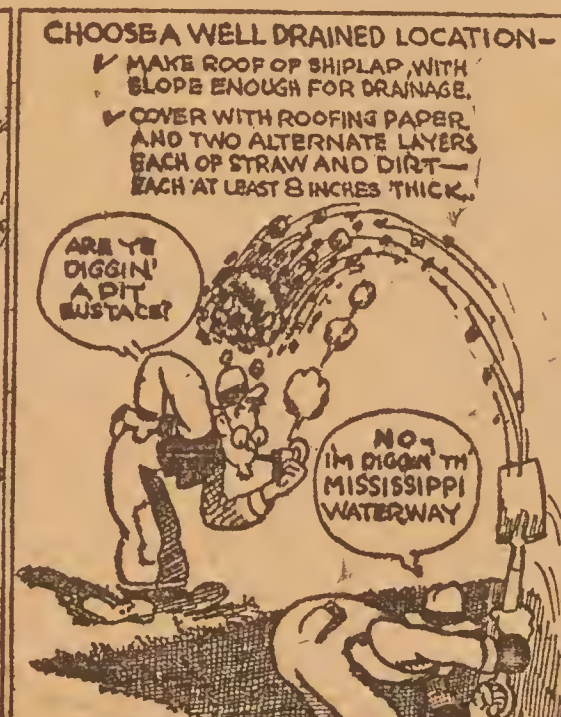
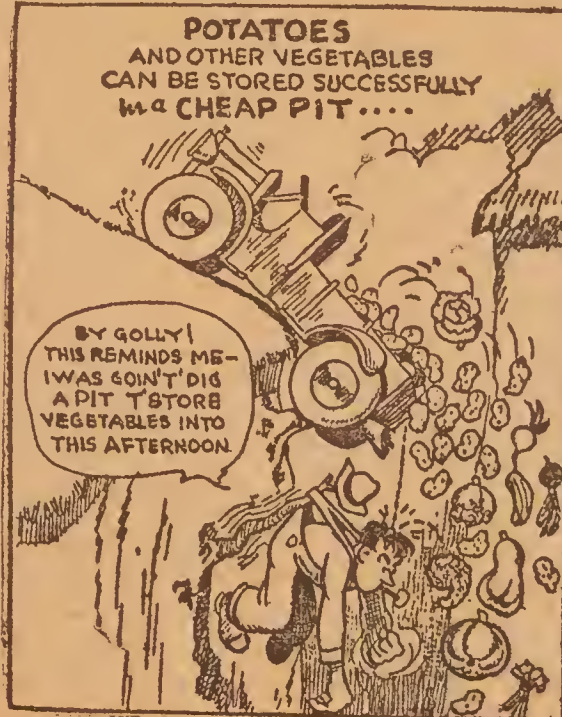
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STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting also Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, Tulips for August and Fall planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. **HARRY E. SQUIRES**, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER \$5.00 brings big roll 45 feet long and 36 inches wide. Samples and Book, "Feeding for Eggs," free. Catalog showing uses, on request. If your dealer does not have it, order direct from us.

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or thoroughpin promptly with Absorbine. It is penetrating but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Write for valuable horse book 4-S free. A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spavin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

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Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
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Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks

Place your order now for Fall and Winter hatched chicks. Husky, Pure Bred Stock. We hatch all year around. Twelve varieties. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
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CLASSIFIED ADS

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PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 \$1.75. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SMOKING OFFER: Five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; twenty \$2.50; pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Kentucky.

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SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN, for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

Our Boys and Girls

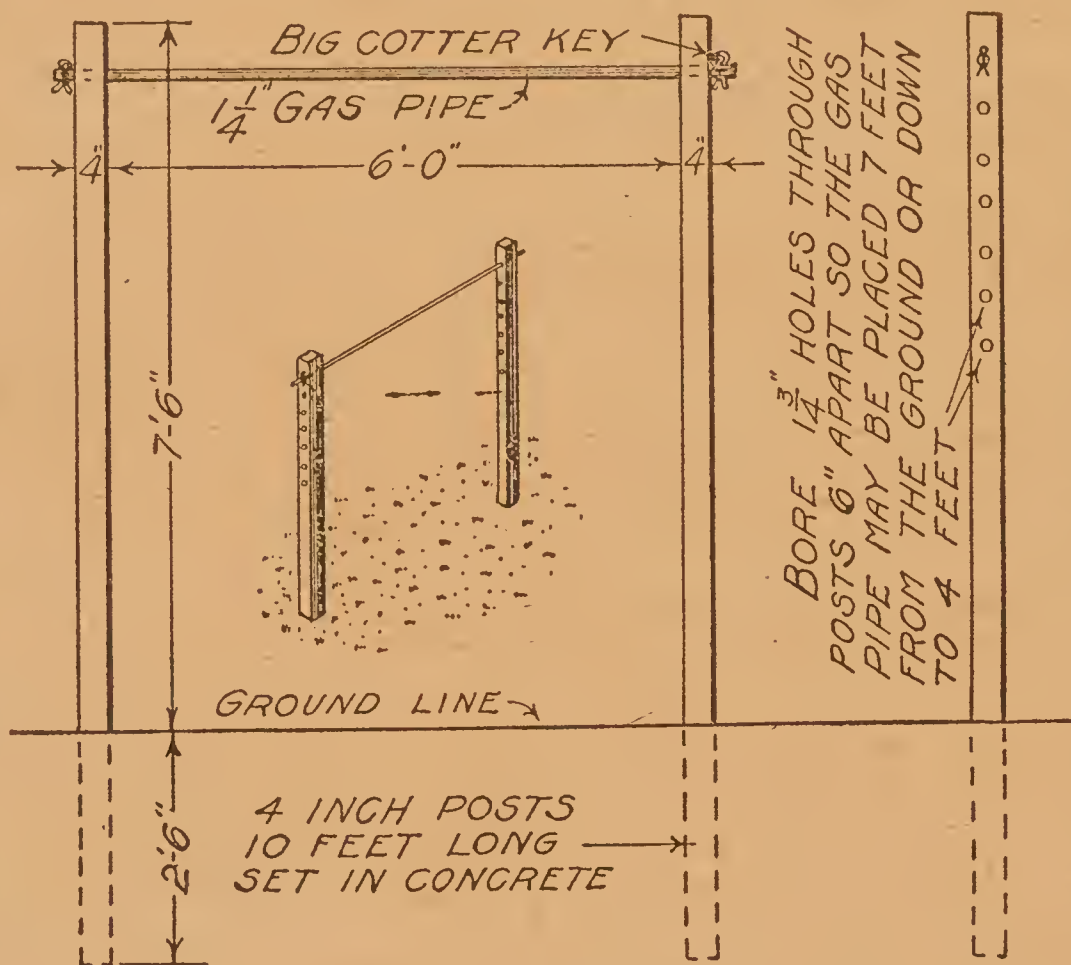
How to Make a Horizontal Bar---Lone Scout Letters

It has been a long time since any of her little nieces and nephews wrote to Aunt Janet, and she misses it too. She has been getting plenty of letters from her grown-up relatives, but now she would like the young ones to write and tell her what poem they like best. Perhaps some of them write verses themselves—we had one lovely poem from a twelve-year old boy. Anyhow write to Aunt Janet and tell the name of your

unnecessary nails and pad the side of the box that is to be used for the top of the table with several thicknesses of blotting paper and the front and ends cover with cretonne curtains. Choose colors to match the wall paper in the room. Cover the blotting paper pad with a white cloth cover. Next is a mirror. An old one may be used. Remove the old paint and varnish and paint with white enamel. Hang the mirror above

possible then shouts "Red Light," and turns around quickly. While he is counting, the other players can run toward him, but as soon as he says "Red Light," they must stop and must not move while he is looking at them. If he sees a player move, he sends him back to the starting line to begin again. Then he turns round, and the game proceeds as before. The first player to reach the line on which "it" is standing, wins the game, and may be "it" next time.

How To Make A Horizontal Bar



—Reproduced from the Cornell Rural School Leaflet.

From this drawing any boy can easily make this horizontal bar. It will give you and your friends a lot of fun and you can learn to do tricks on it and can show the other fellows how it is done.

favorite poem and give at least one stanza from it.

Here is a little poem that children everywhere enjoy. You will like it too.

MY SHADOW

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow—
Not all like proper children, which is always very slow;
For he sometime shoots up taller like an india rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play,
And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way.
He says so close beside me, he's a coward, you can see;
I'd think shame to stick to nursie as that shadow sticks to me.

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an arant sleepy-head,
Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Little Girl's Dressing Table

A NEW piece of furniture that any little girl would be proud to possess is very cheaply and easily made at home. It is a dressing table made of a box three feet long, about a foot deep and two and a half feet wide. Remove all

at the proper height. This completes the dressing table which will be greatly admired by all little girls and it is indeed a thing of beauty, well worth the small cost and labor required to make it.—E. D., Tenn.

A Game to Play

ONE player is chosen to be "it," and stands at the extreme end of the field or room, with his back toward the center. The other players group at the opposite end. The one who is "it" counts to ten as rapidly and clearly as

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Brother Scouts:

Hello Boys! How did I find you? I saw the smoke from your camp fire and smelled the hot dogs roasting.

I have been a Scout since February. I heard that they were going to discontinue the scout page in American Agriculturist but I hope they will not. That is the first thing I look for when I get hold of the paper.

I have passed the first three degrees. We have had a meeting Friday night. There is going to be a field day near here next Saturday afternoon. We have got up a ball team from our troop and are going to play baseball there. There is going to be racing, jumping and swimming also. We are going to practice playing ball tonight.

I live on a farm of one hundred twenty-five acres. It is inhabited by nineteen head of cattle, four horses, three pigs, a rabbit and about three hundred chickens. I like farm life because it is quiet and peaceful.

I have a brother that is also a scout. He is seventeen and I am only fifteen. He has a twenty-two Winchester rifle which kills much game. I am planning on starting to go to High School in September.

If this letter gets as far as the Editor, I will be thankful. Come on Scouts, tune up your pen and write a letter.

Hurrah for Scouting!

HAROLD E. KEECH (10 points)

R. F. D. 2, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Lone Scouts and Editor:

I am writing this letter to report my progress in My Lone Scout work. I am only a recruit so I have not got very far as yet. I sent a letter to Mr. Cosline asking about the Lone Scouts and the American Agriculturist Tribe. He sent me an application blank and information about the Scouts. I signed and returned the blank and received my handbook, badge and certificate in about a week. After reading the handbook I sent for my first degree book but I have not received it yet, so I can not go ahead much until I get it.

Every time I pin my badge on my jacket pocket I feel mighty proud of it. I carry my membership certificate all the time, but do not wear my badge very much for fear of losing it.

I have a working model of a slate quarry, about a quarter of a mile from my house, with which blocks of stone weighing fifty or seventy-five pounds can be lifted out of the pit. Perhaps I will send working drawings of it to the "Lone Scout Magazine" later on and I have some photos which I am sending along too. At present I am putting in a water wheel in a small creek near my house.

I think I can start a tribe among the fellows who live around here but I have not had time to go around and get recruits yet. If I can start one I will write about it when we get it going good.

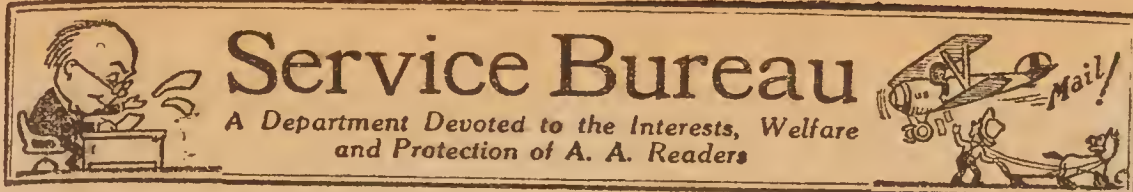
If we show pep enough to justify our page, the Editor will probably keep on printing it. I wish some Lone Scouts would write to me.

C. A. SIMPSON (10 points)

L. S. No. 106906,
Hartford, N. Y.



The New York State Group at the First National 4-H Club Camp at Washington. Left to right: Professor W. J. Wright, State Leader; Miss Mildred Stevens, Assistant State Leader; Charles Goodwin, Chenango County, Eleanor Cleveland, Ontario County, Professor G. O. Hall, Camp Director; Mary Robinson, Otsego County; and Franklin Reddout, Onondaga County.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Why Take Chances Like This?

I received a postcard from George Thurm, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for eggs to be shipped to him. They pay 6c more a dozen than they do where I send. Please let me know if they are all right to ship to.

THE above-mentioned concern is not licensed and bonded by the New York State Dept. of Agriculture & Markets. Furthermore it is not listed in any of the recognized trade guides, and accordingly the Service Bureau can do nothing but warn our subscriber of the facts. We are particularly curious to know how this concern can offer six cents more a dozen than the other houses in the trade. We have heard the same argument before, but most of them that have promised a premium

Chicken Thief Reward Unexpected

RECEIVED your check for \$33.33 as my reward for the capture and conviction of the chicken thief, and certainly thank you and your co-workers very much for the help and interest you took in the case, and especially Mr. Morgenthau. I think he is very generous in his rewards as I certainly did not expect to receive any reward but it was very much appreciated by us. I was so very glad that I could help to convict the thief.

I have not made up my mind what I shall do with the reward as yet but I assure you I shall use it for the very best profit and happiness of my family.

WALTER HEWITT,
R. D. No. 1, Woodstown, N. J.

over the market have quietly disappeared over night, leaving the farmer holding the bag. Big chances always entail big risks.

Do Not Sign Auto Service Contract Hurriedly

IT is reported that the National Automobile Service Corporation is conducting a campaign in South Jersey. We have received a number of requests for information concerning this and similar organizations. The company claims to offer discounts on gasoline and towing service, as well as other special inducements. Those who sign a contract should understand clearly what is stated in the contract. If you are undecided, write the Service Bureau first.

These auto service corporations are numerous, and they have been mentioned a great many times in the Service Bureau columns. Most of the trouble that folks have had with them, it is our experience, is that they did not thoroughly understand the contract, signed it, and then wanted to withdraw. The last time we had occasion to write these people, was at the request of a New Jersey reader who had paid down part of the fee and then changed his mind. The company wrote they would return the money if our subscriber was dissatisfied. Most of these "service companies" refuse to do as much. Once they get the money in their hands, it stays. Therefore, use caution in signing contracts.

Liability of Person Driving Cows Along Highway

If a man drives twenty-five to thirty cows to and from pasture along the highway night and morning, with one person to drive them, is he responsible for damage done to crops along the road by the cows? The fields are not fenced but are outside the road line. I would be very much obliged if you could tell me the law in regard to this.

WE referred this question to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, with the following information forthcoming:

"The question of liability of a person driving animals along a highway is set

forth in a Court of Appeals decision reported in Wood v. Snider, 187 New York, page 28. The gist of the decision is as follows:

"A person lawfully driving domestic animals along a public highway, who exercises due care in so doing, is not liable for injuries which they do by escaping from his control upon lands abutting upon the highway, if the animals are pursued and promptly removed."

Leave This Alone

I have been corresponding with a company in Ohio that has women doing embroidery work for them. They guarantee to pay them, but they do not say how much they pay them, saying the rates depend on neatness and quality of work. It must be such that it can be disposed of at a fair profit to the company. What do you say?

ALL we have to say is "leave it alone". That is the great trouble with all of these home-work schemes. The man, who pays you, is sole judge and jury and you take what he feels like giving you. Naturally he is not going to give you a cent more than he possibly can get away with, consequently you take precious little, if anything at all. If the experience of hundreds of others is worth anything to you, do not bother with it.

A School, Not An Employment Agency

I saw an "ad" of the Globe Institute of Denver, Colorado, offering men and women Government positions as forest rangers, city or rural carriers, etc. Do you know anything about this concern?

THE Globe Institute does not hire anybody for Government positions. They give a correspondence course that is supposed to be sufficient to prepare one for examinations for these positions. They can guarantee no one a position. That is solely up to the individual's ability to pass the exams.

Look Out for This

An agent came to my house on July 18 representing the National Style Kraft Tailoring Company of 525 Broadway, New York City. He was taking orders for ladies and gentlemen's clothes. He had a book of samples with him and we selected any material that we wished. He took our measurements. The suits were priced at \$17.50 or if you ordered 2 suits it would be \$29.50 and purchasers were to deposit \$5 on account for each suit ordered. Agent said that he or other salesman would deliver the clothing and if there was anything to be done on them, they would do it.

My husband and sons ordered suits and paid \$15 on deposit. Within a few days we received cards from the T. O. Door Co., 21 West Third Street, N. Y., acknowledging the receipt of three orders for suits, (there were four ordered), and said they would ship them soon. On July 25 agent came through again and on that day we

Service Bureau Report for July, 1927

Claims Adjusted Involving Cash Transactions

Mrs. R. C. Hoover, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.	\$ 8.40
Henry Chapin, Fly Creek, Otsego County, N. Y.	7.70
Mrs. F. P. Robertson, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y.	4.48
Frank J. Krug, W. Albany, Albany County, N. Y.	12.50
Roy Roof, Rummerville, Bradford County, Pa.	22.50
Mrs. R. J. Hewett, Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Jay Westfall, Guilderland Center, Albany Co., N. Y.	25.00
Claude May, East Freetown, Cortland County, N. Y.	20.00
A. D. Saunders, Gilbertsville, Otsego County, N. Y.	6.59
L. H. Wormuth, Merrickville, Delaware County, N. Y.	217.23
Charles E. Vavricka, New Hampton, Orange Co., N. Y.	13.00
William S. Agne, Norway, Herkimer County, N. Y.	35.00
Mrs. Ethel Wilson, Fordyce, Greene County, Pa.	2.25
Mrs. H. L. Crans, Dundee, Yates County, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Virginia D. Buckman, Furlong, Bucks County, Pa.	4.28
William T. Tipping, Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa.	25.00
Mrs. A. E. Oliver, Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pa.	3.00
	\$412.93

gave him another order for three ladies coats and one Gentleman's overcoat, and paid \$20 on deposit and balance of \$28 was to be paid as soon as goods were delivered if same were satisfactory. There was to be no parcel post charges on this order. But one morning our rural carrier brought a box, C. O. D. and I paid the charge and suit was as ordered but needed an altering. Following day one more came. I paid C. O. D. charges on it but it was not satisfactory at all. It did not fit and was not the color or material ordered. Finally another suit and an overcoat came. But I did not accept them. They are still at the post office. We cannot open them or look at them and feel that we have been swindled out of a good deal of money, \$35 on deposits and \$25 on C. O. D. charges and then not be able to make use of the clothes. On the last order that of the coats, the company never even sent us word of receiving orders for them but of course they did, because the overcoat orders were sent the same day and it is at the post office.

Our neighbor was also stung. He paid \$20 on

Promptness Appreciated

Necla, N. Y., July 19, 1927
I received a check for \$1,000.00 for the accident insurance my son carried. I mailed the papers to the Company the 9th of July and received the check July 14th. It was exceedingly prompt and greatly appreciated.

Nearly the whole community here are insured in the Company and all have great praise for your paper and the insurance.

Thanking you, I am
Most sincerely yours,
PHOEBE WILSON.

Barneveld, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank both the North American Accident Insurance Company and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the check of \$130.00 received July 17th. Because of my mistake in the application there was some delay in payment, but as soon as the A. A. found this out they had it straightened out very quickly. Thanks to the A. A. and their agent who insured me, as this is the only insurance I carry.

Sincerely yours,
FRANCIS S. MANGAN.

Waverly, N. Y.

Through American Agriculturist we wish to thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for their settlement on the accidental death of our husband and father, who died May 14th from injuries received in an automobile accident April 23rd. We also wish to thank you for your kind letter of sympathy that we received with the check.

MRS. LOTTIE HOTALEN
AND SON WESLEY.

Great Barrington, Mass.

I wish to thank you for the (\$70.00) draft I received in payment for injuries received in auto accident. I secured my insurance with a subscription for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and consider not only the policy as one of the best for the money, but the AGRICULTURIST as one of the best farm papers.

ELBERT DRUMM.

deposits for a suit and a dress and the suit has come but not as ordered and they have never received a card for the dress order.

We are wondering if there are any companies by the name of the National Style Kraft Company and if there is why the T. O. Door Company sent out the order.

IN all we have three complaints relative to the National Style Kraft Tailoring Company. It appears that these people work the country taking orders and then turn the orders over to another company which actually makes the garments. Apparently they do a very poor job of it. We are publishing our subscriber's letter for the information of others. When this company has satisfactorily adjusted the complaints we will give them due credit in these columns but until then we believe that our readers should be on the watch that they do not suffer the same experience.

Egg Dealer Disappears

MEMBERS of the egg trade are looking for J. S. Whalen, who operated the Colonial Egg Farm at West Orange, N. J. Whalen had been in business about one year and peddled eggs through that district. He sold out a short time ago to a man named Schwartz and owed the trade \$2,000. His creditors have not heard from him since. The Produce Packer.

A Word of Appreciation

WE just want to say a word for your good old paper we all enjoyed.

We had a good laugh over the poem in a recent A. A. written by George Duff, and also the Service Bureau is a wonderful protection, that alone is worth the price of the paper, we always read it. Wish you all the very best of health and everything that is good. Thank you.—A. A. H.

your next Winters heat



If your farm home was only half warm last year, be sure to go into your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store and inspect one of the new kinds of parlor furnaces. With the air circulating system of these new and modern heating plants you can keep your whole house warm from one room instead of just having a little heat in one room, as the old-fashioned stove gave. This new kind of heating plant has many advantages in the farm home that has no basement, for it will burn almost any kind of fuel, and make an additional fine piece of furniture that is attractive to the eye as well as satisfying and practical. Ask your "tag" store man for a demonstration.

Handy for Fall

Portable oil or kerosene stoves are a wonderful help in cool fall days. The new kinds give out enough heat to take the chill off a bedroom, bathroom or dining room, and they cost almost nothing to operate. Their cost is so small that you can hardly afford to be without one if you value your health and comfort.

Take all your heating problems to the "Farm Service" Hardware Store. You will get real help, the very best of equipment, and save money. See him before you buy.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



650,000 Satisfied Customers

W.S. DEWING
President

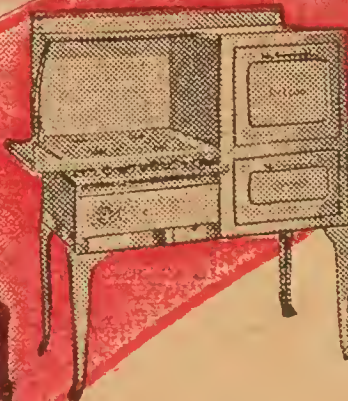


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650,000 customers—one out of every 35 families in the United States. They are not only Kalamazoo customers—they are satisfied Kalamazoo customers. That's the important thing—satisfied customers. And think of this: they are increasing at the tremendous rate of more than 50,000 new customers a year. Could anything more clearly or concisely prove Kalamazoo quality! Could anything more convincingly or conclusively prove

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This new FREE book tells you how you make a double saving on Kalamazoo furnaces. First it saves you 1/3 to 1/2 on the price of the furnace itself. Secondly, it illustrates how you save the cost of installation by following Kalamazoo FREE plans and FREE service. Thousands of Kalamazoo owners have put up their furnaces themselves.

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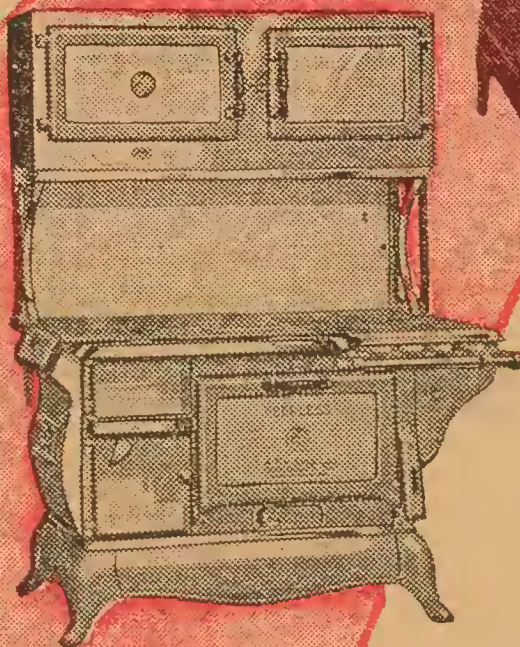
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bination
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Hot Balst, improved fire box—more heat from less fuel, a clean fire without smoke or soot. See the latest improvements in warm air furnaces—pipe and pipeless.

200 Styles and Sizes

No matter what you are interested in—gas stoves, coal and wood ranges, combination gas and coal ranges, oil stoves, heating stoves or furnaces (pipe or one-register type)—you will find here exactly what you want. Mail coupon today.

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I put up the furnace in a very short time. I saved from \$80 to \$100 on what it would cost me here. Am more than satisfied.

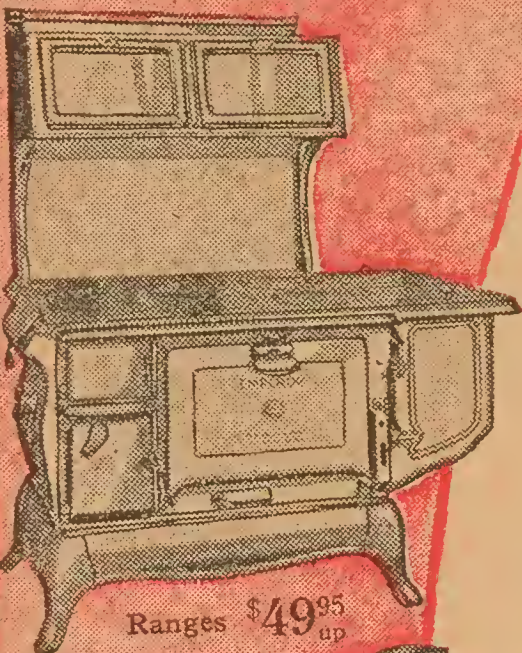
John Fischer, Warren, Pa.

Quality Baker

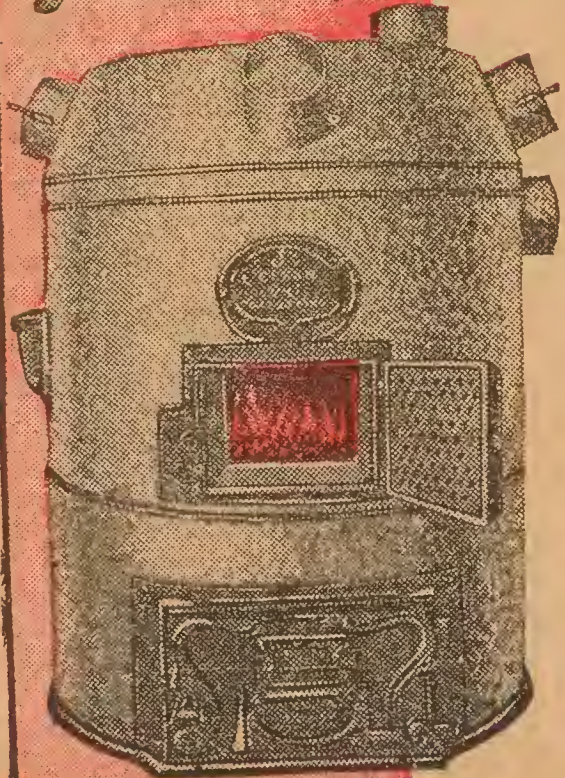
Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing \$175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.

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Are Farmers Raising Too Much?

Perhaps the Trouble Is Too Much of the Wrong Things

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Manss was a member of the War Industries Board during the war. His thoughtful survey of the farm situation and the remedies he suggests are worthy of careful consideration by every farmer and farm leader.

By W. H. MANSS

A SURPLUS is the production of a commodity over and above the demand. This oversupply reduces the price, subjects the seller to terms of the buyer, creates frozen assets and depreciates values.

In this article I purpose to discuss the five-year-average agricultural surplus, which can be prevented. Periodic annual overproduction, due to climatic and other reasons beyond the control of the farmer, will occur and cannot be avoided. It is the cause of another problem which will have to be met in another way, and which is outside the scope of the present article.

Why the agricultural surplus? As a body we farmers have not endeavored to avoid a surplus. We are not functioning as manufacturers or merchants. Our farms are just land, not factories. Our methods too often pre-war. We do not seriously consider the economic changes caused not only by the war but conditions since the war. We seemingly have not dared to make the adjustments necessary to recuperate agriculture.

The war strained almost to the breaking point every known economic law. Peace gave us for a time no surcease. The peace agreement tested men, institutions and nations as no previous peace agreement ever did. Reconstruction presented more business hazards than war activities. The people were demanding materials the war had deprived them of; money was easy; the merchants' shelves were empty; food rations were not limited and orders poured in. We all, farmer, manufacturer, merchant, laborer, banker, went on a producing, selling and buying debauch. Values had no meaning. Drunk with the desire to produce and sell, we disregarded all eco-

nomie compasses and sound business principles. It required but a few years until the merchants' shelves were filled, manufacturers' inventories loaded, money spent, the purchasing mania satisfied and buying suddenly stopped, but, we had accumulated a surplus.

Industry, finance and commerce realized it must readjust itself, difficult though the task was. It immediately decreased production, curtailed business, placed labor on part time, pressed collections, had more frequent interviews with their own organizations and financial institutions, sold surplus inventories at any price the market would pay, enforced economies both in the factory, store and home. If you would know the penalty industry, finance, labor and trade paid for its violation of the law of supply and demand, recall the long list of failures, the heavy liabilities, the financial embarrassment of many heretofore strong corporations the dividends that were passed and the low values many standard stocks reached.

It is questionable whether our nation has adequately appreciated the price agriculture paid for the war's success. Our farmers plowed thousands of acres of pasture land, overthrew agriculture diversification plans that had been started, raised record crops, successfully met the food problem of our people and our allies, in some cases suffered be-

cause of government prices and responded liberally to every Liberty Bond Campaign.

When peace came the world was hungry for the proper foods. Agricultural products brought unprecedented high prices. In Europe especially the hoardings of the people were freely spent for food. Few anticipated that Europe, in order to lessen competition, would center her buying in one commission, which was done. Nor did we take the time, if we had the inclination, to study the situation and realize that in a few years, at most, Europe would return to a normal pre-war agriculture production basis and that exports would rapidly decline and then our forced production would not be in demand. A few of the wiser farmers sensed the situation. Some sold their farms at record high prices, prices no crop could warrant earning a return. Those who purchased at these boom prices mortgaged everything they had, speculation ran wild, and then agricultural prices tobogganed and left us with a surplus and pressing debts. We did not have the foresight or judgment to readjust the situation; and so unmindful of the buyers requirements, we have since persisted in raising large crops as in war times, thus piling up a surplus.

Had we farmers considered ourselves manufacturers we would have followed the example of the other manufacturers. To illustrate: Women wore high shoes in the winter. Fashion then dictated a low winter shoe for women. The sudden change left the merchants and manufacturers with over 5,000,000 pairs of women's high shoes. With no demand the surplus brought what the buyer would pay. The writer knows of one instance where over 50,000 pairs costing \$8.00 per pair were sold for less than \$1.00 per pair. The manufacturer stopped making women's high shoes. Innumerable instances could be cited where the manufacturer and merchant adjusted themselves to the market and

(Continued on page 9)



The effect of modern machinery on increased production is remarkably well illustrated by machines like the husker above which takes the place of dozen of men. With the aid of machinery one Kansas farmer and his two sons works 1920 acres. Last year he grew over 1000 acres of wheat.



Benefits you may be missing

There's one other big factor in low-cost tire mileage besides the quality of the tire.

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If you've been doing business with your local Goodyear dealer you know what we mean.

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Legumes for the Orchard

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

IN this vicinity, the region to the Northwest of Rochester, we are beginning to suffer from dry weather. Growth of late crops, especially cabbage has been checked, and plowing for fall grain is extremely difficult. This condition is however, a very spotted one. I happen to know from friends

By M. C. BURRITT

spraying than these experts, or we are

persuaded to use other materials than the standard recommendations by parties interested in the sale of something, usually to our sorrow. For my part until I have good reasons not to do so, I shall follow the spray service more carefully than ever another year.



M. C. BURRITT.

that there are spots in the fruit belt where it is too wet to work land. Other areas have good moisture and some are dry like this one. It has quite generally been cool and cloudy throughout Western New York this past week and this kind of weather is delaying the ripening of tomatoes and the coloring of fruit. It is hard, too, to cure second cutting alfalfa.

The canning factories will be open here September 1, or a little before, for the canning of tomatoes. This crop which started off very poorly has developed wonderfully well in August and now promises to be a very good one. The only question is will it fully ripen before frosts. It needs warm, bright sunshine. Tomato growers who had real early plants and got fruits for the early local markets this year did exceptionally well, getting from two to four dollars a bushel. Cucumbers and pickles have brought big returns early, also, as the ripening of this crop has been equally slow.

Early Apple Harvest Finished

The harvest of Dutchess apples will be practically completed by September 1. The yield has apparently been a little less than was expected, but the heavy flow to both local and general market during the week of August 22 to 27 has weakened the market considerably. Some lots of this variety were sold just before picking at two dollars for a two and half inch and up pack and \$1.75 for a two and a quarter inch up pack. By the end of the week \$1.25 per bushel was hard to get for the larger size, and local markets had fallen to one dollar or less. There is some tendency to store on the theory that there is an insufficient supply of early apples and that when the main drop of Dutchess is gone prices will rise.

There are very few sales of late fruit as yet because the grower is holding for a big price and the buyer has a growing opinion that the crop will be larger than expected, based on more favorable reports from the Northwest.

The Spray Service Brings Returns

Observation on our county fruit tour and elsewhere make it apparent that many fruit growers will suffer large losses this year because they tried to cut corners by omitting some of the sprays from the spray schedule or used substitutes for the standard recommendations. In almost every case where the standard mixtures of lime sulphur, arsenate of lead and nicotine were used as and when recommended by the spray service men, the fruit is of excellent quality. But whenever sprays were omitted or other materials substituted the change is apparent in defective fruits and injured foliage. The men in charge of the spray service are well trained and informed. They are specialists interested only in controlling orchard insects and diseases. The results of following their advice ought to give us full confidence in them. Many of us, however, get the idea that we know more about

This past week we disced down the sweet clover cover crop in two orchards. It had made wonderful growth, standing from five to eight feet high and, so thick and tangled that one could hardly walk through it. There will be a large amount of organic matter going back into the soil this winter. I am told, however, that this appearance is deceptive as the dry matter content is not so large as it seems. Right alongside of this sweet clover in another section of the orchard we have alfalfa seeded three seasons ago. We will have made three good cuttings of this crop—two have been made already—and I am of the opinion that fully as much dry matter content is not so large as it ground in the case of the alfalfa as in this case of the sweet clover.

Easier to Travel Through Alfalfa

From the standpoint of appearance and convenience in getting around in the orchard there is no doubt about preference, the alfalfa is so much more desirable. The sweet clover has ripened its seed well and should reseed itself for next year without any expense. We have seeded another block of orchard to alfalfa this year and the seed alone cost about four dollars an acre, not to mention labor or preparation of ground and saving. Sweet clover therefore is probably a cheaper covercrop. It may do better under less favorable conditions than alfalfa. In spite of these factors favorable for sweet clover, I personally prefer alfalfa for an orchard crop, because of its permanence, more attractive appearance and convenience.—Hilton, N. Y., August 27.

Cultivate the Canada Thistle

PERSISTENT cultivation of infested ground every week throughout the growing season is one of the most effective means of getting rid of the Canada thistle. This tenacious pest belongs to that group of weeds which spread by underground roots as well as seed and for this reason they are very hard to kill out.

The infested ground should be plowed as early as possible after the green stem and leaves appear above the ground in the spring and double disced once or twice a week during the rest of the season. The sharp discs will cut the roots as they spread underground and cover the stems as they appear above the surface. On small patches the thistles can be controlled, cutting off the new shoots just below the surface of the ground as they appear.

The growing of a crop that is cut several times during the season is very effective in controlling the growth and spread of Canada thistles. Alfalfa is an ideal crop for this purpose. The stems are cut off before going to seed each time they grow up and spread only slowly, if at all, by means of their root system.



"Hello, manager! I want another room! This one is on fire and I can't get to sleep!"—Judge.

Results of State Horseshoe Tournament

William Miller of Delaware County New Barnyard Golf Champion

LAST year's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the State Fair was the greatest ever held before but this year's tournament finished last Tuesday afternoon surpassed all others in every way. 39 counties were represented by contestants against 34 counties last year. Every county that was represented last year sent men this year except three counties.

In the finals Tuesday afternoon, Holzhauer and Miller tied for the championship, each winning four games and losing one. In playing off the tie in one 50 point game, Miller won first place. The large crowd had waited breathlessly the result of every shoe pitched. In the thirty-second inning Miller pitched two ringers which Holzhauer failed to cover and as the crowd realized he had won the game and the championship they lifted him on their shoulders and marched with him triumphantly around the courts. The enthusiasm of the horseshoe fan is not excelled in any other sport.

Four other counties—Herkimer, Lewis, Otsego and Ulster—had written that each would have contestants in the tournament but none appeared to represent these counties.

The accompanying list

is arranged according to the number of points made by each contestant when he pitched 50 shoes, ringers counted 3 points each and shoes within six inches of the stake each counted one point. Because the number of entrants was so large it was agreed that each should pitch 50 shoes and the 16 men making the highest number of points should each pitch each other one 25 point game. Forbes, Donaldson and Hosenfelt each pitched 57 points and tied for fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth places. To break the tie each pitched

50 more shoes and Forbes and Hosenfelt won leaving Donaldson seventeenth. Below seventeenth place ties were decided by the number or ringers in giving position.

Although weather was cloudy with an occasional sprinkle of rain the eliminations were over by Monday noon leaving the first 16 in the accompanying list to start playing each other one game in the preliminaries after lunch. 80 games were played during the afternoon and play started again Tuesday morning soon after 9 o'clock and the other 40

games were finished before noon. Again there was a tie. Drumm and Colegrove had to pitch off a game for sixth place. Drumm won.

Early Tuesday afternoon the six highest men started playing in the finals resulting in Miller and Holzhauer tying for the championship.

The final standings were as follows: William Miller, Delaware County, won the championship, gold medal, and \$50 in new crisp bills donated by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A. H. Hozhauer, Saratoga, Second; Clarence Ingraham, Chenango, third; A. J. Pooler, Jefferson, fourth; Deforest Brain, Cattaraugus, fifth; Stanley Drumm, Schenectady, sixth; Harvey S. Cole-

(Continued on page 13).

RESULT OF THE ELIMINATION CONTEST

Following is a complete list of the counties who sent contestants and the relative standing of each in the first elimination in which each contestant pitched 50 shoes.

County	Contestant	Alternate	Pts.	R.	DR.
1. Saratoga	A. H. Holzhauer, So. Glens Falls	Herbert Grant, South Glens Falls	84	22	3
2. Madison	Rossie Barber, DeRuyter	Geo. Philpot, Munnsville	77	17	4
3. Delaware	Wm. Miller, Walton	Geo. B. Tweedie, Walton	75	17	4
4. Schenectady	Stanley Drumm, Schenectady	No Alternate	71	15	2
5. Essex	Case Patton, Westport	Theo. Johnston, Westport	67	16	2
6. Jefferson	A. J. Pooler, Adams	Prof. N. M. Connolly, Adams	67	15	2
7. Seneca	L. N. McCluen, Trumansburg	Stewart McKelvie, Interlaken	67	14	1
8. Chenango	Clarence Ingraham, Norwich	Leon Brown, Norwich	65	14	2
9. Cattaraugus	DeForest Brain, Randolph	R. E. Brace, Randolph	64	16	2
10. St. Lawrence	Roy Moore, Canton	Carl Woodley, Morley	63	14	1
11. Livingston	Harvey Colegrove, Livonia	Victor Colegrove, Livonia	62	12	2
13. Chemung	W. Dell Hughes, Elmira	No Alternate	61	12	1
14. Wyoming	L. H. Taylor, Gainesville	No Alternate	58	7	1
15. Fulton	H. C. Forbes, Gloversville	Myron D. Forbes	57	14	2
16. Schuyler	Th. Hosenfelt, Odessa	No Alternate	57	10	0
17. Yates	N. Donaldson, Branchport	No Alternate	57	12	1
18. Steuben	W. Hibbard, Prattsburg	Frank Harris	56	11	0
19. Genesee	Elmer McMillan, Oakfield	Ralph Call, Stafford	56	10	0
20. Monroe	Wm. Vanderkalk, Brockport	Kenneth Raleigh	55	10	0
21. Tompkins	Harvey Blauvelt, Trumansburg	F. A. Beardsley, Trumansburg	55	9	1
22. Cortland	Samuel Rainbow, DeRuyter	Marlon Rainbow, ReRuyter	55	9	1
23. Albany	Earl Hummel, Albany	Stanley Hummel, Albany	52	8	0
24. Chautauqua	E. E. Johnson, Jamestown	No Alternate	50	9	0
25. Erie	Harry Hoag, East Aurora	No Alternate	47	8	1
26. Greene	Robert Vining, Maplecrest	Alfred Vining, Maplecrest	46	11	3
27. Suffolk	H. B. Robinson, Cutchogue	L. Allen, Cutchogue	45	5	1
28. Onondaga	Albert Lewis, Skaneateles	Joseph Kingston, Skaneateles	44	8	2
29. Oswego	E. L. Saisellin, Oswego	No Alternate	43	7	1
30. Wayne	Paul Gatz, Wolcott	Charles Shove, Newark	39	8	0
31. Oneida	Perry Smith, Waterville	Harold Lungren, Vernon	38	5	0
32. Orleans	H. Poelma, Albion	Edgar Z. Wells, Albion	38	4	0
33. Orange	Russel Whitaker, Campbell Hall	W. S. Benedict, Warwick	36	4	0
34. Nassau	Edward Coleman, Hicksville	Fred Ludwig, Central Park	34	5	1
35. Cayuga	Francis J. Harvey, Auburn	Paul Rickard, Auburn	34	2	1
36. Ontario	P. Pettit, Clifton Springs	No Alternate	30	6	0
37. Niagara	H. W. Barry, Newfane	E. M. Dutton, Newfane	30	4	0
38. Schoharie	Grover C. Guernsey, Schoharie	No Alternate	29	2	0
39. Sullivan	Horace Wheeler, Swan Lake	Harold Stoddard, Swan Lake	26	2	0

Another Chicken Thief Killed

American Agriculturist Will Help Boy Who Defended His Father

FARMERS and other persons around Lockport, N. Y., have been much excited for some time over the shooting of two men who were trying to steal chickens. A sixteen year old boy, John L. Pils, Jr., who did the shooting in defense of his father, himself and their property, was arrested and released on bail. The trial is yet to be held. As soon as the matter was reported to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we notified Mr. John M. Pils, the boy's father, that we did not believe the boy should be prosecuted for the shooting, and offered to share the expenses of defending him if the case is brought to trial.

The Pils family reside in Lockport, and do not happen to be subscribers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, or members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau. Nevertheless, while we are sorry that one of the thieves was killed, yet we believe that young Pils was perfectly justified and shot in self-defense, and further than this, we are interested in doing what we can to put a stop to the constant thieving from farmers, which seems to be on the increase. The story of the shooting, according to our investigation, was as follows:—

The Pils chicken house is located quite a distance from the Pils home in the city of Lockport, and on different occasions the police have been notified of its being robbed. Some time ago a burglar alarm was put in the chicken house which, when disturbed, rang a bell in the Pils home.

About 2:30 A. M. on Sunday morning, August 7th, the burglar alarm rang and Mr. Pils with his sixteen year old son made their way hastily to the hen house. The father was unarmed, but young Pils carried his 22-calibre repeating rifle. They found two young men in the chicken house, and when the father attempted to bar their way from escape he was struck on the head with a flashlight, whereupon the younger Pils raised his

young, and their relatives have our sympathy. Nevertheless the Pils, father and son, were within their rights in defending their property, and the whole sad affair demonstrates the fact that stealing poultry is a serious and unhealthful occupation. We aim to make it more so.

The following is a letter received from Mr. John M. Pils, the father, in answer to ours extending our sympathy and our offer of financial aid should the case be brought to trial:—

"In reply to your letter of the 19th, I am sending you clippings of the case which pretty well cover the incident, excepting the inquest which has been adjourned till the other young fellow is able to be out of the hospital.

"We certainly are not expecting a conviction in the case, as the citizens would turn things upside down, but as in all cases there are criticisms, and should it go to a jury we would be very glad to let you know the full particulars, and appreciate your kindly offer of financial assistance. I consider it was a brave act of a lad 16 years old to defend me. All praise to him."

The other case of chicken thief shooting was reviewed in the July 16th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In that case Mr. Charles Rowe of Stephentown, Rensselaer County shot at the legs of the thief after he refused to halt. The thief was stooping and was almost instantly killed. Mr. Rowe was never brought to trial and we anticipate the same results in the Pils case. If it is justifiable to shoot a would-be-thief in order to protect a bank why is it not equally justifiable to protect farm property in the same way.

We Will Defend This Boy

EVERY owner of poultry will be interested in the story of the unfortunate shooting of chicken thieves at Lockport, N. Y., which is related on this page. This is the second case of fatal shooting for stealing chickens, which we have recorded in a few weeks. Shooting to kill, under any circumstances, is a serious affair and we do not advocate a farmer taking the law into his own hands unless he is absolutely forced to in order to defend himself and his property.

The Pils case, however, was justified, and the 16-year-old boy who did the shooting was within his rights and should never be brought to trial. If he is, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will extend financial help for his defense. Crime of all kinds has reached the extent in this country when there must be general determination on the part of all good citizens to stamp it out and to see that justice, rapid and sure, is brought to those who continue to prey upon property and society.

rifle and shot both of the thieves.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Pils had notified the police, and two patrolmen hastened to the hen house. They found the two young men seriously wounded, and had them sent to a hospital. The next morning one of the thieves, Joseph C. Roberts, 18-years old, died from his wounds. Robert C. Moore, the other one, 21-years old, was found to be seriously wounded but is recovering.

The affair, of course, is very unfortunate particularly as the men, who were shot, were so

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

*Big words do not smite like war-clubs,
Boastful breath is not a bow-string,
Taunts are not so sharp as arrows,
Deeds are better things than words are,
Actions mightier than boastings.*

—LONGFELLOW.

THE Cartoon on the opposite page expresses better than any words everyone's sentiments at the present time about the weather. Never do we remember a summer like this and we doubt if there has been one as cold and as generally disagreeable during the past fifty years. To the city dweller it means discomfort and a lot of ill health, but to the farmer it also means heavy losses. Weather prophet Browne certainly was not far from right in his gloomy prediction that there would be unsettled weather all over the world this summer.

MANY of our correspondents report that there are sections in Central New York and elsewhere where hundreds of orchards now look like they do in the late fall after the frost, because of the ravages of worms which destroy the leaves. According to Prof. Glenn W. Herrick, of the New York State College of Agriculture, the damage is caused by two different worms, namely:—The apple and thorn leaf "skeletonizer", and the fall web worm.

FEW farmers realize what the extension service and the farm bureaus have done in recent years to improve and make more profitable the poultry business. In just the one County of Sullivan, New York, an extension worker, co-operating with the local farm bureau, examined more than 18,000 hens during the month of August, and removed nearly 5,000 unprofitable birds. Conservatively estimating that the removal of one unproductive hen means a saving of one dollar, the total saving was nearly \$5,000.00, or better than an average of \$80.00 to each poultryman.

WE hope every farmer will read the common-sense article by Mr. Manss on the front page of this issue.

Surplus? How can there help being a surplus of farm products when, as Manss points out, farmers go merrily on planting larger acreages year after year without regard to market demands. Of course, from one point of view farmers cannot be criticised for doing this, for the lower the prices become the larger the acreages they have to plant and the harder they have to work in order to make both ends meet, but sooner or later increased production drives thousands out of business.

The real remedy is not increasing the acreage but in changing the farm business to meet the 'changed demands' and conditions of the market.

Agricultural practices are the hardest and slowest in the world to change, but the time has come when those farmers, who cannot learn to adjust themselves in their business to the demands of the market, will no longer be able to continue to farm.

* * *

SECRETARY WORK of the Department of the Interior, says that the time has come for conservation in the oil business and that overproduction of petroleum and its products should be stopped. Well said, but we suggest to the worthy Secretary that he apply the same advice and the same remedy to his own Bureau of Reclamation, which has been so busily engaged in opening new agricultural lands and thereby adding to the overproduction in the farm business.

* * *

THE Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota reports that farm property has begun to move again after the long depression, and the bank indicates also that the trend in land values is decidedly upward. The increase in farm sales is one of the most hopeful signs of the coming of better times in farming.

League Will Not Join Advisory Board

TWO announcements have just been made of very great importance to dairymen. The first was issued by Mr. Peter G. TenEyck, calling a meeting of representatives of different milk marketing organizations, at Albany, N. Y. on September 12th, to organize a milk producers' Advisory Board. In calling this conference Mr. TenEyck is following the instructions of the last Utica meeting of representative dairymen, who passed a resolution calling for an advisory board, and asked Mr. TenEyck to proceed with its organization.

The second announcement is from the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, and stated that the League Board of Directors' meeting on August 24th had decided not to join the Advisory Board. The League advanced several reasons for this decision, among which was the fact that League members would be denied representation to which they were entitled, under the proposed set-up of the board, and therefore, being in the minority would be unable to protect its members' interests in the formation of the constitution and by-laws which would be drafted and changed at will by the majority of the Advisory Board.

Another reason was that small local co-operative associations, that sell milk in the New York Milk Shed, would have no representation on the Board. Still another factor that influenced the League for refusing to have part in the Advisory Board was the statement by a spokesman for one of the associations that would be represented on the Board, that they would insist upon the Advisory Board entering into an unlawful and unworkable price-fixing agreement. The League stated that should it join the Advisory Board it would be the only organization, of the three member associations, possessing property or other assets to insure performance of any agreement entered into. The League stated also that it is the only organization with a contract with its members to assure fulfillment of an agreement. The League also advanced the statement that the promoter and principal spokesman of the Unity Dairymen's Association which would be one of the three members of the Board, is not a dairy farmer and has no personal connection with dairying, and that he wants the new organization to fight the League rather than to help along any movement for unification of the dairy industry.

We feel that the League Co-Operative Association should have gone along with this effort to work out something constructive, although there is much truth in some of its arguments as to why it was unable to join the Board. In particular we feel that the League was right that no provision was made for the independent co-operative associations to join the Advisory Board, for these plant-owning co-operatives are doing actual business and are a very big factor in influencing mar-

ket conditions. It is true also that the League Co-Operative Association is bound by individual contract to its membership, and is also the owner of large amounts of property and therefore, owes a duty to its members to look out for their interests first of all.

In spite of these League arguments, however, the fact still remains that there is a real demand on the part of dairymen, both in the League and out, for some kind of a plan that will do away with the present fighting among the producers' own organizations—a plan that will lead to constructive and settled conditions in marketing milk in this territory. Temporarily a producers' Advisory Board, even though it has little power, might be one step out of the present unsatisfactory situation, and therefore, we have favored it.

Evidently, however, farmers will never get what they should for their milk, as long as there are several organizations in this same territory trying to do business in the same market. As we stated last week, if there is going to be any future to the milk producing business farmers must get together, take the best from the principles and experiences of the present milk organizations, and either re-organize one of the old ones or set up one entirely new which will meet the approval of the majority of dairymen, and which can be depended upon to market milk at living prices.

Hunters and the Farmers' Rights

THE Seneca County Farm Bureau has just completed a questionnaire to farmers on the amount of damage caused by pheasants. The returns show that the estimated damage by pheasants ranged from none, or very little, to \$250.00, but farmers reported that a still bigger damage was caused by the hunters who cut fences and destroyed property by lawless trespassing.

Farmers like to hunt as well as the sportsmen from the city. They do not object either to a reasonable increase in the number of pheasants and other wild game, even though this game feeds on farm products, but unless sportsmen can appreciate the farmers' rights in this matter of trespassing, the time is soon coming when all hunters will be absolutely barred from crossing or hunting on farm lands.

Clean Up the Corn Fields

IT always pays to plow well, but this year in many sections good fall plowing is absolutely essential as one part of the campaign to clean up the corn borer. Good clean plowing turns the trash underground, and leaves no breeding place for this most destructive insect. Another suggestion is to cut corn as close to the ground as possible, leaving little stubble, and then when the corn is gathered every leaf and stray stalk should be carefully picked up. Reasonable care on the part of all may save the American farmers millions of dollars in preventing the ravages of the corn borer which, if uncontrolled, can destroy our greatest crop.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of Birge Kinne's friends is a young Scotch First-Officer on the "CAMERONIA" of the Anchor Line. On one of his last trips to this side he told Birge the following story:—

A Scotchman went down to London, and not feeling well he called on a physician, who told him that he was very sick and was liable to die any moment. "Oh! Doctor" said the Scotchman, "I canna die here but must get back hame." He then rushed to the station, and on the way up through England his fellow-passengers noticed that he got off the train and on again at every station. Finally after he had done this five or six times, another passenger asked him why he climbed off at every station. "Well mon" said the Scotchman, "Ye see it is like this. The Doctor told me I was likely to die any moment, SO I ONLY BUY A TICKET FROM ONE STATION TO THE NEXT."

News From the Publisher's Farm

WE have had our share of rain in Dutchess County and it has kept us from making hay in three fields, and it now looks doubtful whether we will be able to cut this grass at all, except possibly for bedding. This interruption in our regular work has given us an opportunity to go into the bearing orchard and hunt for borers around the base of the trees. It has been several years since we have done this, and the trees on the sandy knolls had quite a few borers, while the trees on the flat were fairly free from this pest. In going through the orchard at this time the men thinned the Opalescents and Rome Beauties and picked off a number of small apples which had been injured earlier in the year by aphids.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

I was discussing the marketing of my apples with a well-known fruit grower the other day. I told him that I was using the E-Z-Pak baskets and he asked me why I did not use a less expensive basket made by another concern. I informed him that the buyer of my apples wanted the fruit put up in E-Z-Pak baskets and that is why I used the more expensive basket. The man I was discussing this with said to me—"You are quite right. It always pays to put up your fruit in the kind of package that the buyer wants".

* * *

THIS year, my two sons are taking care of 25 White Leghorn Chickens. They have installed trap nests in their colony house. As the pullets begin to lay, they look with intense interest each day to find out which pullet was laying. So far, only 10 of their pullets are producing. It seems to me that the children's interest in the chickens is increased many times through the trap nests. In this way, they become acquainted with each chicken individually and they are able to learn the good points of a layer by her production and not by guess work.

In going over the dry cows, Arthur Hoose, my herdsman pointed out to me two cows that have been dry for about a year. We have repeatedly tried to get these cows in calf, but have been unsuccessful. On looking up the certificates of registry, I found FISHKILL JOHANNA FAYNE LOU was born July 6, 1918, and C. S. F. LADY INKA was born July 25, 1917. I very much disliked disposing of these two fine animals to the butcher, but inasmuch as my veterinarian convinced me that there was little, if any, chance of again getting these cows in calf, there was nothing left for me to do. I received \$140 from the butcher for these two fine old cows. You will be interested in knowing that FISHKILL JOHANNA FAYNE LOU was the only daughter that I raised out of FINDERNE JOHANNA FAYNE KORN-DYKE, the first pure bred bull I ever purchased. We bought this bull for \$2000 from Bernard Meyer of FINDERNE, N. J. At the time we bought him, we felt that we were paying a very big price, even though those were the good old days when bulls were selling from \$5,000 to \$10,000. I insured the bull, right after his purchase, for \$2,000, with the Hartford Insurance Company and I believe it was about a year later that he died from swallowing a nail. The insurance company paid me \$2,000, after the death of the bull, and I felt that I was well out of this deal.

I have just been going over our milk production figures for the first six months of this year and have been com-

paring them with the first six months of 1926. I am listing below the number of pounds, butter fat test, price per cwt., and total number of dollars received:

		1926			
	Pounds	Test	Price Per Cwt.	Amount	
Jan. -----	30,629	3.25	2.22	\$679.96	
Feb. -----	26,170	3.25	2.30	601.91	
Mar. -----	27,531	3.2	2.28	627.71	
April -----	25,089	3.3	2.19	549.45	
May -----	32,024	3.25	2.20	704.53	
June -----	32,129	3.3	2.22	713.26	
		1927			
	Pounds	Test	Price Per Cwt.	Amount	
Jan. -----	15,243	3.25	2.85	\$434.43	
Feb. -----	17,292	3.2	2.79	482.45	
Mar. -----	29,102	3.3	2.76	803.22	
April -----	33,687	3.2	2.56	862.39	
May -----	40,332	3.15	2.32	935.70	
June -----	41,827	3.1	2.21	924.38	

Our production for January and February of this year was considerably below that of the

same months last year, as most of our cows did not freshen until March. We have a nice lot of daughters from Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th freshening early this fall, and we hope to be able to keep up our production through October and November.

* * *

THIS last spring we bought a feed grinder, and this piece of machinery has proven to be an extremely valuable one on the farm. Practically all of our seed corn was unsalable and we have been grinding it up and feeding it to the young stock. Before we had our own feed grinder we used to have to send our feed seven miles to have it ground. This was not very economical.

Another piece of machinery which we bought and has proven to be successful is a side delivery rake, which will also act as a tedder. This tool has paid for itself in the alfalfa field. I have tried to get rid of our old side delivery rake, but so far have been unsuccessful.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

LAST Spring I was attending the annual meeting of the National Council of Boy Scouts. In the room there were several hundred boy scout leaders and executives, many of whom were big business and professional men who, in spite of the many demands upon their time, still devote much thought, service and leadership to the boyhood of the nation.



E. R. Eastman

At an informal discussion about Lone Scouting for farm boys someone asked those present who had been reared on a farm to raise his hand. More than half of those present put their hands up. It made me think of the incident a few years ago when a group of some of the railroad presidents, bankers and other men of national fame were on their way in a Pullman car across the Central West, to some big business meeting in Chi-

cago. It was an early fall morning, and one of the men happening to look out of the car window saw a farmer boy drive a cow up, and run and stand with his bare feet on the warm place where the cow had lain. As I remember the story there were some twenty or twenty-five men in the group, and later in the day the business man, who had seen this boy, told the others about it and it developed that all but four or five of those great business leaders had got their first experiences in life on farms and in farm homes and several of them had warmed their bare feet in the same way.

Some time ago it was my privilege to read a little book published by the Century Company of New York City, called "EMPTY CHURCHES" written by Charles Josiah Galpin. Incidentally this is one of the most interesting little volumes on the problems of country life that I have seen in a long time and it is well worth your reading. In this book Dr. Galpin calls attention to the study made by the United States Department of Agriculture of the movement of three thousand young people from a thousand farms in one community, over a period of a hundred years. This investigation showed just what became of each one of these three thousand country boys and girls after they left the farm. They may be regarded as the most important product or contribution of those farms to the life of the nation. From this study it is possible to prove the statement that the right kind of a country community has always done more than its share in supplying the leadership, both moral and mental, that has made this nation what it is today. The study showed where these boys and girls went, the occupations or vocations they chose for their life work, and what achievements they made in those vocations. In speaking of this interesting study Dr. Galpin says:

"I cannot pass this remarkable study by without naming some of the men who as 'exportable surplus' left the old farmstead to work out careers in cities. I will name only those whom you know, and know to honor. You remember Governor George Peck of Wisconsin. You knew him as the Peck of 'Peck's Bad Boy.' Farm number 555 among these thousand farms gave Governor Peck to Wisconsin. Governor Reuben Wood of Ohio came from farm number 119. Governor Cushman Davis, of Minnesota, afterward United States Senator, was the product of farm number 556, just as much as the wheat from that farm was a product and went into national trade. Farm number 618 gave Charles Finney

(Continued on page 7)

THE CRITICAL STAGE



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Truck Growers Optimistic

Sidelights from the Syracuse Convention

By PAUL WORK

THE twentieth annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America brought gardeners from all over the country to Syracuse, August 22-25. This is the fourth time the Association has met in the Empire State and the members of the Central New York V. G. A. with the cooperation of the N. Y. S. V. G. A. made a splendid job of entertaining the visitors.



Paul Work

The program of the Tuesday and Thursday sessions of the meeting was hardly as full as usual. Professor C. C. Carpenter of Syracuse University reported on a thorough study which he has made of the food supply and marketing facilities of the city of Syracuse.

H. F. Thompson of Attleboro, Mass., compared wholesale and roadside selling, pointing out that the only way to get a wholesale market to respond is to beat down the price. At the roadside one finds growing appreciation of quality and service. Requisites for success are suitable location, quality goods, attractive display, fair prices.

Gilbert Watts of Bellwood, Pa., speaking on the same subject to the radio audience Wednesday evening answered the question so often asked "Can you bother with roadside selling?" He says "You cannot bother with it, you must make a business of it." He figures that one of the secrets of success lies in the possibility of getting the product from the field to table so quickly that the quality of the garden has not had time to flee. He told how organization is protecting the business from shysters in certain states and he appealed to producers to sell "only such produce as will more than satisfy the most particular customer."

Vegetables on the Air

The Convention furnished the program for the WGY Farm Forum Wednesday evening. After Paul Work had told what the meeting was about, Ross H. Gast of Los Angeles spoke of the competition between Eastern and Western producers. He believes that there is a place for each and that conditions will be much better for both when the shoe-string speculators of the west who produce at a loss year after year are eliminated and when the eastern growers learn to grade and pack their product as they should. Gilbert Watts talked on roadside marketing and Bob Adams was there with his Rude Rurals. Professor Farley told about 4-H work and illustrated his points by calling on Horace Schute, a Massachusetts team member who told what he has been doing. He grows some five acres of commercial vegetables and expects a gross

income from them of over \$2000 this year. H. C. Thompson explained his results on cultivation of vegetables, showing that the main objective is to keep weeds down. Stirring to conserve moisture has been over-rated and if the soil is cultivated deeply, many roots are damaged. L. H. Avery of WGY served as announcer in launching the program from the studio of WFBL, in Syracuse and WHAM co-operated.

Other Program Features

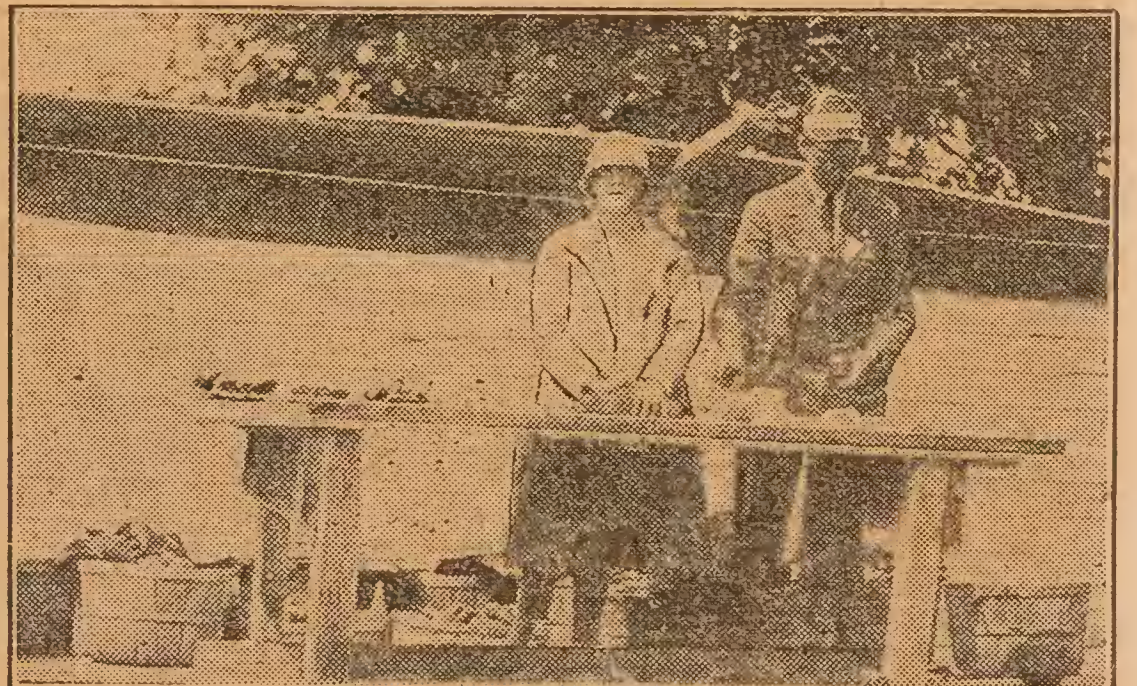
On Tuesday evening Professor H. W. Riley of Cornell presented his movie account of his tour around the United States. Hon. Brooks Fletcher of Ohio entertained the banquet audience Wednesday with an inspirational address on team-work. On Thursday, A. W. McKay of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics expressed concern over the failure of vegetable men to control their conditions of production, grading, packing and marketing as fully as they might. He claimed that cooperation among vegetable men had not kept pace with progress in other branches of agriculture.

"The Eastern grower," the speaker said, "can not afford to meet the competition of specialized producers who have overcome the handicaps of distance, the expense of refrigeration, and even higher production costs, by accepting the condition and by admitting that he is offering an inferior product. He must compete with them on the general level of quality and with marketing methods as effective as those his competitors use."

Mr. C. Sweet of the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture reported progress in the standardizing by law of quality and variety type of vegetables. The Dominion government has undertaken a far reaching program of seed legislation such as few would consider feasible for this country.

The V. G. A. of A. went on record as insisting upon an increase in the proportion of funds available for research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Only six and a half per cent of its present resources are so used and many national problems are left unstudied. A committee is to be appointed to work with the council of farm and business bodies which has already made representations to the President and to the Bureau of the Budget. Committees studying the tariff on vegetables and working toward voluntary standardization of varieties were continued.

Officers were elected as follows: President, F. E. Seitz, Cincinnati; Vice-president, E. M. Page, St. Louis; Secretary, W. R. Beattie, Washington; Treasurer, H. J. Cheney, Grand Rapids. J. D. Amcelc, president of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association is a director.



Ruth Haire and Lynn Bugbee, 4H Club workers from Ontario County, who demonstrated how to select vegetables for exhibit at the fair. This demonstration was given at the field meeting on Wednesday.

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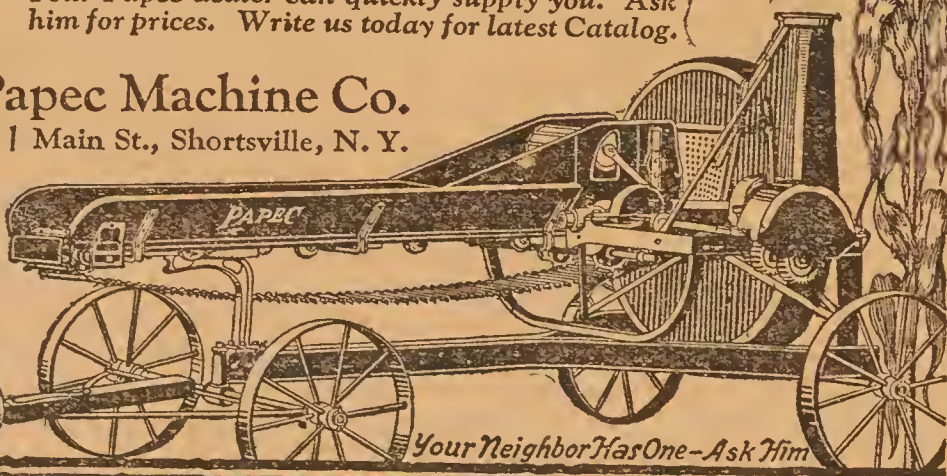
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Visits With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

to American Christendom and to Oberlin College as its honored president. Farm number 701 raised Charles N. Crittenton, gave him to the wholesale drug business in New York City, in which he accumulated wealth with which he put into operation his ideal for friendless girls. The Florence Crittenton Rescue Homes for girls in seventy-two cities of the United States tells his story. One of the little hamlets in the community produced Daniel Burnham, America's leading architect, at home equally in Chicago, New York, or Rome, Italy.

"But these brighter lights of the exodus do not by any means convey what is perhaps after all the greater influence and might of the majority of the human surplus who went forth and found their places and played their roles as less widely known personalities in enterprises of banking, manufacture, teaching, or merchandizing where they helped weave the fabric of America and its institutions as we know them in every-day life."

Now, of course, there are plenty of country communities which do not have such enviable records and it is true, too, as someone has said that we never hear much about the boys and girls who leave the farms and go to ruin under the strain and temptation of city life, but all the same I am sure that were it possible to make a similar study of the record of boys and girls who have gone forth for the past hundred years from the great majority of the farm communities and from the farm homes visited by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the results would be the same for it is beyond dispute that the American country community and the farm home have been the great sources of the nation's best life blood. Why is this so? There are many answers, but to me the best answer is that the farm home and the farm life train boys and girls in their early years to a sense of responsibility to their work, to themselves, to their parents, and to their God.

Farm Boys Work

There is something about the exacting care of animals and the growing of crops that impresses the young mind with the need of regularity and with the importance of work well done. I have been glad that my own boys have had at least some of this training during their long summer vacations. Only a few days ago I was visiting my brother, for whom George, our thirteen year old boy, has been working during the vacation period. Just at chore time company came, which prevented my brother from starting milking on time. George spoke about the milking being late two or three times, so that I saw he had it on his mind. A few moments later I missed him, and I found that he had the initiative to take the pails and begin the milking himself. A little incident, but it was something that the boy could not have done, and would not have thought of, even had it been possible in a city environment, and it is this.

Such has been the record of the past, what of the future? Conditions have so changed that the population of the city far outnumbers that of the country, therefore the number of country-trained young people, who leave the farms, will be less than it has been in the past but I still have faith enough in the country home and in the farm training to believe that the quality of its boys and girls will equal, or even excell, the high standards of the past.

Farming is no longer a hit or miss occupation. To meet the problems with which modern farming is beset, requires as much or more training and skill as any other trade or profession and these requirements will grow still larger with time. This increased education and skill in farming will weed out the untrained and inefficient and will keep on the farm, the best of the young people who will respect their calling and raise its



Yes, QUICK! Look at the pictures! Read the evidence! Positive — Impartial — overwhelming evidence that a SIMPLE mineral mixture is what your livestock need!

SIMPLE—not padded with useless drugs and dope. Agricultural colleges and feeding authorities recommend four mineral elements—calcium, phosphorus, iodine, salt—just these four—NO MORE! FOS-FOR-US contains these four—no more. Better, and costs you half the price of complex mixtures containing unnecessary drugs.

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Now go to your nearest dealer and get a ton of FOS-FOR-US. Put it in your cattle rations (4 oz. per day per head, fed on top of the grain). Keep it in your self-feeders for the hogs (2% mixture with the feed). Watch the surprising results! And pocket half your past out-go for minerals.

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1. Choose the breed of sheep which you believe is best suited to your land or market conditions. Always use a pure-bred sire of the breed so that your flock may become as uniform as possible. The sire should have a dense, even qualified fleece. Do not select a sire that has a kempy fleece, an open fleece, a fleece with black fibres in it or one that gets coarse at the "britch". Discard old ewes because their fleece becomes short in fibre and is apt to be tender. Replace old ewes in your flock with ewe lambs from the best shearing ewes.

2. A good fleece can only be grown when the proper kind of food and care is given. A sheep poorly fed and low in condition will grow a short and weak fibred fleece.

3. All burdocks should be cut as they greatly lower the quality of wool and often place it in the reject class. The feeding racks should be so constructed that they prevent dirt and chaff getting into the fleece. The sheep should not be

allowed to feed out of a haystack.

4. Prevent second cuts when shearing and always shear on a clean dry floor. Never shear when wool is damp.

5. Each fleece should be rolled and properly tied with paper twine. The tags and dung locks should be kept separate. When the wool is sent to market or before the grader in an attractive condition, it will invariably grade higher and thus command a better price than if marketed in a slovenly condition.

6. The sheep should never be marked or labeled with an insoluble paint as this paint will not scour out but has to be clipped off by hand labor in the mill.—*Connecticut Agricultural College.*

If the walls or ceiling of your dairy stable were damp last winter, the stable is badly in need of ventilation. Cornell bulletin, number E 151, tells how to build a good system easily and cheaply. The bulletin is free; a postcard to Ithaca, N. Y., will bring it to you.

A good furniture polish can be made of one part of raw linseed oil mixed with two parts of turpentine. A little melted beeswax may be added.

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Ask W. E. Mapous, manager of Log Cabin Farm, Conneaut Lake, Pa., if it pays to feed Larro Dairy Feed. He'll tell you what his Larro-fed, pure bred Holsteins did in the Western Crawford County Cow Testing Association. The records for the year ending March 1, 1927 show a profit over all grain, roughage and pasture cost of \$1862.99 or \$122.16 per cow. The average production per cow was 10,248 lbs. milk, 359.4 lbs. fat, and the total feed cost \$1542.03, or 99 cents per hundred pounds of milk.

Mr. Mapous knows that it's *profit*, not cost per ton of feed, that counts. During his fifteen years experience with Larro Dairy Feed he has proved for himself that it leaves the feeder more money, when all the bills are paid, than any other ration. It produces more milk for a longer period from any cow. It keeps the animals in fine flesh and condition, free from indigestion and udder trouble and when freshening time comes, their calves are strong and full of vigor.

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Good Cows Are Scarce

Some one Must Raise Them--- Why Not You?

THE high price of cows at the present time can be traced to three possible causes. 1. A better price for milk and relatively low feed costs. 2. Scarcity of cows caused by the removal of so many reactors from herds. 3. Scarcity of cows due to failure to raise enough calves.

Although all three have their effect there is some evidence that the last mentioned is the greatest factor. Figures recently published by R. L. Gillett of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets show that for the past several years not enough heifers have been raised to maintain New York State herds even though no animals had been removed as reactors. It takes two years to grow a cow so it is reasonable to expect that the demand will be good for at least three or four years.

Someone Must Raise Calves

This does not indicate that it will be profitable to raise calves for the other fellow, at least not unless one has purebred or high grade tested stock, but as Professor Hopper of the State College of Agriculture said in a recent conversation, "It is all well to say that it is cheaper to buy cows than to raise them but somebody must raise calves to maintain the dairies. It looks as though the best way is for every dairyman to raise his own."

It costs just as much to raise a poor calf as it does a good one. That does not necessarily mean that every man should raise purebreds but that every calf that is to have a lot of work and money expended in raising it should have a purebred sire with good producing ancestry behind him.

Three Ways to Grow Calves

The dairyman who produces market milk has three possible ways to raise a calf. The State College has demonstrated that it is possible to raise a good calf with calf meal gruel. A lot of care must be taken to keep everything sweet and clean and more care is needed to see that the calf is not overfed than when skim milk is used but it can be done and done without an unreasonable amount of work. The second bet is to feed whole milk until the calf is six weeks old and then switch to a good grain mixture and good hay. This takes more milk but less time and bother. The third possible way is to buy powdered skim milk. A pound of this mixed with nine pounds of water makes a mixture that is equal to skim milk, and will cost around a cent a pound. This seems high but "Someone must raise the calves" and as every pound of this skim milk replaces a pound of whole milk for the market it is economical when compared to whole milk. Up till recently it has not been possible to get the powdered skim milk in all sections but the present indications are that it is available to everyone.

As a usual thing shortages go too far. We do not begin to plan to remedy them till the shoe pinches quite hard. We have gotten out of the habit of raising calves. Probably more will be raised this year than last and no doubt a still greater number

will be raised next year. They will be needed. The time not to raise is just as the shortage becomes most evident when everyone will be raising them.

Why He Did Not Buy

A MAN near us had what was considered in many ways the most valuable herd of cows of a certain breed anywhere in our part of the country. I remember when he began to build up his dairy. He was a common, everyday sort of a farmer just like the rest of us, but he began to pick up here and there a calf of the kind he liked most and that was the foundation of his herd. The time came when people that wanted really first class stock went to him to get it and were not disappointed.

And yet, another day came when I wanted some choice stock. I thought of this man and looked at his cows longingly; but I did not buy any of his cows. Why? I did not dare to. Somehow that dreaded disease, abortion had gotten into his herd; and much as I would have enjoyed having some of his stock, provided it were sound and free from trouble, I was afraid to venture.

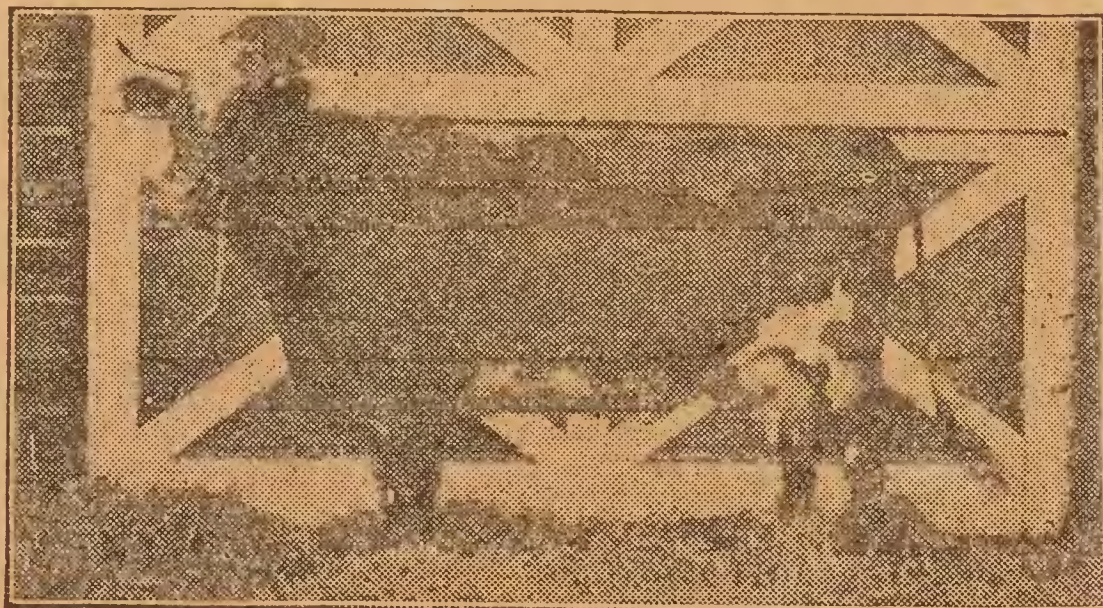
I do not believe dairy farmers as a rule understand what a danger there is in abortion among cows. The losses if we could have them set down for us are fearful. Men who have good opportunities for getting at the truth of the matter fix the loss in amount of milk given by a cow that has lost her calf this way at from 40 to 50 per cent, for the loss of the calf is not the only source of damage; the cow is sick for a long time afterward as a rule and cannot be gotten back to full milking save at grave expense, and perhaps not at all. Good cows that at one time were worth from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars have had to go for beef because they had lost their usefulness in the herd.

The only safe way is to keep the disease out of the herd and to make the premises just as sanitary as possible. No bull should be used that is suspected of this taint. No cow should be brought into the dairy that has ever had the trouble or which comes from a herd where it is found. This is the only safety.—L.

Find Inspiration in A. A.

WE enjoy reading the "Agriculturist." Personally, I should dislike to return to the reading of the type of farm periodical, we endured five years ago.

The famous Dr. Cadman, when asked "Where are the dead?" replied very promptly. "Come to my church any Sunday morning and I will show you a number of excellent specimens occupying the front pews." Being alive—that is what makes your paper of such real inspiration to me. It isn't the mere publishing of agricultural facts, but the spirit of farm and home life imparted with those facts that places the material in your columns in a distinct class by itself. You are doing a fine piece of work.—L. L. A.



A Milking Shorthorn with a fine record. Rose of Glenbrook, owned by Maurice Whitney of Bar None Ranch, produced 13,761.3 pounds of milk and 500.53 pounds of butter fat last year.

Are Farmers Raising Too Much?

(Continued from page 1)

thus avoided piling up a surplus. This is how the manufacturer met his situation. How did we farmers meet ours?

In the five-year period before the war, we annually consumed 5.3 bushels of wheat per capita. According to the same government figures for the period 1921 to 1924, we in the United States annually consumed 4.8 bushels per capita or in 10 years had decreased our per capita consumption one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) bushel. With a population of 115,000,000 this means 57,500,000 bushels of wheat not consumed because of lowered per capita wheat consumption. Our production of wheat in that same 10-year period had increased about 16 per cent; our wheat supplies had increased 22 per cent; our population 17 per cent, but our wheat consumption only seven per cent.

Production Increased—Demand Lessened

As if these figures were not commanding enough for a reduction of wheat production we disregarded the further fact that the world's production of wheat had increased $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Liverpool fixes the world's wheat prices on the basis of the surplus and England requiring wheat endeavors to lower the price. With an increased production of 16 per cent in the United States, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the world, a supply or surplus of 22 per cent increase and our consumption only increased by seven per cent, there is no justification in our questioning the low price fixed for wheat. We fixed the price by violating the law of supply and demand. I say we, for my farm raised more wheat.

During the war they asked us to eat wheat and less meat. We did it then and have continued to eat less wheat and less meat. In 1909 the average annual per capita meat consumption in the United States was 161.3 pounds. In 1926 this average was 156.3 pounds or five pounds per capita less. Or we consumed 575,000,000 pounds less of meat and this 575,000,000 pounds meant that the cattle and pork raisers were \$115,000,000 out of pocket because of this decreased consumption. Though only an estimate it is imperative that the farmer consider these decreased consumption in arranging his production program. They are facts not theories.

To cite one more surplus due to decreased consumption, hence lessened demand. In 1926 we had about 4,500,000 horses and mules less in the United States than existed in 1920. Trucks, tractors and

electricity had taken their place. Had these 4,500,000 horses and mules existed, they would have annually eaten:

157,500,000 bushels of corn valued on farm at	\$110,250,000
254,250,000 bushels of oats valued on farm at	101,700,000
10,665,000 tons of hay valued on farm at	139,444,500

Total value products they would have consumed\$351,394,500

Because we do not now consume 57,500,000 bushels of wheat, 575,000,000 pounds of meat and the 4,500,000 horses and mules do not exist to consume the \$351,394,500 farm value foods, the American farmer annually loses in sales, even at the prevailing low prices, \$541,144,000. Imagination can only conceive what the sum would be if other farm products were included.

The average manufacturer would view with alarm such a condition of increased production in the face of a known decreased demand. There would be any number of conferences of directors, officers, sales force, research department, superintendents, foremen, etc., followed by interviews with customers. The factory would be reinvoiced, the surplus inventories sold at any figure the market offered, studies made of what commodities were in demand, the style, price, etc.; the factory would be equipped to meet the new demand, reports, charts, investigations, costs, etc., made to determine on a production and sales plan.

Farmer Must Imitate Manufacturer

The farmer must do likewise. He must consider himself a manufacturer. He cannot control the elements, hence the volume of production, but he can determine the kind, the acreage and the type of crop he will produce. He reaps what he sows. This he can do after he has analyzed the market; the imports; studied the demands, the exports, the consumption of the various products; what his factory (farm) is capable of producing; the changes required to produce substitutes.

As the tariff has protected and encouraged industry and labor, more attention should be given to the duties on agricultural products. Seemingly many are out of line and place and the American farmer is in an unfair competition with foreign farmers. Since so many of these products can be shipped here and undersell American products, thought should be centered on establishing agricultural tariffs which will provide not only for the cost of production but also delivery to the Atlantic Seaboard.

We can prevent the surplus by producing those commodities which are in increasing demand. These food articles within the last five years show the following:

Lettuce, 79 per cent; edible beans, 60 per cent; asparagus, 22 per cent; spinach, 47 per cent; carrots, 30 per cent; cauliflower, 16 per cent; celery, 60 per cent; peas, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent; fruits, 30 per cent; nuts 30 per cent; dairy products, 20 per cent.

Our annual imports of flaxseed are about 18,000,000 bushels per annum, valued at around \$40,000,000. Our annual domestic requirements of flaxseed or linseed oil is 46,260,000 bushels. In 1924 we produced 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of our requirements. In 1925 only 47.6 per cent.

Government figures show that the gross return for flax is \$2.25 per acre more than for wheat. There is a flaxseed shortage.

If the present tariff is too low to assure protection to increased production, delivery at seaboard and continuation of the industry, then like manufacturers and laborers tariffs in the past, it should be revised upward. Forty-million dollars additional new revenues annually delivered to our farmers will do much to reduce their indebtedness.

We annually import seeds to the value of \$12,000,000, seeds which are not acclimated, not fitted to our soil, are mixed

(Continued on page 14)

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—the secret of successful dairying

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The rations included in this big free booklet—"How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal"—have brought farmers thousands of dollars in increased profits. Sent upon request. Mail the coupon.



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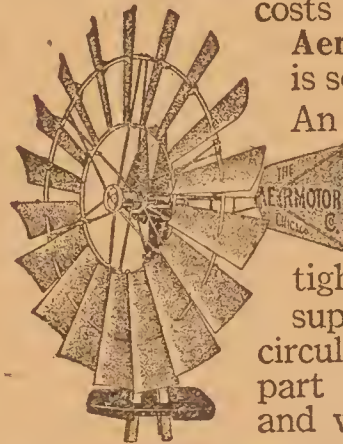
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Large Yorkshire and Chester Cross, and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All from Large Type Stock. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old \$4.00

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We ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval. Purebred Chester White Barrow Boars or Sows, 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each, no charge for crating.

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All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$5.50 each

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Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.46	
Evap., Cond., Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for September, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The August surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.57 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER MART AGAIN STRENGTHENED

CREAMERY	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 31, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra	.44	.44 1/2	43 1/2-44
Extra (92 sc)	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
84-91 score	.38	.43	37 1/2-42 1/2
Lower G'ds	.36 1/2-37 1/2	36	37

The butter market has not only held the strong position we reported last week but has actually gained ground. As we go to press the situation is firm and bids fair to remain so. On the 30th a few weak spots showed up here and there but it was evident that the speculators were ready to jump in should prices sag. As a result buyers took heart and the situation reversed and continued to hold firmer.

In spite of the liberal receipts that have been coming this way the market has not been over supplied. As a matter of fact there have been some withdrawals from cold storage. It is believed that the weak spots mentioned previously were based somewhat on the easier tendency that developed in Chicago on the 29th. However, the shipping trade thinks well enough of the New York market to continue to send plenty of butter this way. If Chicago does weaken perceptibly and we do get an increased amount due to the widening differential between New York and Chicago, we will undoubtedly see a revision in values. At this writing, on the 31st the fanciest qualities are in a very firm position while lower grades are just able to hold their own.

GOOD TRADING IN CHEESE

STATE	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 31, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	.25 1/2-27	25 1/2-27	24-24 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	.27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

Although cheese prices have not changed any since our last report, the situation is such that we would not be surprised at all to see a revision before next week's prices come out. On the 30th comparatively few colored state flats of fancy quality could be bought under 26c. In fact pet marks were easily selling at 26 1/2c and some of them at 27c. There were a few lots of white at 25 1/2c but very limited. The situation as it appeared to us on the 30th indicated that unless the situation changes markedly within the next week values were again revise slightly.

FANCY EGGS HOLD FIRM

NEARBY	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 31, 1926
WHITE			
Selected Extras	48-51	48-51	54-57
Extra Firsts	45-47	45-47	50-53
Av'ge Extras	39-43	39-43	44-48
Firsts	33-37	33-37	39-42
Gathered	30-41	30-41	35-47
Pullets	28-31	28-31	35-40
Pewees	20-23	20-23	28-30
BROWNS			
Hennery	39-45	39-45	41-47
Gathered	30-38	30-38	34-41

Fancy nearby hennery whites are holding the firm position we reported last week. However, when we leave that grade and come down to the medium and lower classifications, the situation isn't quite so

good. The demand has been for fancy stock showing a goodly proportion of full bodied eggs. Consequently anything that shows off quality does not get a great deal of attention. New York has had a spell of weather that played hob with the egg market. The effect of the heat and humidity was very evident among eggs that were not able to stand the test. As a consequence in order to supply the demand for fancy qualities at a price a considerable part of the trade swung to fancy qualities of storage eggs. As a consequence medium grades of so-called fresh eggs have been more or less neglected, at least enough to result in some accumulations.

LIVE POULTRY RECEIPTS HEAVY

FOWLS	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 31, 1926
Colored	24-26	26-27	28-29
Leghorn	17-	20-22	23-25
BROILERS			
Colored	24-29	24-29	27-32
Leghorn	25-26	25-	23-27
DUCKS, Nearby	23-25	—	23-28

Live poultry receipts from the Metropolitan district during the week ending September 3rd promised to be of heavy proportions. Were it not for the Labor Day holiday the situation would be actually serious and we would again see the hectic conditions that existed a couple of weeks ago. However, we have a week end holiday again from the 3rd to the 5th inclusive which may bring some increased demand. On top of this there is expected a better local market because of the fact that vacationists are returning and trade is getting back to a more normal level. On the 29th and 30th trade was not positive as to the exact number of cars rolling. This left the market in an up-set condition and no values were established until the 31st. On that day the market was very draggy and the trade had little hope of any improvement. Buying was listless in view of heavy supplies.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 31, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.337 1/8	1.405 1/8	1.31 1/4
Corn (Sept.)	1.06 1/4	1.123 1/8	.75 3/4
Oats (Sept.)	.44 1/8	.46 3/4	.36
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.467 1/8	1.533 1/4	1.42 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.237 1/8	1.29 1/8	.91
Oats, No. 2	.54	.56 1/4	.46 3/4
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	Aug. 20 1926
Gr'd Oats	37.00	36.50	29.00
Sp'g Bran	31.00	31.50	24.50
H'd Bran	33.00	34.00	26.25
Stand'd Mlds	39.00	40.00	26.00
Soft W. Mlds	44.00	44.00	31.00
Flour Mlds	44.00	44.00	30.50
Red Dog	49.00	49.00	37.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	44.25	33.00
Yel. Hominy	42.00	44.25	33.00
Corn Meal	48.50	48.50	33.50
Gluten Feed	38.00	38.00	37.75
Gluten Meal	46.50	46.50	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	40.50	38.00	34.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.50	40.50	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	42.50	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.50	47.50	46.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

BETTER FEELING IN POTATOES

Although prices are about on the same level as reported last week there is a much firmer feeling in the potato market. As a matter of fact the situation out on Long Island at Riverhead and other shipping points is stronger than in the market. Prices are a shade better and indications are that we are going to see an improvement. As is always the case the trade usually lags behind and is reluctant to pay advance prices. If the situation can hold in the country the city has got to follow along, as long as no other supplies are available.

Long Island suffered from a disastrous spell of weather that finally wound up on the 29th. Continuous heavy rains, foggy weather and stifling humidity made its impression on the potatoes. Severe damage by rot has been reported by many sections. One grower in particular that we know of reports a total loss of one lot of 17 acres. This was about 10% of his total acreage.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN HAY

Liberal supplies on hand and at the terminals have worked against any improvement in the hay market, which has been dull, irregular and showing an easier trend. Straight timothy grading No. 1 is selling for \$24 with other qualities ranging down as low as \$13 for sample hay.

Light clover mixed has been selling anywhere from \$18 to \$22 depending on the grades. State alfalfa is bringing \$24 to \$25 for No. 1 qualities. Rye straw has fallen off considerably and is now at \$22 and not much of a demand at that.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market is still running on about the same level as last week with the choicest lines at \$17. Most of the nearbys however have been selling from \$15 to \$16.50 where the quality has been medium to good.

Lambs are a little off having slipped about 50c compared with last week at this time. However, they are showing some improvement over the low mark reached toward the end of last week when they went down to \$14.25 on primes. On the 30th they were selling for \$14.75 but most of the arrivals were bringing \$13.50 to \$14.50 with culls down as low as \$8.

Steers generally steady, primes selling up to \$12.60 with good to choice from \$11.50 to \$12, commons anywhere from \$9 up.

Bulls of good quality generally from \$6.50 up to \$6.85 with a few selected at \$7, mediums down to \$5.75, light and commons \$4 up.

Cows have been steady, some heavy fat states up to \$6.25 although mediums generally around \$5 to \$5.50. Cutters and canners selling anywhere from \$2.50 to \$4.75. Reactors from \$3 to \$6.50 depending on age and condition.

The hog market is steady. Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds selling from \$11.50 to \$12. Heavier weight ranged down to \$10.75.

Rabbits are selling a little bit better but still not unusual with prices ranging from 23 to 25c.

NEW YORK STATE ADOPTS NEW EGG STANDARDS

On September 12 new egg grades established by the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets become effective. On and after that date all eggs sold by retailers must be graded and sold by grades to which their condition and quality entitle them. The law applies more to retailers than it does to producers. Under those new regulations an egg is an egg, whether it is out of cold storage or right out of the nest and its interior condition will determine its value irrespective of where it has been and how long it has been there.

Under this new regulation storage eggs can be sold as fresh eggs if their interior condition permits. It is very evident that this new law is going to place high quality storage eggs above low quality fresh eggs. At the same time it is going to be of a distinct advantage to nearby producers who make it their business to ship only a product of high quality. The law is bound to cause trouble in certain circles. On the other hand it shows up the fallacy of the old cold storage law.

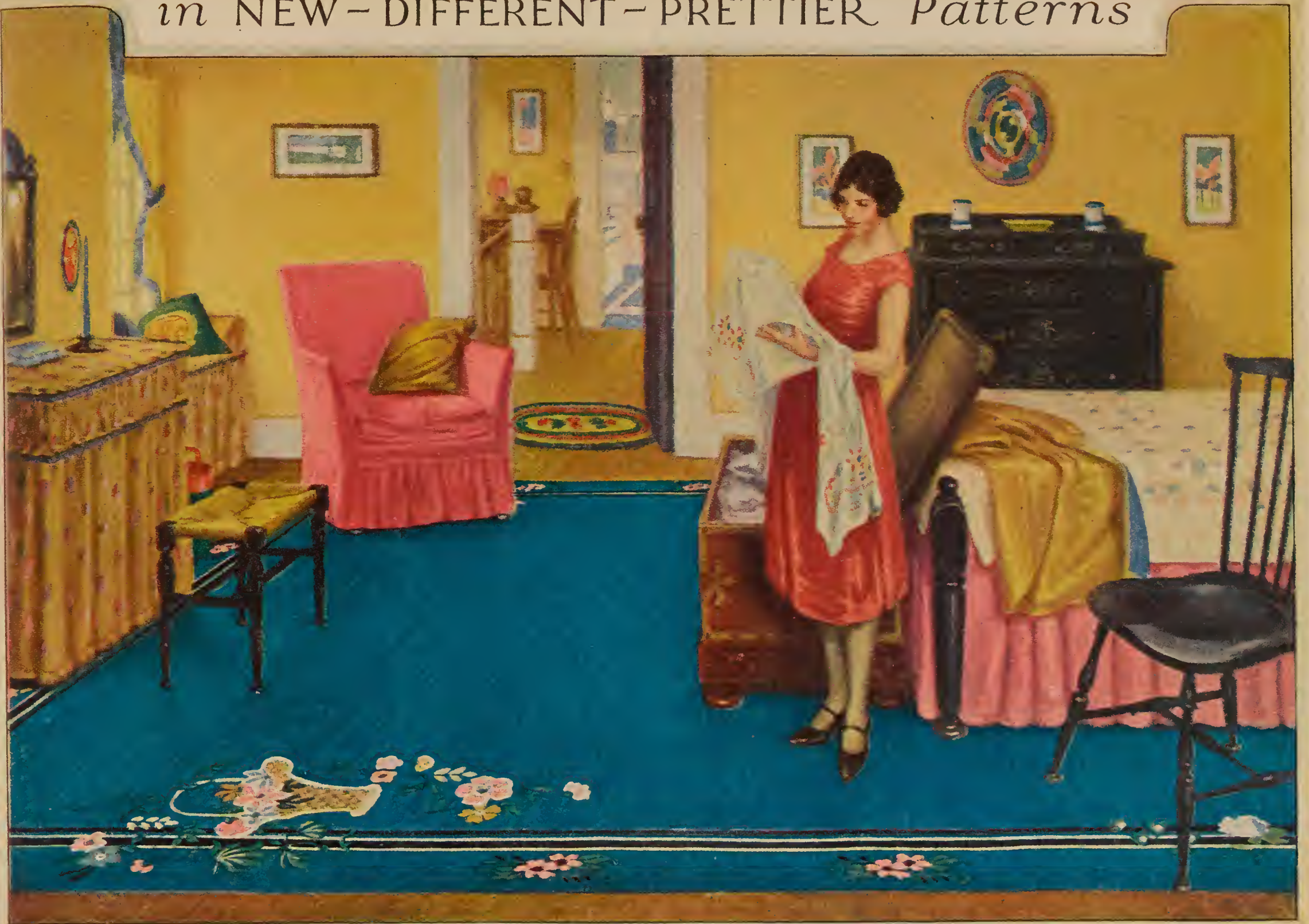
The "nearby fancy" grade, which is the top, is of such high standard that only eggs that are produced in our eastern territory within a couple days of reaching the consumer, gathered frequently and kept under ideal conditions, can meet the requirements. It is a strictly high class division and only those who pay particular attention to their methods will be able to make the grade. Those who still insist on shipping in the product of stolen nests and eggs that have been in the hot hen-house all day cannot begin to come into this class.

The majority of eggs will be sold under two grades, A and B. There is a C grade but these will be only suitable for cooking purposes.

In order to qualify as "nearby fancies," eggs must meet these requirements: shell must be clean and sound; air cell 1/8 inch in depth localize and regular; yolk dimly visible; white firm and clear; germ not visible development. The other grades A, B and C are based on lower requirements, these characteristics to be detected by candling, placing an egg before a bright light which passed through a small opening a very heavy blue blanket all over Long Island as far as potatoes are concerned, ing in front of a lamp.

A complete discussion of the various standards is impossible here due to the limited space. Those who desire a complete discussion of this may obtain mimeographed sheets by writing to the market editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany. Every man who is shipping eggs should have a copy of these grades.

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns



HOW often have you wished for a rug like this: pretty enough for the most tastefully furnished room, yet inexpensive . . . easy to keep clean, yet without that "hardness" sometimes associated with smooth-surface rugs.

Now you may have just such a rug. The new Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs are made of the same genuine linoleum with the lustrous wax finish that has made Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Floors so popular. They have the same wonderful wearing qualities, too, for the beautiful Jaspé graining runs right through to the burlap back—it can't "wear off." A light damp-mopping cleans the surface, an occasional waxing or polishing with a soft cloth or pad restores its wonderful lustre.

In rich blues, greens, grays, rose, tan, and taupe, with handsomely decorated borders, these new Armstrong Rugs offer unusual opportunities for home beautifying at little cost. Place one of them in any room in the house, and you have the be-

*Now you may have a smooth-surface rug
with a lovely wax finish!*

ginning of a charming color scheme. For bedrooms, dining-room, living-room, playroom or sewing room, there is nothing more suitable or practicable as a floor covering.

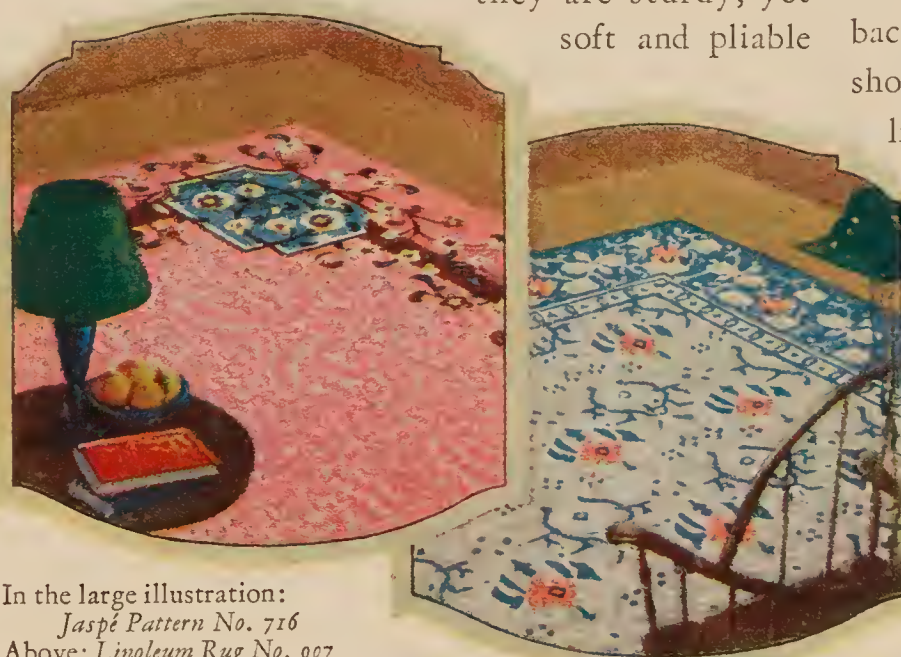
Properly waxed and cared for, Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs always look fresh and inviting. Because they are made of genuine cork linoleum, they are sturdy, yet soft and pliable

and quiet to the tread. You may roll them and move them from room to room as often as you please . . . yet these rugs do lie flat on the floor.

When you buy a smooth-surface rug, bear in mind that these new Jaspé rugs are made only in genuine Armstrong's Linoleum, identified by the Circle A trade-mark stamped on the burlap back. Ask the salesman in the local store to show you the new Armstrong Rugs of Jaspé linoleum. If he hasn't the new patterns in stock he can get them for you.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This handsome booklet illustrates the new patterns beautifully in color. It will be sent to you free if you address your request to Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1019 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



In the large illustration:
Jaspé Pattern No. 716
Above: Linoleum Rug No. 907
At the Right: Inlaid Rug No. 1040

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and (A) wear and wear

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back.



My crowd
all
smoke P. A.

THAT doesn't mean I smoke it because the rest of the fellows do. I've got ideas of my own. If you pinned me down to reasons, I'd say I smoke Prince Albert *because I like it!* That's reason enough for me. But if you want details, I'll give them to you.

First of all, P. A. is delightfully fragrant. When you open the tidy red tin and that aroma bursts upon the air, you can hardly wait to taste such tobacco in your pipe. The smoke itself

makes good on the advance notices broadcast by the fragrance.

Cool as an alarm-clock doing its stuff. Sweet as the recollection that you have the day off. Mild as the congratulations of the defeated candidate. So mild, in fact, that it never bites the tongue or parches the throat. Yet with plenty of rich, satisfying tobacco-body.

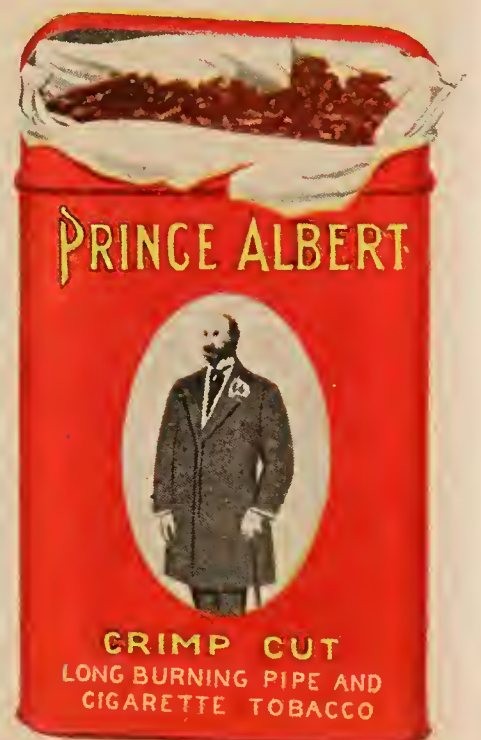
I don't know what brand you're smoking now, but I *do* know what

you'll be smoking "from now on" when you try this cool, long-burning tobacco, I've been telling you about. If you want to get the most out of your pipe, pack it with P. A. That's *my* advice.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



News From Among the Farmers

Notes From Northern New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

A WONDERFUL rain yesterday and most of last night has done wonders toward rejuvenating the corn crop, as well as late potatoes, pastures, gardens and new seeding. The ground in most sections was very dry and in the claylands cracks were wide and deep. General reports today are that the moisture has penetrated to a depth of four to five inches.

New seeding as a rule has been looking fairly good when the grain was being harvested, but with dry sunny weather, the young plants find life a rather precarious proposition. Corn is growing slowly but still needs a lot of warm weather as a rule. Today come reports of the finding of the dreaded corn borer on this side of the lake and St. Lawrence River in limited numbers.

The advent of this formidable enemy of our "most valuable grain" into the North Country brings close at hand a menace that many have been taking with more or less complaisant attitude, and means a new type of handling of the corn lands in order that the crop may be saved. Those who have been across the line into our neighboring territory in the Province of Ontario already know the danger. With some thirty-five thousand acres of corn in Jefferson county alone, the value of the corn crop to North Country Dairy men can be readily estimated.

* * *

THE fair season is in the midst of its glory and call to mankind in general. The fairs at Sandy Creek, Lowville, and Gouverneur are already a matter of history, Canton is holding one this week and next week comes the Watertown fair. The weather so far has as a rule been very conducive to large attendance, and good crowds have been reported. There has been a very general attempt all along the line to bring the fairs back to more of a real country institution.

Questionable midway attractions have been eliminated largely, and the shows and gaming that are passed in are being relegated to more of a background position. In their stead have come back the old pulling contests of farm teams, horse shoe pitching contests, better horse racing, more attention to really good cattle, poultry and other farm animals. People are coming from far and near to visit with old friends and neighbors. To me the greatest pleasure and attraction of the fair is the meeting of friends that I have not seen for some time.

* * *

THE exhibits of the children of the Junior Project clubs are one of the newer features that are well worth anyone's time and thought. The vegetables that these boys and girls have raised in their small garden plots are usually of even better quality than their dads have placed on exhibit in the general vegetable exhibit, while the calves, chickens, and pigs cannot be excelled anywhere.

Chas. W. Reed, Jefferson County Junior Project leader, has journeyed down to the State Fair at Syracuse with a goodly number of his youngsters who are taking their exhibits of clothing, canning, vegetables, and calves, as well as demonstrations. The members of the demonstrating teams are: Nellie and Mary Clark of Deferiet who will show Care and Selection of clothing; and Leo Chamberlain and Lloyd Curtis of Watertown who will take up "Dry Picking of Poultry".

From St. Lawrence County Herbert Putnam of Gouverneur is taking down his Ayrshire heifer, while Lyle Raven, Carl Raven, and Wendell Wicks are down with Prof. R. D. Gibbs of the Gouverneur High School as a judging team. Wendell Wicks also has taken his Ayrshire heifer.

New York County Notes

Oswego County—There are not many onions here this year. Large acreage of lettuce and celery may be found. The hay crop is above the average. Oats are good. The apple and pear crop is about 40 to 50 per cent of normal. Corn

is late and will need a late fall.—J. S. M.

Jefferson County—Jefferson County Farm Bureau will hold a meeting during the Farm Management Tour for the purpose of conducting a study of business on different farms. The farms of George Merriman, Black River; Clyde Gragg, Burrville; George Merrill, E. Rodman, Earl Flanders, Rodman, will be taken in on this tour. The speaker will be Dr. V. B. Hart of Cornell University.—O. G. A.

Steuben County—A large hay crop has been harvested with some still uncut. Corn is backward. Potatoes looking fair, blight in evidence in some fields. Buckwheat is making a fine growth. Many apple orchards look as though swept by fire owing to the ravages of worms, which have destroyed the leaves. Pastures are good and milk flow holding out well. Eggs are selling at 35 cents, butter from 45 to 50 cents.—H. I. D.

Tioga County—Owego is the center of all the activities of this county this week as it is celebrating its 100th anni-

versary of the charter. Many guests are present and from many states as Tioga has sent out its sons and daughters promiscuously and many are here for the "Old Home Week" which is also being observed. Among the distinguished guests are John D. Rockefeller and his party and Col. Clarence Chamberlain. The parades are fine, Mardigras, Fantastic, Fraternal organizations, corporations, associations, automobile and firemen. Each parade did itself much credit. The Boys Band of Virginia sent forth lovely music. A band concert each evening. A carnival in progress each day and evening in the Recreation Park, also ball games, golf games and other athletic sports. Firemen's convention is on Friday. Two boulders were unveiled on Draper and Ahwaga Parks. James T. Rogers of Binghamton, James S. Truman, Tioga County Senator and ex-village president Charles Marvin made appropriate speeches at these parks.

It will surely be a week long to be remembered by every one present and many "little tots" will have these scenes engraven in their memory.—Mrs. D. B.

Notes From Southern New Jersey

NEW JERSEY suffers most heavily in the big reduction the 1927 cranberry crop now nearing maturity. While the country as a whole shows a two-thirds reduction from 1926, New Jersey shows only 42 per cent of last years total. At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Cranberry Association, held at Browns Mill this week, it was brought out that New Jersey will have about 90,000 barrels compared with 215,000 barrels for last year. This state represents over one-half of the United States reduction from last years crop. New Jersey loses about 125,000 barrels out of 225,000 for the entire country.

Theodore Budd, Pamberton, president of the Association, told the growers that the big reduction in the crop was due to late frosts. A heavy frost on the last day in May and the first week in June resulted in killing more than one-half of the crop.

* * *

ANOTHER cold storm has struck South Jersey causing considerable alarm to farmers, fruit growers and truckers. The late tomato crop now ripening is not developing as it should. It is impossible to get the fruit colored up to that deep red color which the canners demand. Many loads have been refused by canners even with growers who are under contract. The tomatoes have been taken home and allowed to ripen if they would or they have been thrown away. Cold, rainy weather, according to the canners prevents the color from appearing in that portion of the tomato which ripens last, i.e., around the stem.

The late fields have set a very light crop of fruit. So many cold and cloudy days have blasted the blossoms with a result that not over two or three tons at the most will be picked from thousands of acres. While the corn crop in South Jersey looks promising, the weather is against it and an early frost is to be feared. Sweet potatoes look the poorest in years, according to many growers and County Agents. The ground is too wet and cold for the crop to grow and digging is now three weeks behind normal, with hardly a grower who has even considered digging.

Even the rain has resulted in some of the early peaches not standing up in market. The Belle of Georgia has been a disappointment because it would not hold up under shipment.

* * *

A CONFERENCE was held in the Trenton office of the New Jersey Farm Bureau this week to discuss the Muscle Shoals question. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau, Washington and Chicago and some of the Muscle

Shoals committee of the Farm Bureau were present. Prospects for the passage of the Muscle Shoals fertilizer bill looks much brighter now than it did a year ago.

The New Jersey Bureau of Animal Industry, has a waiting list of 500 herds ready for the TB test. The staff of veterinarians in the employ of the state are working at full capacity in an effort to keep the work closed up as fast as possible.

Hunterdon County Farmers toured sections of Mercer County recently, visiting the fruit farm of Stanley Terhune and poultry plant of Donald Pettit, Rosedale, to be followed by a visit to the big Walker-Gordon dairy farm. Lunch was served at the dairy farm, followed by speaking from many prominent agricultural leaders of the state, including Senator David Agans, Three Bridges; Dr. H. J. Baker, New Brunswick; Henry W.

Jeffers, Plainsboro; Congressman Harold Hoffman, Perth Amboy and others.

* * *

A GROUP of New Jersey peach growers are up in arms over the marketing of immature fruit that has resulted in breaking the peach market. In many instances growers have already picked their Elbertas which under the best of conditions will not be ripe enough to market for at least another week or ten days. If the weather continues cold, it will be at least two weeks before they will be ready.

It is estimated that the price has dropped at least one dollar a bushel on all grades due to the presence of the green fruit on the market. One big grower who will have 25 carloads, estimates that the loss to the peach industry of the state this past week is about \$100,000 due to this picking of immature fruit.

Steps, according to this grower, will be taken this winter to secure a law prohibiting the picking of fruit that has not reached a certain stage of maturity. Methods are already in use that can determine the condition of the fruit so that the grower can know when the fruit is ready to market.

* * *

DR. WILLIAM MARTIN, State Plant Pathologist, New Brunswick, has just returned from a visit to the potato district of Maine and Prince Edward Island. He reports a record crop of table and seed stock in this district, with some of the finest seed potato fields he has ever seen.

Cook County, Illinois, sent its county agent to New Jersey recently to study the roadside market development in this State. They were interested in the Roadside Market Association of this State, and were gathering information relative to forming a similar movement in that State.

Considerable time was spent by this mid-western representative in the office of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, Trenton, in going over every phase of the work. Secretary Taylor reports that it is very gratifying to have the representatives of a State like Illinois to send to New Jersey for information on this method of marketing fruits and produce.—AMOS KIRBY.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Lancaster County—The threshers are now making their annual rounds, with wheat yielding only fairly good. Price \$1.55. Improved roads for autos has made it almost imperative for farmers to hire their crops trucked to market as horses are in danger of falling on the smooth surface. Tobacco and corn are late on account of the late start, however, they promise good crops if they do not get too early frost. Potatoes are yielding well with price falling. Gardens are productive, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, etc., all are plentiful and of good quality. Tobacco growers are topping and spraying with paris green for worms. Schools are opening. Eggs are 31c given by the huckster who comes once a week. Milk will likely raise in price as there is competition just now. One company gives us \$2.22 and another offers \$2.60 per hundred weight.—A. S.

Dauphin County—Several county agricultural fair societies opened the season last week with a realization of the fact that the weather clerk was no respecter of the local term, "fair week". Although early for horticultural displays a considerable amount of apples were exhibited. If the late Mr. Terry of Ohio and the present secretary Agee of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture were to visit Eastern Pennsylvania great potato growing belt, they would rejoice in seeing that their early campaign for improved potato culture made at the Farmers institutes in 1885-1895 resulted in a rich heritage. This year's crop promises to be large and of excep-

tional quality. The Russett variety leads in production and acreage.

Grange and other farm organizations are making some wonderful displays of collections of agricultural and horticultural products at the fairs held in their home counties. Liberal premiums are awarded amounting in the aggregate to thousands of dollars, which go to swell the treasury of the winning granges as a reward for cooperative labor of the members in a truly good cause.

The automobile on the farm is being utilized as a valuable factor in enabling their owners at small cost in visiting the leading and most successful orchardists, potato growers, dairymen, poultry growers, etc., for the purpose of securing information as to the new and practical means for better results in general.—O. D. S.

Results of State Horseshoe Tournament

(Continued from page 3)

grove, Livingston, seventh.

The prize won was presented to each contestant by Mr. Eastman, Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which donated the prize money. The State Fair authorities paid the transportation of each contestant from his home to Syracuse and return. Next week a more detailed story of the tournament with full report of scores, percentages, etc., will appear in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—D. D. Cottrell Secretary, National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, North Cohocton, N. Y.

What Farmers Want to Know

How to Make a Concrete Feeding Floor---Radio Questions

Please give me directions for making a concrete feeding floor.—S. W. K., Pa.

FEEDING FLOORS are constructed much as are ordinary floors. The first thing to do is to decide on the size, and this will depend on the number of animals to be accommodated. A floor 20 x 30, or one twice as large as this is a very convenient size for the small farmer, and it is not expensive to construct.

Level off the ground carefully, and pack it well, filling in the hollow spaces so that there will be no settling later. If the soil is not well drained excavate to a depth of 5 or 6 inches and put in cinders or gravel. A system of tile drainage is very much worth while. With these in place, put the forms up next. If the floor is to sustain any heavy weight, it ought to be made not less than 5 inches thick, and better 6 than the hogs or cattle, then 4 inches will be sufficient. The floor may be cast in blocks about 10 feet square; alternate blocks may be cast and then when the forms are removed, the open spaces can be filled in. 2 x 4's or wider planks, if necessary, make good form boards. They should be well staked in place. The mixture to be used is 1 part of cement, 2 parts of clean sand, and 4 parts of pebbles or broken stone. This should be mixed to the consistency so

that when piled up it will not spread out. The concrete should be placed as rapidly as possible, and a striker board used to level it off. One-course construction is best. Careful manipulation with a wide float will bring the finer particles to the surface, and the whole mixture may then be smoothed off. The surface should be left gritty so that the animals will not slip when the concrete has hardened.

In order to have the best strength, concrete should be cured carefully. As soon as it is hard so that it will not pit, it may be covered with saw dust or straw and kept damp for a week or 10 days. The floor should not be used for two or three weeks.

A 4-inch curb around the outside of the floor is a desirable addition as it prevents the animals from working the feed off into the mud. The floor should be given a slope of about 1/4 inch (not over) to the foot so that it may be readily flushed when cleaning is necessary.

differences, but these would not be on account of using the loop.

* * *

I have a switch to turn off my "B" battery as well as the "A" battery. A friend tells me this is not necessary.—L. M., Illinois.

He is right. When the tubes are not lighted, no "B" current is taken.

In baking gems, leave one pan in the gem tin to be filled with water just before putting it in the oven. In this way you can use a very hot oven for baking with no danger of scorching the tops of the gems.—L. M. T.

* * *

Why is it that I always have to charge the battery for a longer time than it requires. It charges at 4 amperes and is an 80 ampere-hour battery. It seldom charges in less than 24 hours but I understand it should only take 20 hours.

If the battery were a machine of 100% efficiency this would be true. The 80 ampere-hour rating probably is not exact, but if it were capable of yielding, when first fully charged, just 80 ampere-hours of energy, it would take more than 80 ampere-hours of energy to charge it. The loss is evidenced by heating, evaporation, etc.

* * *

Could I charge my storage battery from the house socket by using a toy transformer adjusted for 6 volts?

No, because you would be connecting an alternating current to the battery, which would neither charge nor discharge it. The alternating current has to be rectified into direct current first.

Blanching Celery

Which is best for blanching celery, paper, boards or dirt?—R. L., New York.

DIRT is commonly used for blanching late celery but is not used in the summer because rot is likely to develop. There is not much choice between boards and paper so far as results are concerned. Paper for blanching was developed because of the scarcity and cost of boards.

Nothing is more annoying than having rubbers come off when walking in muddy paths. A narrow strip cut from an old inner tube and slipped over the toe of the rubber will prevent this trouble. Old fruit jar rings may be used in the same way for the little child's rubbers.—Mrs. I. M.

Are Farmers Raising Too Much?

(Continued from page 9)

and adulterated. We have not given this subject the consideration it requires and

we can add this \$12,000,000 more to the account of the farmer by producing them here.

Our sugar importations have a yearly valuation of over \$335,000,000. Our best sugar industry offers opportunity for further development. Within the past few years scientists have found a new source of sugar. They tell us that the Jerusalem artichoke can be easily grown and developed, especially in the surplus crop sections, and that the sugar extracted is 50 per cent sweeter than cane sugar and 98 per cent sweeter than beet sugar. Perhaps the tariff needs attention to establish and increase the cultivation and production so that we can add at least \$100,000,000 new revenues to the farmers. The consumption of candy in the United States has increased 148 per cent in the last five years.

We are a wasteful people. Scientists are giving serious attention to farm wastes. They have demonstrated that hundreds of millions of dollars can be made by the farmers by utilizing the corn-stalk, straw stacks and other wastes and ultimately convert these into artificial silk, building boards, insulating materials, chemicals, etc. Many of these products have been proven and it seems that the day is not far distant when many of our small cities shall not only possess an industry for the conversion of these waste products, but also industries converting the finished products into useful articles. This is one of the greatest hopes for agricultural prosperity. Again it may be that the by-products will pay the dividends.

Tariff on Dairy Products Needs Revision

There has been some apprehension that our dairy industry was being over-developed and was in advance of our requirements. As you mark its progress this warning seemingly is wise, but when you study the increased consumption and the imports of dairy products in the last three years, you conclude that our demand exceeds our supply. For the last three years we have annually imported dairy products to the value of about \$30,000,000 per year, 17 per cent of this value was for butter. Evidently our tariff schedules on dairy products need revision upward for the protection of the American dairymen and said tariffs to take into consideration Seaboard delivery where evidently the competition is unfavorable to the Western dairy farmer.

Sunflower oil is known as the best substitute for olive oil. Before the war we imported thousands of tons of sunflower oil. Sunflower growth and development is comparatively simple and easy. The oil is readily extracted, the stalks make excellent ensilage and the oilmeal makes excellent cattle feed.

We annually send to other nations about \$7,000,000 for eggs and egg products and import around 4,000,000 pounds of poultry every year. Here is another product which will help reduce our surplus; four per cent of our corn is fed to poultry.

These are but a few suggestions for preventing a surplus and when adopted will go far toward stabilizing agriculture. Even these few suggestions, from the many that can be made, would add over \$300,000,000 annually to our farmer's revenues, establish industries in agricultural sections, give employment to the farm boys and girls and bring higher prices for those crops now suffering from a surplus. The manufacturer searches to find substitutes for products not in demand, he anticipates wants, utilizes his factory, employs his organization and thus tides the lean years. When the farmer really regards his farm as a factory, dismisses his Job's friends and their lamentations, makes a careful analysis of imports, exports and domestic consumption, utilizes scientific discoveries, realizes that he alone is accountable for the surplus, supplies only what is in demand and works out plans for his farm, then will agriculture become as profitable as industry, trade or profession.

And off Goes Another \$50

In the Chinese Auction of FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

we started at \$450 with the promise that if he were unsold on July 1, the price would go down \$50. It went. Since then on the first of each month \$50 has been lopped off. Here it is September and off goes \$50 more. Now

Who Will Bid For FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

A descendant on both sides of his pedigree of the great Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best sons of that most noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

He is Ready for Service

HIS SIRE

FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DE KOL, a grandson of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, with a record of 30.95 pounds butter in 7 days. Through his dam, Winana Segis May 2nd, he is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Hero (37 tested daughters, 2 over 31 pounds), a full brother of the great King Segis Pontiac Count whose daughters have broken world records.

HIS DAM

FISHKILL BIRD COLANTHA INKA, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, whose A. R. daughters are legion, with 18 over 30 pounds. Fishkill Bird Colantha Inka is a grand-daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who was a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, as mentioned above.

It is interesting to note that this young bull we are selling carries Colantha Johanna Lad and King Segis Pontiac blood in both the upper and lower parts of his pedigree. Truly he is qualified to accept the responsibility of heading any man's herd.

\$450 was his starting price
Now it is - - - \$300

WHO WILL BID?

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Owner

HOPEWELL JUNCTION
Dutchess County, N. Y.

With the RADIO MAN

Brainard Foote



Is a "cage" antenna better for receiving than a single wire aerial? I have a 3 circuit tuner and two stages of audio amplification.—J. B. S., New York.

NOT appreciably, unless you have a very small space to stretch the aerial. In that case more than one wire would be advantageous.—B. Foote.

* * *

I keep my battery in a portion of the cellar which is unheated and I would like to know if there is danger from freezing?

None at all in this climate if you keep the battery over half charged all the time. A battery about dead will freeze around -5 degrees; half charged at -25 and fully charged about 90 degrees. So even if you have it fully discharged you won't have much to worry about.

* * *

Is it true that reception will not be as clear on a loop set as with a set having an outside aerial? A dealer told me this but perhaps the statement isn't right. He was trying to sell me a set using a regular aerial.

As a general thing, the statement would not be true. A loop set can be made to sound as well as any other type, providing it has as high grade audio amplifying apparatus. When you come to comparing particular sets, of course, you might find



The amateur gardener dreams he has raised the largest turnip in the State.

—JUDGE.

More Attractive Farm Lawns

Fall Is a Good Time to Start Many Plants

NOW that we busy farmer's wives have a little spare time, let us turn our attention to the lawn and do some improvements we could not find time for this spring: This is the time for fall planting of shrubbery, such as roses, peonies, lilacs, phlox, spirea and hydrangeas. These can be planted now and will get well rooted before winter and do nicely next summer.

Many of us have large peonies, which if dug up and divided will make two or three plants and blossom much better. Also one of the new plants will blossom next summer. Ferns may be transplanted now and will be well rooted by spring. A branch cut from the spirea now and placed in good rich soil kept moist will root and be a healthy shrub in the spring.

Phlox or golden glow may be transplanted as soon as the blossoms begin to drop. What makes a prettier and more showy bed than a few white and colored Phlox? Let us all help each other, by dividing with an collecting new colors from our neighbors and friends.

This is also the time to plant Hollyhock seed. It takes a year for these seed to come up, but seed planted now will come up next fall and blossom the following year. The small plants we find around the large ones may be transplanted now and will blossom next summer.

All these shrubs and plants are hardy,

the holes in a board one for each corner, making the bottom shelf, then 6 spools and the next shelf. We placed the shelves at equal distances apart by repeating spools and board. On the wires extending above the top shelf we placed 2 small spools, then the nut, tightened down. On the end of the wires above the nuts another spool was placed and then plaster of paris was run in the hole to fasten it to the wire. The top was smoothed with a coat of stain. The shelves are complete and the children learned both to construct and care for their belongings. B. E. B., New York.

To Tint with Calcimine

WHEN home workers are doing the job of calcimining they get better results if they practice certain "tricks of the trade". The following suggestions come from a home economics specialist in South Dakota:

The calcimine should be put on the ceiling first. It is best to begin at the left hand corner of the room and work away from the light because the result can be seen better.

The calcimine should be applied entirely across the ceiling in a strip about a foot wide. If a workman is very quick, a wide strip can be handled. The object



This lovely hemstitched set, No. 3013, on best Indian Head is sure to please. The many pieces include: scarf, 18x45 in.—65 cents; centerpiece, 18 in.—28 cents; centerpiece, 36 in.—88 cents; centerpiece, 44 in.—\$1.25; centerpiece, 54 in.—\$1.75. Luncheon set consisting of one 36x36 in. lunch cloth and four 14 in. square napkins, \$1.60; napkins, 14 in. square, per dozen—\$2.20; buffet set, 3 pieces,—65 cents; vanity set, three pieces,—50 cents; pillow cases per pair, 42 in. long—\$1.40; pillow cases, 45 in. long, per pair,—\$1.50.

The design finished in orange and yellow with shaded lavender centers in the larger flowers and two shades of pink combined with blue forgetmenots, green stems and leaves in the smaller flowers, is very artistic. A detailed working chart showing where each color is to be used is furnished with each piece of material. Be sure to specify number and size of material desired when ordering. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

inexpensive and will require little care after planting. They will add much to the appearance of our homes and the fall planting will save us a lot of time in the spring when we are all very busy.—Mrs. C. J. R., New York.

Book Shelves

HOW many of you get tired of picking up the children's books? I did and the result was home made bookshelves for their room. The material used was a quantity of empty spools, four stiff wires 36 inches long, bent on one end, to keep the spools from slipping off, and threads and nut on the other end. We used the wires taken from rolls of roofing, and four pieces of one inch board 10 inches by 40 inches. The children did the work.

First they drilled a hole, the size of the wires in each corner of each board 1 1/4 inches from the side and end of each board. Next they placed three spools on each of the four wires, sliding them down to the bent end. Then put wires through

to cover the wall with a thick coat, and avoid the appearance of joinings or dry edges. If the strip is too wide, the edge will dry and it will be necessary to brush it lightly with clean water and a clean brush before going on; otherwise a line will appear. Every inch of the ceiling must be covered evenly.

On the walls, work from the top down. As large a strip is done at one time as will insure wet edges. Mistakes on side walls are not as likely to occur because the heat is not as intense as at the ceiling; the space is more broken with openings and defects are not so noticeable.

Usually during the calcimining process, all doors and windows are closed because the drying may take place too rapidly if there is too much ventilation in the room. If drying takes place too slowly, the walls may appear spotted. Consequently, after the work is finished, the room should be opened to hasten the drying. On the other hand, if the atmosphere is damp, it may mean better results if heat is used to dry out the room.

Try These Stores first



Thousands of little everyday items you need

If you could spend a whole day looking around in your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store you would be tremendously surprised at the thousands of little articles you would find there that would be of help to you in your everyday work.

Housewives should know more about the many kitchen specialties, the unusual things in kitchen utensils, the fine cutlery and silverware and the handy little things like can openers, meat grinders, pot and pan cleaners, and even casters, picture wire, handy pliers, small screw drivers and oil cans for household use. You will find dependable alarm clocks, every-day watches and such things there also.

Men are apt to find tools that they never knew existed, ones that are just the thing to do small odd jobs with. It is the place to select automobile supplies and to buy your oils and greases for automobile and other machinery uses.

Even the youngsters like the "Farm Service" Hardware Store because it is where they get the best in toys, fishing poles, hooks, sleds, guns, tennis rackets, baseballs and skates that are so dear to a youngster's heart.

Make it a point to visit your "Farm Service" Hardware Store often. You will be surprised at the low prices and the excellent values offered you and, the more you know about it, the greater will be your opportunities to save through the service and help that these "tag" stores offer you.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Short sleepers need the best of bedsprings

Little sleep should be quality sleep for into a minimum space of time Nature must put the maximum of recreation. Whether you sleep little or long, sleep on a Foster Ideal Bedspring. Do it because this bedspring will give your spine better support—it will keep your vertebrae in better alignment and give you finer nerve rest. Do it most of all because your health will benefit by the supreme rest you will get on the Ideal's 120 spiral springs.

Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

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POST YOUR FARM---KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF

Designed to cover legal requirements in
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY and PENNSYLVANIA

WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card icing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461 4th Ave., New York City

A Recess Lunch

An Ex-Teacher Advocates Mid-Morning Lunch

MANY mothers put in just enough food for their children's noonday school luncheon and forbid them to touch the meal until the noon hour. They believe that it is foolish and useless to "piece" at recess, besides that it spoils the noon meal. Others tuck in an apple for recess, and tell the youngsters to eat that and nothing more. In many instances strong, healthy youngsters do very well under these restrictions, but in my observation the children who were given what was termed a recess lunch made the greater progress in their studies and were out of school for illness less. The fact is that some children eat little breakfast, and what they do eat they swallow hastily, while delicate youngsters are positively faint when they have to wait from before daylight on a winter day till eleven-thirty or twelve.

The recess lunch is wrapped separately, and does not necessitate the handling of the whole lunch to find it, as it is placed on top. Usually it is a

some other fruit added for the afternoon often dispenses with the ravenous feeling that causes children to feel that they must have a lunch just before the early evening meal is served. A good cooky or another sandwich will tide them over until the good hot baked beans, the baked potatoes, the thick soup, the good country sausage, the carrots and peas and the other supper things are placed on the table. If you want your children to do well physically and mentally do not deny them the little lunch in the morning and afternoon intermission. If it could be something hot all the better, but few country children own thermos bottles. Failing the hot drink or soup a good hearty sandwich will answer. Anyhow it is worth trying out. By Ex-TEACHER

Sandwiches or Dinner?

HOW does the lunch your boy or girl eats at school compare with the meal the rest of the family eats at home? When the family has dinner at noon and the child's noon meal is simply a package of sandwiches, he may not be getting his fair share of daily food. It isn't always the amount of food that he lacks, but it is the kind,—and kind is just as important as amount. The family dinner has meat, potatoes and one or more other vegetables, a dessert, and usually something to drink, with milk for the children. The lunch box can not carry this sort of food easily, but, if it is supplemented by a hot dish prepared at school, it can produce a satisfactory meal. A hot milk and vegetable soup or a creamed vegetable is not difficult to prepare at school; little equipment is needed to make it and it supplies the vegetables and milk that are hardest to pack in a lunch box. Substantial sandwiches of whole wheat bread and cheese, egg, peanut butter or meat, fruit, or a salad carried in a glass jar, and, perhaps, some molasses cookies for something sweet, with the hot dish makes a delicious and healthful lunch.

How We Kept the Air Moist

WE have solved the atmospheric moisture question to our satisfaction and the interest of everyone that comes here. We have a 14 gallon aquarium which is very attractive with green growing plants and its gold and native fishes. You can see that it would be a lot of trouble if the water had to be changed every day or two, but this is not the case. The addition of plenty of green growing water plants makes a complete change unnecessary. Fresh water should be added as it evaporates. Do not crowd the fish. Most of the native fishes, (if small) do well in an aquarium and are really very beautiful." —L. H. B.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

THAT some of our readers are in need of the sympathetic, friendly adviser has been proved by the great number of letters which have been written to Aunt Janet since our announcement that she stands ready to help in time of trouble.

From the young girl who wanted to know how to go about getting a position as teacher to the aged man left alone and helpless—and all the ages between—letters have come asking for comforting advice which Aunt Janet has given freely and understandingly. Each individual received a personal reply when it was desired.

It is barely possible that such a bit of friendly advice or comfort at a time when it is much needed will give you the lift over a hard place—we hope so at any rate. Be sure to sign your name but it will not be used if your letter happens to be published.

Smart and Stylish



2611

Pattern 2611 is very smart indeed in its tailored simplicity. The surplice closing with the cluster of pleats lends an interesting touch besides giving the extra ease needed in walking. It makes up beautifully in moire silk, flat crepe, crepella, light weight flannel or kasha. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 22-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

bread and butter sandwich with peanut butter, jam, a sprinkling of ground meat or grated cheese added. It would do anyone's heart good to watch youngsters dig into lessons when the wholesome sandwich repotes in the stomach. A bottle of milk would be excellent, but few families value milk enough as it is too plentiful in the country. It never disturbs the noon meal a bit when the children get a hearty bite midway in the morning.

And a good fat cooky with raisins or

Tested Recipes

Add To Your Collection of A. A. Kitchen-Tested Recipes

Steak with Celery Savory: Chop two large stalks of celery, one large onion, two green peppers, and fry slowly in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Season with salt and pepper and put where it will keep well heated. Broil a good sized steak, remove to a hot platter and serve with the sauce poured over it.—L. M. T.

We Americans do not get half the interesting results from our food stuffs as do the French. Try adding more than onions to your steak and see if you do not like the result even better than the orthodox steak-and-onions.

Beet Salad: Wash a half dozen medium-sized beets, cook until tender, remove skins and chill. Scoop out the center of each and fill opening with a mixture of cottage cheese, chopped green and red peppers and chopped lettuce. Serve with a spoonful of mayonnaise over each beet.—L. M. T.

For purposes of convenience in eating, the beet might be sliced half way down in quarters or eighths. We all know from experience that few things more slippery than beets come to the table.

Savory Ham: Mix together three teaspoonfuls mustard, one fourth teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls catsup, and a dash of cayenne pepper. Slice one pound of boiled ham (thin). In a baking dish put layers of the ham, spreading each with the mustard mixture and dusting liberally with grated cheese. Bake fifteen minutes, remove to ice box and chill. Before serving, cut at right angles to the ham slices in slices one fourth inch thick.—L. M. T.

Since mustard and pepper are "hot spices" they should be treated with great respect when combining with this mixture.

Lancaster Pudding

To each quart of water, add two-thirds cupful corn meal, one third cupful wheat flour and one half teaspoonful salt. When water is boiling stir mixture two minutes with a heavy egg beater, put dish on asbestos mat and cook slowly for forty-five minutes, stirring occasionally. Five minutes before taking from the stove stir in one half cupful each seeded raisins and currants. Serve with a molasses sauce made as follows: Put two thirds cupful molasses in pan, stir in one tablespoonful sugar and boil gently three minutes. Add one cupful boiling water, a second tablespoonful of sugar and tablespoonful of flour stirred smooth in a half cupful of water. Cook until it thickens, stirring briskly, beat in one half teaspoonful butter and one tablespoonful lemon juice or vinegar and remove from fire. Serve either hot or cold.—L. M. T.

As for all such recipes additional liquid may be added if the mixture becomes too thick during cooking. Molasses sauce is quite an addition and we wish there were more people using more molasses. Recent experiments have proven that the open kettle molasses contains valuable vitamins besides being very tasty.

What Price Food?

TWO cannot eat as cheaply as one, but large families can serve meals at lowest cost per member, Geneva M. Bane, home management specialist at the Ohio State University says after summarizing household accounts kept by farm women.

Families of two and three prepared their food at approximately 50 cents a meal for each member. A family of seven was fed for 32 cents a meal. Another mother fed eight for 29 cents a meal for each member. A few women keeping accounts, Miss Bane points out, are keeping boarders because they can cook for one or two more people without much effort and at the same time serve their meals more economically.

The women cooperating with Miss Bane were the first group of any size, in Ohio, to keep a record of the number of guest

meals serve in a year. The lowest number of guest meals served on these farms was 47, the highest 442.

There were three outstanding leaks in the family expenditures. The farms did not take full advantage of all the vegetables a garden could supply. A garden properly cared for should supply the family table with canned, stored, or fresh vegetables the entire year.

Surprise was registered by the housewives when they found the large amount spent for confections and tobacco. The dimes and nickels amounted to more than their share in most of the budgets.

It is a poor trade, Miss Bane believes, for a farmer to sell his wheat at less

Attractive and Practical



688

Pattern 688 shows a new idea in apron design. The bib with shaped straps has a gathered pointed skirt attached to it which is just as attractive as it is practical. The pretty figured dimities, voiles or even organdies would make lovely little fancy aprons for gifts, while cretonne, sateen or gingham would be very practical for everyday use. The pattern comes in sizes small, medium and large, and only requires 1 3/8 yards of 40-inch material for the medium size. Price 13c.

than \$1.30 a bushel and buy it back as breakfast cereal at one cent an ounce, nearly ten dollars a bushel. Cooked whole wheat grains make an excellent breakfast cereal.

Salt Cod-Fish

"WIFE, you have your good points," says John one day at dinner, "but you can't boil salt cod-fish. I got some at Mrs. Dickie's one day and it was as white and nice to look at and not a bit of salt either. She hadn't it buried in sauce, just served by itself and the sauce in another dish if we wanted it. Why don't you ask her how she does it?"

"Me ask her," says I, tossing my head and striving to keep the tears back. "No indeed. Ask her yourself if you are so anxious. I am sure I soaked this long enough and changed the water three times. Perhaps she gets some special kind."

"No, it is just the same as you get. I saw some hanging out in the shed."

At last I have found out the secret and no more does John groan when he sees salt fish on the table and I didn't have to humble myself to ask Mrs. Dickie either.

A little stranger arrived at the Dickie

home and I was asked to help for a week. I went. One evening she said, "We will have some cod-fish for dinner tomorrow. Mrs. Small, ask Harold to cut you off a piece."

"All right, Mrs. Dickie," I said, feeling pretty small, you may be sure. Harold came into the pantry where I was washing the dishes.

"Here's the fish, Mrs. Small," he said "I've skinned it for you."

"Bless the boy," I says to myself, "that is the secret;" and sure enough it was. Skin before you soak.—Flora.

When Drawing Threads

TO save time, patience and eye-sight, when drawing threads for hemming or other purposes I place my material flat on a table. From pure soap I make a very strong lather and with a soft brush such as a shaving brush I apply the lather where the threads must be drawn. When the material has become dry, the threads may be drawn very readily.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Booklet for Old Recipes

We still have on hand some of the booklets containing the old fashioned recipes which were distributed at the New York State Fair by the New York Agricultural Society and the Department of Agriculture and Markets last year. These are especially desirable for any celebration featuring the foods of our fathers and we shall be glad to furnish our readers with them upon request. Please enclose a 2c stamp with the request.

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The Sauce of the Crow—By Harry Harrison Kroll

"I DON'T reckon there ever was a peskier critter on earth than a crow!" It was Jud's thin, querulous treble.

"Aw, now, Jud, that ain't so. Crows are the friendliest bird a farmer has. Why, it does me good to hear 'em carry on down in the field. Sounds like a gang of school boys arguing over a game of marbles—like you used to when I beat you at keeps." The voice was dad's. They were sitting on the front porch at their favorite year-round sport—growling at one another.

"They hain't! They eat up a body's corn, and I've known 'em to kill chickens—little chickens."

"Aw, now, Jud, that couldn't be so. Why, crows help a body to raise chickens. They make the hen lay eggs."

"Yah, like heck they do!"

"Yes, they do. The old hen gets into an argument with the crow, and he sasses back and gets the best of the thing like I do with you, and she gets so mad she goes and lays an egg—just like you go back home and go to work when you get sore at me."

"You make me tired!" snarled Jud. "I'll stake money that you don't know what you are talking about."

"I'll cover you. What's the figure?"

"Hunnerd dollars! Hunnerd dollars!"

"Make it a turkey for Christmas. I bet you a turkey that hen for hen my hens will outlay yours this year, you keeping the crows chased off your place as much as possible, and I'll encourage them as much as possible."

"Har! Har!" cackled Jud. "Here's where I eat a turkey on you next Christmas dinner. I got to have my pick of the flock. I'll shoo all the crows off my field over on yours, and they'll eat your corn whilst I eat your turkey. It's your bargain, recollect. How many hens you got?"

"Just a hundred."

"Well, I got right at a hunnerd and fifty. You have to produce more than two thirds as many eggs as me. That's clear, ain't it?"

"Clear as mud. And I'll do it, too."

* * *

SO the wager was made. I couldn't understand it, for while Dad and Jud were always betting on something, this crow business mystified me. For only the week before Dad had been all but swearing about the peskiness of crows, and wishing he had an aircraft gun that would blow them all to smithereens. And now he was actually entering into a contract with Jud to encourage the raucous birds. When Jud was gone, I went to him and tried to establish the cause for his sudden insanity. He merely winked at me.

"Got an idea!" he said laconically.

I watched him carefully during the following days. But his movements were so mysterious that I could establish little.

Some of the crops had failed the past season, but the crow crop was up to average. I suppose it must have been ten thousand crows that roosted in the woods over on Bear Cat creek. Just at daybreak they would begin to come up out of the swamp, and for thirty minutes the air was black with them. And they were a sassy gang, too. They didn't say 'mister' to anybody. I threw a stick at one low-flying rascal one morning, and he spat on me.

Dad didn't have any difficulty in encouraging them, either. He made a call out of a piece of hickory, hollowed out like a dugout, upon which he scraped with another stick. It was on the same principle that old timers used to make turkey calls. With the contraption Dad was soon able to fool the blackest, sleekest old cock-crow in the flock. Early each morning he would go down in the field, where there was an old sink-hole, get down into this out of sight, and call the crows. They would come so thick that they looked like ants on a hill.

And the mysterious part of the thing was that almost immediately the old hens began to lay. Of course, it was laying-time, anyhow, being spring; but that hun-

dred hens outdid themselves. Every once in a while I would gather 90 eggs a day. One day I got an even hundred. Every hen on the yard had laid—that is, if I hadn't found a few laid upon previous days. At any rate, those hens got down to their business and cranked out more eggs than I ever saw hens lay before.

* * *

JUD came over frequently, keeping tally. Everything in the contest was over and aboveboard, so Dad offered no objections. He returned visits with Jud, and in fact the whole community soon became seethed with excitement. And almost from the very beginning Dad got in the lead. As a matter of fact, our hundred hens were laying more eggs than Jud's hundred and fifty.

"You ain't playing fair!" Jud accused Dad. "You got more than a hundred hens."

"Pick out any neighbor you want to count 'em," replied Dad.

"You're buying eggs and slipping in the nests!"

"I'll pay the wages of any one you suggest to guard me. All I ask is that no one sees me when I feed the hens."

"Ah hah! You're filling 'em up on red pepper! They won't last. Mark my words—they won't last!"

"It's the crows that's making 'em lay," explained father. "Didn't I tell you that when crows sass your hens, it makes 'em mad and they go and lay an egg!"

"Rats!" snorted Jud.

* * *

AFTER that I caught the old man trying to get on to Dad's system of feeding. Jud would come about home casually, pass the time of day, then go away through the barn lot. When he thought no one was looking, he darted inside and I knew he was poking about, examining nests, and trying to find something—he knew not what. Nor did I. As a matter of fact, I was as mystified as he. Dad had suddenly grown so secretive that one simply could not get a line on what kind of tricks he was employing. Only, I knew he was up to nothing dishonest. He had a method and it was working, that was all. Of course, I could not accept the crow theory, for that was idiotic; and yet I couldn't reject it. And daily Dad went down into the field and called the birds up to the sinkhole.

My explanation of the mystery was that Dad had stumbled upon some sort of effective feeding ration, for he was using all of this hoodooism about the crows merely to tease old Jud, who had always been Dad's rival in fine poultry and blooded hogs. When they were boys, it had been marbles, now it was eggs. Then Dad had explained his winning by a rabbit's foot; now it was due to the crows.

Time rocked on. Summer came. The contest raged. Dad was so far ahead that he looked a sure winner, but there could be no question but his production of eggs was falling off. He dropped down to a two-thirds production of Jud's and Jud rubbed his thin hands in glee.

"He, he! Pepper all out, hey?" he gloated. "Didn't I tell you? When the pepper was all gone, or you had run a hot-box in the machine, it would go in the ditch. I'll eat that turkey yet!"

"The crows have quit coming to my field," explained dad.

And truly enough the birds had. Dad might go down in the field now and run a hot-box in his crow call, and not a single black rascal but wouldn't take to the wing and never stop flying till he was safe in the bog of Bear Cat swamp. There was something uncanny about it.

* * *

"A H, well," accepted Dad, "it doesn't matter now anyway. I've got you beat, Jud. Your hens won't ever catch up with my record. Mine are going to keep on laying just as good as yours. I'm

going to eat the biggest turkey in your flock on Christmas day. You see if I don't."

And he did. Jud was game enough to admit defeat. Dad had put it over him in egg production.

Jud, however, not to be outdone entirely, came over and took dinner with us.

"You got to tell me how you made those crows keep your hens laying, or I'll put poison in this carcass," he told Dad, while he sat at the head of the table carving.

"You admit, then, that I was right about crows being a friend of the farmer?" asked Dad.

"I reckon I've got to, but I don't believe nary a word of it. How did you do it?"

"Well," said Dad with a smile, "I'll tell

you. I got down in that sink hole in the field, and I called those scoundrels up to me. And when one would get down into the hole to see what I was hollering about, I'd grab him and wring his neck and pick him. I'd catch anywhere from a dozen to as many as I could carry. Then that night I'd go back to the hole, get the carcasses, burn the feathers, and come to the house. Then I'd put those crows in the green bone chopper and make 'em into hen feed. That's what made those hens lay. But along after awhile the crows got suspicious of that hole and you couldn't hire one to come near it. That accounted to my egg-production falling off. Who said a sassy crow wouldn't make a hen lay?"

"Pass your plate, Bill, darn ye!" said Jud. "Pass your plate!"

Pioneer Bookkeeping

By H. W. BOLLES

ONCE upon a time in a little town way back where the country was new and "booklearning" and money was scarce, there was an enterprising farmer who "kept store" in the front part of his house. He often had occasion to "charge it" and for a time he had no trouble keeping these accounts in his head, as the saying goes. For the most of his customers were farmers and of course all farmers are honest. But as time went on and business increased and new customers were added while some of the old ones still remained unsettled and worse yet, still others in dispute, it was evident that some plan or means embodying a more tangible if a more elaborate form must be adopted.

Of course in such a predicament as this in these days we would resort to bookkeeping, well that's what he did. Only he didn't keep a book like you or I would. He didn't have a regular set of books nor a fountain pen. There weren't any to have. He didn't even have a knowledge of the art of writing except that portion of it lying within the limits of his own name. But one thing he could do was to draw pictures of things pretty well. In fact he was what they called in those days a natural born artist and this gift proved a great help to him, in fact it really saved the day. He took it and a few smooth shaved shingles and what he knew about making figures and writing and with a piece of charcoal instituted a system of picture bookkeeping. That not only reduced confusion but nailed a lot of money that might have been forgotten. When customers bought anything and had it charged, he simply made some marker that stood for their name and opposite this he drew a picture of the article purchased. As a rule he drew the likeness so life-like that even time created no room for doubt; neither upon the part of himself nor the purchaser. In cases of any doubt, usually between the three, the merchant, the customer and the pictures, it would finally be cyphered out and results reached that seemed to come close to the real truth of the matter.

Sometimes, 'tis true, cases of uncertainty arose that required a great deal of careful consideration as well as a heavy drain on the imagination and the memory to bring about what we would call today an acceptable report of the reparation committee.

One day a farmer came into the store and said, "Say John," (the merchant's name was John Smith), I've been thinking about it ever since you dunned me two months ago for that there cheese and I can't remember even getting a hull cheese of you in my life nor any other time.

"Remember" says John "you haint trying to put your memory up against my figures, be you, Hank?" He says, "A year is a good while to remember everything and it's been a lot over a year ago you got that cheese of me."

"I didn't get no cheese, I tell ye," answers Hank. "We make dutch cheese to home and don't eat no other cheese

cause its gots skippers in it." The remark in reference to skippers John knew to be true and it put a thought into his head. He would try and look up the account as he was quite sure he had "put it down". So John brought out a bunch of shaved shingles upon which he conducted his bookkeeping—a sort of loose-leaf method, so to speak, and by the help of Hank and two or three bystanders the charcoal picture memoranda was carefully gone over with several times and at last sure enough, the "entry" was located.

"Yes, there it is", says John, "as plain as your nose on your face," (Hank sure did happen to have a big nose), "a hull cheese, do you see it, right there." "I don't care," says Hank, "I never got no cheese, so help me Moses. What I did git, come to think about it, I got a grind stone of you a year ago last hayin' time, maybe that might be it." "Oh yes," admitted John, "I remember now, it was a grind stone you got instead of a cheese, the only difference is I forgot to put a square hole in the middle of it for the crank shaft."

A Good Marketing Book

ONE of the most practical books from a farmer's standpoint that has come to our attention in a long time is called "Making Your Own Market" by Lord and Delohery, published by the Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This book is a sort of a hand book of farmers' marketing experiences in which seventy men and women tell the methods that have brought them success in selling at better prices the products of their farms. There are many personal experiences and illustrations of roadside stand marketing, including the most practical signs, suggestions as to how to keep customers, and many other selling pointers.

"Selling Around Home" is the title of one of the chapters of personal experiences which every farmer interested in local markets will want to read and from which he can obtain many practical suggestions. "Retail Routes" is the subject of another chapter. Some of the sub-divisions under this are: Our Butter Route, \$2,000 from Six Acres, Milk for Sick Babies, A Coffee Cream Route, Our Fruit Route, Brigham's Egg Route, all farmers letters from actual experience. Other chapters include "Selling Specialties" and "Direct-by-Mail Selling".

The price of the book is \$1.25 and it is worth the money.

Prevention of worms in poultry is better than attempting to control them after they have become entrenched. The best method is to follow a strict sanitation program. Raise the chicks in clean houses, with clean litter, use clean feed and water, and let them range only on clean ground.

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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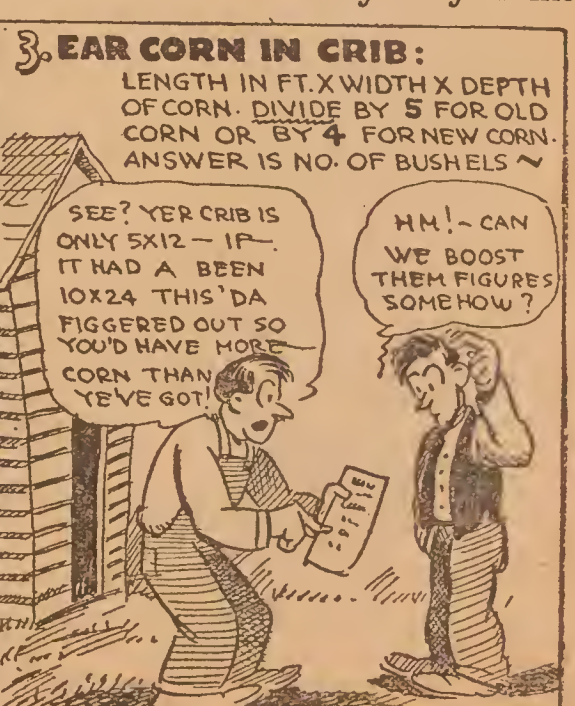
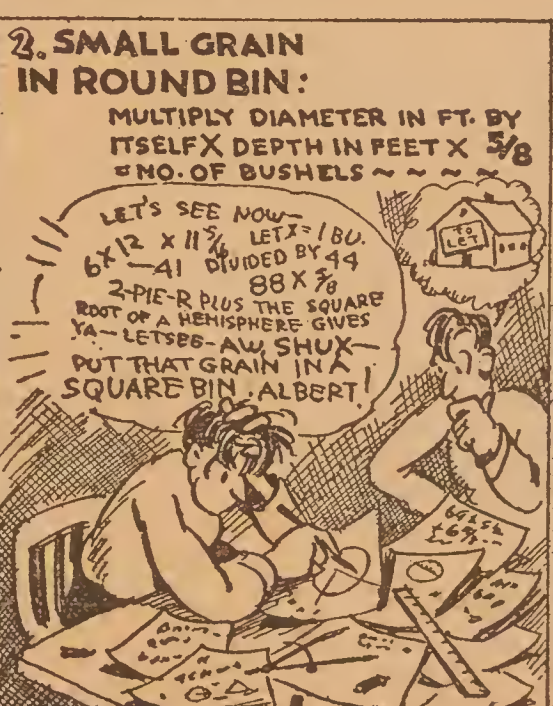
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American Agriculturist Tribe

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Director, Rural Scouting

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Making friends and keeping them is the greatest business of man.

Any fool can make trouble, but it takes brains and ability to keep and make peace.

Get the habit of thinking and talking and working for success. It is the stuff out of which achievement is made.

Avoid being a slave to alarm clocks and time bells. Many men have lost out in life's work because they thought more about bells and clocks than their job.

Enthusiasm for a line of work indicates your fitness for the job.

The human machine is like an automobile. It must be under control, levers, brakes and time devices must work, and the driver must obey the laws of God and man. Have you tried your brakes and reversed levers lately?

A Lone Scout's head should be used, like a pin-head to prevent him from going too far.

Complaining farmers will never sell farm life to the public—much less to sons and daughters.

Bring interest, leadership and programs to the farm community. If you send your boy to the city for everything he will soon stay there, and your farm will pass on to renters or other owners.

A smile, a boost, and just praise makes life worth living for all who use them and a tonic to all who see and receive.

Give the other fellow a chance to speak, he may say something.

A frown, like plant blight, destroys both beauty and health.

About the Lone Scouts of America

What Lone Scouting is and how to join. A Lone Scout is a Boy Scout who finds it impossible to belong to a Boy Scout Troop. Before Lone Scouting was started such boys were unable to take advantage of scouting. Lone Scouts pass 7 degrees instead of advancing from tenderfoot to second and then to a first class scout as scouts do who belong to troops. At any time a Lone Scout wishes and when he is able to do so he may be transferred to a Boy Scout Troop without losing credit for the work he has done in Lone Scouting. If he has passed the 7 degrees he becomes a first class troop scout.

How to Join

Write to the Lone Scout Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave.,

CLASSIFIED ADS

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SMOKING OFFER: Five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; twenty \$2.50; pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN, for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

New York city or to Mr. O. H. Benson, Director of Rural Scouting, 200 5th Ave., New York City and ask for an application blank. This does not obligate you to join, but the blank will tell what you must do in order to join.

After becoming a member read the official handbook carefully and then send for the first degree book, study and pass the tests and then continue until you have passed the 7 degrees. Members receive an attractive pin. You will find that you will have a lot of fun and also learn many interesting facts while doing this. For a small sum you can buy a degree badge after you have passed each degree.

How to Start a Tribe

Many times five or more Lone Scouts

will not be awarded until you have met the requirements.

Merit Badge Library

Tells how to win merit badges on the undernoted subjects:

These pamphlets describe in detail how to meet the various tests enumerated in the "Handbook for boys." They also give sketches of the lives of men famous as masters of merit badge subjects and contain a chapter on vocational guidance and self-helps for Scouts whenever the pamphlet lends itself to such treatment.

The following pamphlets are now available through the Department of Scout Supplies, at 20 cents per copy.

Cat. No.	Subject	Cat. No.	Subject
3304	Agriculture	3302	Forestry
3319	Angling	3240	Gardening

Lone Scout Catches Gypsies Who Swindle Helpless Old Man

LONE SCOUTS always protect the old and helpless and right all wrongs that come to their attention wherever they can possibly do so. We know that every Lone Scout will be proud of the work of Donald Shoemaker of Orwell, Pa. Following is the newspaper account of his help in catching two swindlers.

A few weeks ago a band of so-called "gypsies" passed through the community selling woven baskets. Their actions were more or less suspicious in more than one instance, but at the home of Jerome Johnson, a feeble and helpless old man living alone, they forced him to give them \$15 in exchange for which they left eight of the reed baskets, and a small bottle of medicine, which they claimed was a positive cure for a serious injury to one of his legs from which "Romy" has suffered for years.

Learning of this occurrence just before the offenders left town, Donald Shoemaker, with the aid of a powerful binoculars, secured the license number of their car and enlisting the aid of the local justice, Mr. Peirce, reported the matter to the proper authorities, who traced the "gypsies" to their home in Lewistown, and secured from them the full amount extracted from the helpless man, and have returned to him his money in full.

The picture shows Donald and his dog after a day's trapping. In a letter to the Lone Scout Editor Donald says:

"I can assure you if any more swindlers or chicken thieves come around this community again I will do my best to bring them to justice—even if people say there is no use, as they did when I was working at trying to find the swindlers, I wrote you about in my letter. I wrote letters to officers throughout Eastern Pennsylvania and finally the men were caught in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, arrested, taken to Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., tried, pleaded guilty and fined. If I start out to catch criminals I won't stop until I know they are arrested."



live near enough together so that they can organize into a tribe, hold meetings and work together. You may organize your tribe yourself, but as soon as it is organized, you should send a report to Mr. Benson at 200 5th Ave., New York City giving the following facts:

Name, address and age of each member.
Officers chosen.
Tribe Meeting place and meeting dates.
Tribe dues.
The purpose of the organization.

The tribe must vote on and adopt the official tribe constitution a copy of which is given in the Lone Scout handbook and must send a copy of this constitution with the blanks filled in, to the Lone House, 200 5th Ave., New York City. The tribe will be charged 25 cents for a charter.

A tribe is a third class tribe when organized. It becomes a second class tribe when all charter members have passed their degree tests. It becomes a first class tribe when it either (a) has three merit honors, either the booster title or title of long scout graduate, no two of which are held by the same member or (b) Two recruits who have passed all their degrees.

Titles

A Lone Scout organizer is a Lone Scout who earned ten boosting points, each point represents a new member gained or 4 points will be awarded for each 6 months subscription to *Boys Life*. A Lone Scout booster is a Lone Scout who has won 20 boosting points.

Merit Badges

After you have passed the 7 degrees you are eligible to win as many merit badges as you wish. You can study up on them and meet the requirements before you have passed the 7 degrees but they

3381 Archery	3329 Handicraft
3321 Architecture	3380 Hiking
3320 Art	3298 Horsemanship
3303 Astronomy	3383 Interpreting
3324 Athletics	3310 Leather Work-
3305 Automobiling	Ing
3306 Aviation	3278 Life Saving
3362 Bee Keeping	3337 Machinery
3282 Bird Study	3338 Marksmanship
3363 Blacksmithing	3339 Masonry
3379 Botany	3255 Mining
3336 Bugling	3336 Music
3307 Business	3372 Painting
3256 Camping	3335 Pathfinding
3308 Carpentry	3323 Personal Health
3326 Chemistry	3334 Photography
3290 Civics	3325 Physical Devel-
3309 Conservation	opment
3257 Cooking	3382 Pioneering
3313 Basketry	3386 Plumbing
3378 Bookbinding	3331 Poultry Keeping
3376 Cement	3377 Printing
3311 Leather	3251 Public Health
3312 Metal	3347 Safety First
3314 Pottery	3384 Scholarship
3316 Wood	3322 Sculpture
3315 Wood Carving	3332 Seamanship
3277 Cycling	3237 Signaling

Success Talks For Farm Boys

"Backbone," says Brand Whitlock

A MAN has got to have character—that is, moral strength and backbone—if he wants to get on decently and successfully in life, and fortunately, character may be developed. He must learn to discipline himself, and that is no easy job. It requires a great deal of hard work, no end of courage and constant effort. He must hold himself in subjection, force his faculties to become the slaves of his own will, and not allow himself weakly to become the slave of passing desires and whims.

The man who can do this will succeed, in the higher sense, at any rate. BRAND WHITLOCK.

3330 Dairying	3328 Stalking
3206 Electricity	3327 Surveying
3317 Firemanship	3299 Swimming
3238 First Aid	3385 Taxidermy
3318 First Aid to Animals	3333 Radio

What is a Chartered Amateur Publication?

A CHARTERED amateur publication is a publication prepared, edited, and published by a Lone Scout in good standing. The applicant makes formal application for a charter and promises, over his signature, to make good every subscription and every paid advertisement; to get the paper out on time; and to conduct the paper in the interest of Scouting in a thoroughly scout-like manner. Then, if it passes the Board of Review of the Boy Scout Amateur publications, a National Boy Scout Charter will be issued, which will remain in force as long as the Lone Scout editor is in good standing and required standard of publication maintained.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scouts:

All of you scouts who take Alsaps have heard of Pep Clubs. Nearly all states active in Lone Scouting have them. They are known by different names. The Missouri Mules, Kentucky Thoroughbreds, and Florida Pep Klub are examples.

For the last year or so New York has been without a Pep Club. At the time that the American Agriculturist tribe was formed there was a New York Pep Club known as the Empire-ites. Bert Stubbs, an old timer, was head of it I believe. Bert became less active in scouting and the club gradually fell apart. Last winter, however, Frank Herget, editor of The Chronicle and one of Region Two's most active scouts, re-organized the organization.

The principle purpose of the Empire-ites is to promote contributing. New York led in contributing in 1926 and can do so again if all scouts co-operate. Contributing is not the sole purpose of the organization, though. It is to promote friendly feeling among all scouts, gain publicity for Region Two, and promote all phases of scouting.

The membership of the Empire-ites is open to all Lone Scouts in Region Two, that is, in New York or New Jersey, who have passed at least one degree and are willing to do his best to boost Region Two. Every active scout in Region Two should join. The membership fee is ten cents and you will receive a printed membership card. Remember, "Region Two is Coming Through".

Send your dime to Frank Herget, 553 Suffolk St., Buffalo, N. Y.
FRANK T. VAUGHN, L.S.D.O. 10
Plattsburg, N. Y. (10 points)

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

In my opinion, discontinuing the Lone Scout column in the Agriculturist would be similar to losing one of your best friends. The column provides much enjoyable reading for the members and also gives them an excellent opportunity to try their writing ability. Furthermore a widely circulated farm paper like the A. A. reaches hundreds of boys where the ordinary A. L. S. A. P. only reaches one. The column gives the members a chance to know what their brother scouts in other sections are doing and will undoubtedly form many lasting friendships between them.

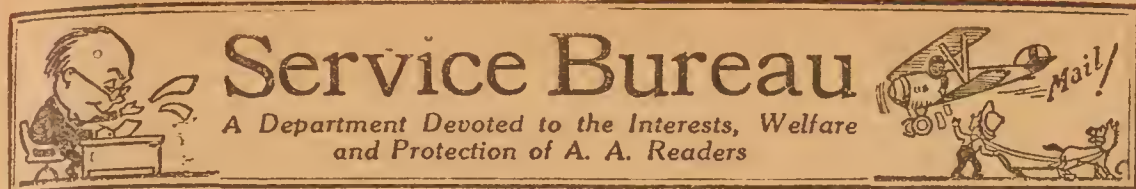
I think that a full page should be given the scout section at least once a month and the usual column each week. I know that lack of space is the reason that more room is not given us, but I think that the A. A. publishers could give us more space even if it does cost a little extra. For are they not boosting the Best Boys Organization and incidentally the boys who are to be the citizens and law makers of our wonderful country in the future.

Here's hoping the column is continued in the A. A. for the life of the paper.

Scoutingly yours,
RONALD A. AMMERMAN (10 points)
R. 3, Ulster, Pa.

Everybody has heard of the heroic and splendid services to humanity rendered by Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium throughout the period of the World War—services which won him the admiration both of America and Europe. The war over, the Belgian Parliament in special session, December, 1918, thanked him for his services to the nation, had his bust set up in the Belgian Senate, and named a boulevard in Brussels for him. He exemplifies in his own life that courage and self-control he urges on our boys.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926, by Clarence Poe.)



Home Worker Schemer Answers

A WEEK or so ago in the columns of the Service Bureau we printed some facts about one of our subscriber's experiences with Samuel Fisch & Co., Inc. of 47 Watkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Here is what Fisch writes:

"In reference to your letter of August 6th, as to Miss Southwick, and we are sorry that she has taken this attitude in regard to this matter. As explained to you in our previous letter these sweaters are useless to us unless made properly on which we can not realize even the cost of our yarn.

"As to your statement of homework plans not meeting with success we wish to differ with you as we have been giving out work to homeworkers for the past fifteen years and have had no difficulty with them since the majority of the homeworkers are honest and conscientious and do not demand something that they are not entitled to.

"We have always been fair with our homeworkers and same could be attested to by the number of homeworkers that have continued to work for us for over ten years. You most likely realize that we are assuming the entire risk as we are forwarding our own yarn to these homeworkers and asking no deposit from them, and whenever the garments are sent in we remit to them promptly regardless of whatever amount of yarn that they may still have in their possession.

"We want to state again that during our experience with the homeworkers we found them quite honest though we have taken a few losses since you got to expect a few dishonest people that would just look for the opportunity to get away with some yarn.

"You also should realize that were we to accept garments that are not made properly we could not continue with this work since we would lose our customers if we would want to ship them to the trade or assume too many losses if we were to close this goods out as a job.

"We trust that you will realize this matter from the proper light and if it is possible for you to convince the homeworker as to same, we feel that you would do justice to us as well as to her."

In this letter Fisch practically calls our subscriber a liar—that is usually the way they do. In another place he refers to home workers as quite honest. Further on he intimates that doing business with farm women on this home-work plan is a decided risk. It appears to us that those who spend their hours working for these people are assuming just as much risk, and maybe more.

Look Out for These Fellows

Last Thursday two men came along, through western New York, selling linoleum. They claimed they were working for a company in Erie, Pa., and had covered a floor in the barber shop in Sherman. They had a piece left that they would sell at a bargain rather than wrap it to send back. They rolled it across the room two different times and said there was plenty for the room and a little over. My wife finally gave them a check and took the linoleum. When we came to lay it there was about half enough. The linoleum seems to be alright but we cannot use it as there is only half enough. Now I am wondering if anything can be done about this as long as they claimed there was more than enough for the room.

WE are publishing the above letter so that our readers in Western New York may be on guard in case these two fellows come along and try to play the same game somewhere else. It was evidently just a clever trick to dispose of an odd piece of linoleum. It is no question that the material is of good quality but a little of it is as good as nothing at all. We are hoping that the company will hear of this and make good.

Food "Expert" Bobs Up Again

Do you know anything about Brinkler's School of Eating?

YES, indeed, we have heard of Brinkler before. In 1914 Brinkler was served with a fraud order by the Post Office authorities, it being alleged that he was conducting a scheme that violated Postal Laws. Brinkler was said to offer "expert" advice on dieting. In fact, it is said he guaranteed to treat and cure practically any illness, solely by means of diet control.

Brinkler was the subject of a rather lengthy article in October 3rd, 1914, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. In that article it was said that Brinkler was not a medical man, nor was he a chemist, and yet he was posing as both and giving so-called "expert" advice as such. The article appearing in the American Medical Association journal called Brinkler a "quack" out and out.

Whether or not Brinkler is continuing

Chicken Thief Reward Will Help Buy Cow

I have received your check for \$100 and am thanking you for the favor, hoping that I may return it. I am in great need of the money at the present to help pay the expenses of harvesting. After threshing and when I get returns from my wheat, I expect to buy a good dairy cow with the money.

I recommend the American Agriculturist to every farmer and I will boost it to the best of my ability in my community. Thanking you again, I remain,

Yours truly,
B. F. MILLS,
Clear Spring, Md.

the same business we do not know, but the foregoing is his history as given to us by the National Better Business Bureau. Anyone receiving literature from Brinkler is urged to send it to the Service Bureau.

Fails to Meet Test

What can you advise me concerning the J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co. of Pukwana, Bruce County, S. Dak.? This company makes a great effort to approach the sensational in the superlative degree. Do you know anything about their vaporizer for all makes of cars, and if its use doubles gasoline mileage? I am inclosing their letter to me of recent date. Please let me know what sort of reputation this company has, at your earliest convenience, providing you have the facts at hand whereby you find yourself able to do so.

WE purchased one of Stransky's devices, and had it put on the car of a disinterested party. This party made a trip that totaled slightly over 1800 miles, and at the end of the trip it was found that the gasoline consumption had been reduced only about 1½ miles per gallon of gas consumed. This

Promptness Appreciated!

Plessis, N. Y.
I received your letter of August 4th with a New York draft of \$75.71. Please accept my thanks for the square service in which you have rendered me in regard to my accident.

I also thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for their promptness in paying claims and dealing honestly with me.

Again I thank you people for the service that you have given me.—William Stanton.

Niobe, N. Y.
I was hurt on June 8th and on June 30th I received draft for \$40.00 from the Insurance Company. I wish to thank you all for the benefits received and the prompt way in which you have dealt with me. I sure appreciate the service rendered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—D. M. Washburn.

Oxford, N. Y.
I received the check for \$125.71 a few days ago and was surprised to get it so soon. Only seven days after I mailed my claim. Am well satisfied with the settlement. Think it the best insurance going for the small sum of \$1.00 a year. I want to thank the A. A. and North American Insurance Company for your promptness.—W. T. Tanner.

Olive Bridge, N. Y.
I received your check for \$60 for my accident. You paid me the full amount that I asked for and as I am the only support of two minor children you may be very sure this amount was a help as my accident was a broken leg and necessitated my being in a plaster cast for six weeks.—Mrs. Carrie Davis.

test was run off with the exact purpose of determining the value of one of these vaporizers. It did reduce the amount of gas consumed, but very slightly. It did not approach anything like the statements made by Stransky in his advertisements. As for doubling the mileage there is absolutely nothing to it.

Incidentally in the test we ran, experienced mechanics saw to it that the motor in this case was in perfect condition in order to give the vaporizer the very best opportunity to make good.

Contract Cannot Be Cancelled

"There is an agent traveling through this section, signing his name as T. G. Wing, working for Near's Food Co., Auburn, N. Y., selling a mixture, or tonic, for horses, cows, sheep, etc. Is this company reliable? Is the product they send out as good as their sample?

If a person changes his mind and does not care to buy, can he cancel the order? The contract says "the order is not subject to cancellation." The tonic is not to be shipped until January or February. The contract also says that if the goods are refused or left at the station over 15 days, the account becomes due and the Company will collect the same. The agent said if the goods were not satisfactory you did not have to take them. If a person wrote to the Company cancelling the order, could he be compelled to pay for same if it were shipped to him? It looks to me like another crooked concern, but I may be mistaken. If such should prove to be crooked you have my permission to print this and perhaps save some poor farmer some money. I have read most of your letters in the Agriculturist but have not seen anything about this Company as yet.

Have taken the paper for some time and surely enjoy it. Am enclosing stamped envelope for reply, and if firm is alright would prefer that you not print this. Thanking you in advance for your consideration of this letter, which I know you will give, I am"

WE hope our reader has not signed the above contract. If he has he will have to take the merchandise whether he wants it or not. If he does not want it he has got to pay for it whether he uses it or not. It is clear enough in the contract, and that is why we advise folks to read a contract very carefully before signing it, and if they are not sure, to send it to the Service Bureau, at which time we will give the matter our very best attention. This is the first occasion on which we have heard of this agent traveling around the country for Near's Food Co. As to the reliability of the product and the company, we do not know. We have received an opinion from the College of Veterinary Medicine and eminent authorities on animal husbandry subjects, who state that if an animal is getting the proper ration as well as proper minerals there is no need for tonics. Some animals such as hogs and poultry do extremely well on certain mineral mixtures. Cows need salt, and so do horses. If animals get the proper minerals, along with good rations, they need no tonics to keep them going. Aside from that, however, the main thing here is the contract. Unless you want the tonic, don't sign your name, for note once you have signed, you have bought.

A Question About an Outlawed Note

Will you please tell me how long it takes for a note to be outlawed in New York? If a wife's name is not on a note does she have to pay one that her husband's name is on? How can a man take the bankruptcy law and how much does it cost? If a wife's name is not on the note does she need to take the bankruptcy law also? Is it any disgrace to take the bankruptcy law and especially if you have been crooked into a deal and may have given a note that you cannot pay.

A NOTE in New York State outlaws in six years if the debtor has been in the state all of that time and able to be sued and the creditor has done nothing about. If the husband is the only one that signed the note he is the only responsible party. If the husband has debts of \$1000 or more that he cannot pay he can go into bankruptcy and if that is his intention he should go to the Federal court in his district and have a talk with the bankruptcy clerk. Far from being a disgrace for a man to go into bankruptcy, it is often a Godsend. It is often the only way for him to get back on his feet again and become a useful member of the body politic.

Milks like the Calf

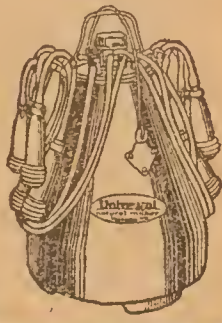


For about 5 cents a Universal Natural Milker will milk from 15 to 30 cows. Would you and can you, afford to spend from 2 to 4 hours doing by hand what a Universal does in one hour at an expense of 5 cents?

Two types:
Double and
Single Units

Our 24 page catalog tells the whole story—a copy will be mailed free on request.

The Universal
Milking Machine Co.
Waukesha, Wis.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Department AA.



Universal
natural milker

The One-Profit WITTE Log and Tree Saw



COMPLETE OUTFITS—everything you need for working in timber. Saws 15 to 40 cords a day! Change to tree saw in 3 minutes. **FREE** Simply send name for NEW CATALOGUE, new Lower Prices and offers, 8 Hours Shipping Service. **WITTE ENGINE WORKS**
6806 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MO.
6806 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.

OTTAWA LOG SAW
ONLY \$39
GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.
OTTAWA MFG. CO. Room 801-W Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas
OTTAWA MFG. CO. Room 801-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Good Advice

will save money for you on your next visit to New York. The popular Hotel Martinique offers clean, comfortable, well appointed accommodations at rates as low as

\$2.50 per day

Once you have enjoyed the splendid food—perfect service and exceptional economy of this modern

New York

hotel, you'll always be—like thousands of others—a welcome guest at the Martinique. Stop in—we'll be glad to see you.

A. E. SINGLETON, Res. Mgr.

The BEST without extravagance
Hotel Martinique
Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin
Broadway-32nd to 33rd Sts.
NEW YORK

The GREATEST HELP that ever came to a FARM HOME —A MAYTAG

ANY Maytag owner will tell you that they never dreamed that washday could be so easy and pleasant until the Maytag came. The seamless, cast-aluminum, heat-retaining tub holds four gallons more than ordinary washers and washes big tubfuls faster and cleaner. It actually does away with all hand-rubbing, even on grimy overalls and the soiled edges of cuffs and collars.

Gasoline or Electric Power

This marvelous washday help is available to every farm anywhere. Imagine a gasoline engine as simple and compact as an electric motor—that's the Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor. It is an inbuilt part of the washer—no line shaft or belts to line up and the housewife can start it and operate it herself.

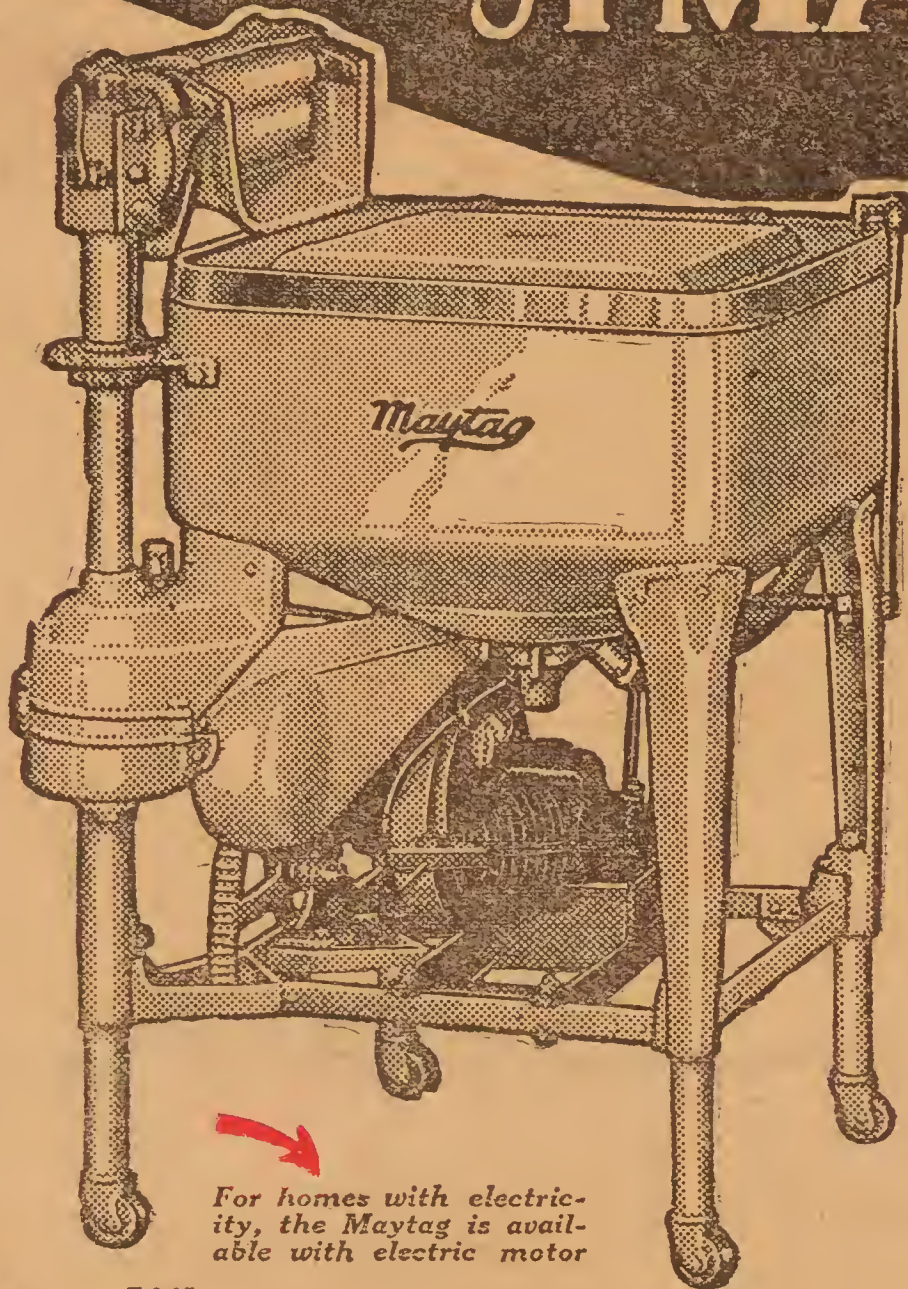
Do you wonder that the Maytag has won world leadership in farm as well as city homes?

*Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss*

The Maytag Company

Newton, Iowa

Eastern Branch: 851 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.



For homes with electric-ity, the Maytag is avail-able with electric motor

**Pay
No Money
till
you try it!**

Write or telephone any Maytag dealer listed below. He will gladly loan you a Maytag for a trial washing without cost or obligation. Do a big washing with it in your own home—it will only take an hour. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.



Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York
City Dealer
Astoria, L. I. Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn Ohio Maytag Co.
Batavia
..... Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Binghamton
..... Crocker & Ogden Co.
Bridgeport Ernest Dredge
Brooklyn
..... Maytag Washer Co., Inc.
Buffalo Buffalo Maytag Co.
773 Main St.
Buffalo Kolipinski Bros.
1110 Broadway
Canandaigua
..... DeZutter Maytag Co.
Cairo, Haning Elect. Station
Carmel J. R. Cole
Chatham, Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland, Crocker & Ogden Co.,
Maytag Store
Croton Falls
..... George Juengst & Son
Dundee Clifton L. Yawger
Dunkirk Maytag Shops Inc.
East Aurora Genesee
Country Maytag Co.
Easton Thos. A. McGrath
Eldred Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville R. S. Walker
Elmira, Charles W. Young & Son
Flushing, L. I.,
..... Queens Maytag Co.
Fulton Johnston's Hdwe.
Gilboa Wm. D. Thorpe
Glens Falls
..... McConnell-Richards Co.
Gloversville
..... Bramer Stove & Ht'g Co.
Gouverneur F. G. Gallagher
Gowanda Hunt Maytag Co.
Greenport Harold K. Mulford
Hamilton Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners H. T. Covert
Highland W. R. Seaman, Inc.
Honeoye C. C. Eldridge
Horicon, McConnell-Richards Co.
Hornell Duke Maytag Co.
Ilion C. J. Nichols
Ithaca Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown Maytag Shops, Inc.
Lackawanna, Kolipinski Brothers
A. Rosinski, Local Rep.
Liberty Kandel Brothers
Lockport
..... Conway Maytag Company
Lowville, Northern Maytag Co.

State of New York
City Dealer
Malone, Mason's Electric Store
Massena L. L. Merrill
Medina Conway Maytag Store
Middletown R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon F. E. Skinner
Naples John M. Vierhille
Newark, DeZutter Maytag Co.
Newburg, Newburg Maytag Shop
Niagara Falls
..... Conway Maytag Co.
Nichols A. M. Ryan
Norwich F. E. Skinner
Ogdensburg, Northern Maytag Co.
Olean Lang's Hardware
Oneonta Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego Johnston's Hdwe.
Owego Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling E. M. Crowe
Peekskill Wm. J. Donovan
Perry Genesee Country
Maytag Co.
Pine Plains Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg, Maytag Plattsb'g Co.
Pleasantville
..... Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson, Lerch Music Shop
Port Jervis, James P. Morgan
Potsdam A. S. Caswell
Pulaski, Ohio Maytag Company
C. W. Blanchard, Mgr.
Richmondville L. R. Dibble
Riverhead M. N. Ammann
Rochester
..... Rochester Maytag Co., Inc.
Rome T. V. O'Shea
Salamanca Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake J. O. Galloway
Saratoga Springs
..... The Farmers Hdwe. Co., Inc.
Schenevus Grover T. Chase
Spring Valley
..... Ramapough Elec. Co.
Stillwater Curtis Maytag Co.
Syracuse Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga, Spring Hill El. Co.
Tupper Lake Tupper Lake
Garage & Supply Co.
Tonawanda H. H. Koenig
Troy, H. C. Calhoun Co.
Utica H. D. Morehouse
& Son
Walden, T. L. Millsbaugh
Walton, J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown Northern
Maytag Co., Inc.
Wellsville
..... Duke Maytag Co.
Williamson
..... DeZutter Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Allentown
..... Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte
..... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford Joseph Marks
Bristol Clymer Maytag Co.
Carbondale, Scranton Maytag Co.
Carlisle, The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Catasauqua W. T. Kleppinger
Coatesville Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis Forree Electric Co.
Cresson Soisson El. Co.
Doylestown, Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois Grebe Maytag Store
Easton James E. Hauck
Elwood City
..... Maytag Sales, Inc.
Erie, Erie Co. Maytag Company
Forest City, Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Hazleton Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Honesdale, Vincent Maytag Co.
Hanover York Co. Maytag Co.
Johnstown
..... Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square
..... John H. Voorhees
Kittanning
..... Mateer-White & Campbell
Lancaster
..... Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe Latrobe El. Appl. Co.
Lebanon Lebanon El. Co.
Lewistown Home El. Store
Lock Haven, H. E. Pursley Co.
Malvern Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield Tioga Co. Maytag Co.
Meadville Crawford Co.
Maytag Sales & Service
Mifflinburg
..... Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Montrose
..... Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Muncy, The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Nanticoke
..... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Castle, Maytag Sales, Inc.
Newport Carlisle Maytag Co.
Norristown
..... J. F. Boyer Pbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City Lynn W. Camp
Oxford Earnhart Brothers
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Philadelphia
..... Ardmore Maytag Company
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Delaware County Maytag Co.
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2017 S. Broad Street
4708 No. Fifth St.
West Phila. Maytag Co.
5206 Chestnut Street
4113 Lancaster Ave.
Phoenixville, McCarragher Bros.
Pittsburgh
..... Loeffler El. Store
5904 Penn. Ave.
McKees Rocks Maytag Store,
413 Chartiers Ave.
Mt. Oliver Maytag Store,
162 Brownsville Rd.
North Side Maytag Store,
410 E. Ohio St.
Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio,
Cor. Beacon & Murray
Pittston, Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Pottstown McCarragher Bros.
Pottsville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney, Grebe
Maytag Store
Reading, Reading Maytag Co.
Reynoldsville
..... McCreight Maytag Co.
Royersford, McCarragher Bros.
Sayre Harden Brothers
Scottdale, Ace Maytag Company
Scranton Scranton Maytag Co.
Shamokin
..... Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon
..... Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah
..... Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington
..... Jones Bros. & Miller
Somerset
..... Shaffer's Maytag Shop

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Souderton
..... Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Stroudsburg J. A. Seguire
Tamaqua, Williams Maytag Co.
Tionesta S. S. Sigworth
Titusville Lynn W. Camp
Towanda Harden Brothers
Troy Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock
..... Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Uniontown Fayette Maytag Co.
Warren Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre
..... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport, Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
York, York County Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey
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..... Davega Home Appl. Co.
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Fourteen TB Questions and Answers

Replies to the Points YOU Have Raised on This Great Problem

EDITORS' NOTE: The eradication of bovine tuberculosis is without exception giving dairymen the most concern and worry of any of their problems. Not a day goes by that we do not receive many letters from worried dairymen asking all kinds of questions regarding TB and the methods that are being used to control and eradicate it. In order to get information and facts and answers to these letters that are correct, we considered several noted authorities throughout the United States and finally decided to ask Dr. V. A. Moore, the Dean of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, to answer fourteen questions regarding TB and its eradication. These questions are the common ones that you and your neighbors are asking every day. Dr. Moore kindly consented to do this and our questions, or rather *your* questions, are given in this article together with Dr. Moore's answers.

We consider this material the most accurate, the most conservative and the clearest of anything that we have seen published on this great problem in many years. If you are a dairyman, we hope you will read these questions and answers over and over and save them for future reference. The questions and Dr. Moore's answers follow:

1. What is tuberculin and how is it made.

Tuberculin is the liquid, usually glycerinated bouillon, on which tubercle bacteria have grown until it is saturated with the products resulting from the multiplication of the organisms. It is a clear, more or less amber colored liquid. It was first discovered by Robert Koch and for some time known as Koch's lymph. He first considered it of value in treating tuberculosis in people. It is still used in select cases for that purpose by some physicians.

Tuberculin is made by growing tubercle bacteria

By DR. V. A. MOORE

Dean, N. Y. State College of Veterinary Medicine

on the surface of thin layers of glycerinated bouillon in flasks or flat bottles for a period of from 6 to 8 weeks. It is then boiled which kills the bacteria. After boiling, it is passed through a Berkefeld filter to remove all tubercle bacilli. The filtrate is then evaporated over a water bath to the concentration required and one-half of one per cent phenol is added to preserve it. Tuberculin of different strengths or concentration is used. It has been accepted by physicians and veterinarians alike as the most valuable aid known to science in detecting individuals suffering from tuberculosis. Of course, it is not infallible.

2. How is tuberculin used and what constitutes a reaction to it?

By injecting it subcutaneously, (under the skin) into the skin and by placing it in the eye. Koch found that when a small quantity of tuberculin was injected subcutaneously into tuberculous cattle the temperature rose from 1 to 5 degrees,

usually in from 6 to 10 hours, remaining there for a few hours and then gradually dropping to normal. This produced what is known as the "tuberculin temperature curve". Occasionally cattle have chills, their eyes are dull and they are indifferent to food. These symptoms may last for several hours.

Moussu and Mantoux of France injected small quantities of tuberculin into the skin beneath the epithelial layer and the reaction consisted of a thickening, or swelling, at the point of injection, in from 36 to 72 hours. A swelling $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter is considered a reaction. This is a more practical way of using tuberculin as it can be injected and at the end of 72 hours the reaction if any can be recorded. Some repeat the reading at the 96th hour.

Wolff-Eisner and Calmette found that a drop of tuberculin placed in the eye would cause, after a few hours, in tuberculous people, a reaction consisting of a congestion of the conjunctiva (the membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the eyeball) and usually a purulent discharge. This method was soon adopted for detecting tuberculosis in cattle. In recent years the

intradermal, or skin test, and the ophthalmic, or eye test, have been used more than the subcutaneous injection by veterinarians for testing cattle. Some certified milk commissions and state veterinarians insist on the subcutaneous injection of tuberculin for testing cattle.

3. Does tuberculin take the good cows and leave the culls?

Tuberculin takes the cows that have active lesions of tuberculosis. They may be the finest looking and best producing animals in the herd or they may be the poorest. The best cows are often exposed to infection more than the poorer ones as traffic in good producers is much greater than in the others. It is conceivable that

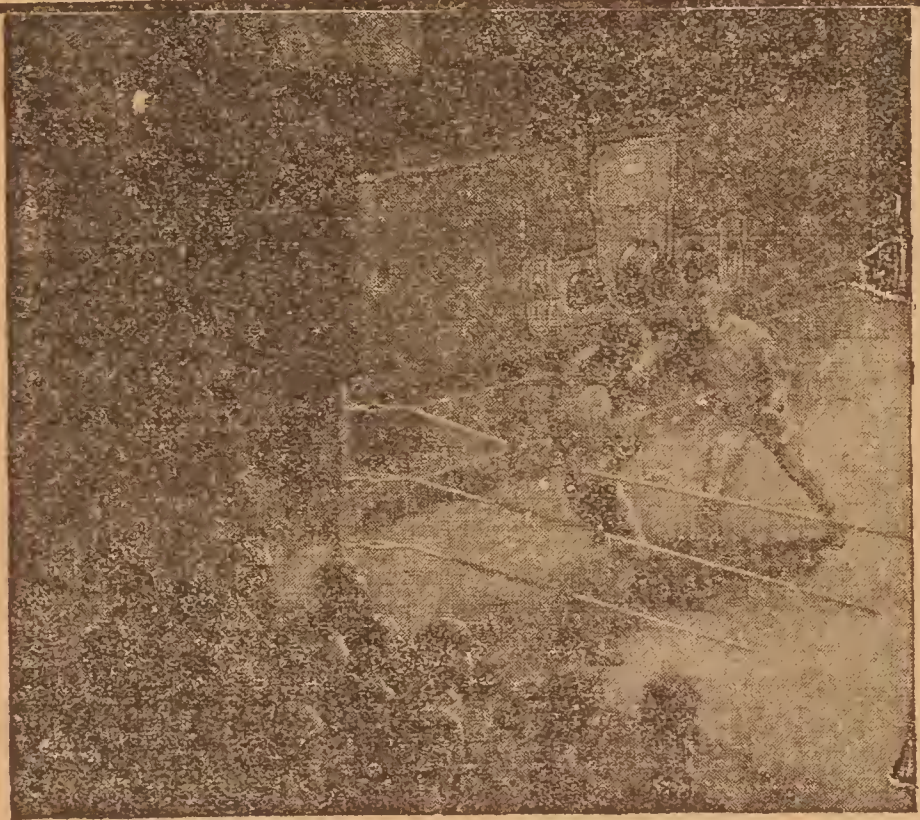
(Continued on page 10)



No greater problem has ever come upon dairymen than that of bovine tuberculosis. What thousands of men are sincerely asking is, what to do under the circumstances. Read Dr. Moore's fair and impartial answers on this page to the questions you are asking on this vital subject.

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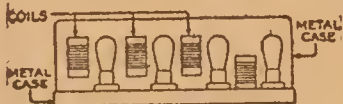
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in a metal case. This helps to keep strong local signals from breaking through, but it is even more important to keep them where they belong after you get them the proper way from the antenna.

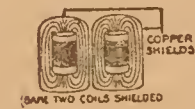
A set has tubes, condensers and coils. Here is a coil. The lines around it are the magnetic field. You know the earth's magnetic field will work a compass down in a mine, or up in a plane (it certainly worked for Lindbergh) and the fields around unshielded coils get all mixed up and the set howls and squeals and has to be choked off by turning down the filaments in the tubes.

Now if the coils are housed in copper shields the fields can't mess each other up, and the tubes can do a real job of amplifying. The coils in Crosley sets have these copper shields, and there isn't anything better.

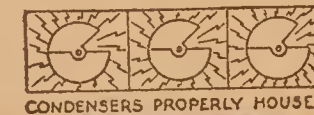
Then there are the condensers and if it wasn't for the shield around them, the fields would act like those in the coils, and the results would be just as bad, or worse.



It isn't enough to shield the coils and the condensers, because even the wiring of the set has fields around it. This, too, is shielded, as it is in all really high grade sets.



Of course; it's all in knowing how to do it, but that's why Crosley sets can be as good as the best without costing half as much.



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TERRITORY

Impressions From the State Fair

Agricultural Society Log Cabin and 4-H Clubs Most Interesting

By M. C. BURRITT

A BRIEF visit to the State Fair in which, alone and uninterrupted, I tried to learn what was there of value, brought back again an old question that will not down with me. Is all this heavy expenditure on the part of the State and exhibitors worth while? Is it an economic expenditure of time and money? The State has put millions of dollars into the plant and equipment, the greater part of which is used but one short week in the year. The exhibitors put thousands of dollars more in every year. From 200,000 to 250,000 people attend the fair each year, many to see the races, some to see the crowd and to search for a new thrill, and a comparatively few to really study the exhibits. And when, as this year, it rains hard the greater part of the week, attendance is reduced, exhibits injured and losses incurred, still further questions are raised in one's mind. Would a business concern continue such an enterprise and expenditure?

But these questions are probably futile. The fair is a long established State institution and will be continued. The state officials in charge are alive to the question and are making a great effort to produce the most worth while Fair possible. The recent action of the legislature in abolishing the old salaried political and consequently inefficient commission and putting the Fair in the hands of our present efficient Commissioner of Farms and Markets Byrne A. Pyrke in whom we all have confidence, with a competent non-salaried Advisory Board is a wise and forward looking step in the right di-

rection. His management this year was universally commended. If he is left to function unhampered by political influences, the Fair will soon cost less and be worth more. There is a good deal of talk about lengthening the period of the Fair to two weeks. I personally doubt that this would increase attendance very much, unless and until the attraction of the Fair is considerably increased. At present it would probably result simply in distributing the attendance over a long period. It would certainly greatly increase the overhead cost to the State and the cost to the exhibitors.

There are features of the Fair which to my mind at least are very much worth while. Two of the most notable of these are the old log cabin home sponsored by the State Agricultural Society and the Four H. Club Exhibits and Demonstrations—the old and the new. Both are, in my opinion, strongly educational and inspirational and the type of thing the State Fair ought to be emphasizing and developing. Incidentally if any new buildings are to be erected the coming year, it should be for these activities. They need not be large or expensive, they should be well adapted for their purposes and permanent.

History of Pioneers Interesting

The history of the agricultural development of this state is a fascinating one. It is a story of early pioneer struggles to conquer the wilderness and then new struggles to adapt to new and fast changing conditions brought about by developments elsewhere—which indeed is still going on. A record of these early struggles, the changes taking place, the equip-

ment and life of our ancestors should be made in picture and exhibit form and preserved where it can be seen and studied by the people of the state. It is interestingly educational. It is stimulating to young and old alike. More Four H. Boys and girls were at the fair, than ever before and they brought more pigs, calves and chickens, more vegetables and clothing for exhibit. If the State wants to increase the number of its exhibitors in future this is the time and place to interest and to train them. The fair itself with the educational opportunity it offers these youngsters is more valuable to them than to almost any other visitors. But it cannot grow without better housing facilities for the boys and girls while there as parents will not let their children come. A boys and girls building should provide sleeping quarters.

State Institutions Have Exhibits

Space will not permit more such detailed comments. I was well impressed with the State Institutions exhibits, especially those of corrections and charities. It is an opportunity both for these institutions to show their work and for the people to see them. I gained the impression that farm organizations are closer to the fair management than ever before and that their advice and help is being accepted. This is good because it means more support and more participation in the Fair by farmers. The county exhibits were excellent and a desirable feature to be emphasized.

In Western New York we have had a reversal of weather conditions this past week. It has rained most of the week. The rain was very timely for plowing for wheat which is now nearly done. It will also be very beneficial to new seedings and to cabbage and tomatoes.

How New Jersey Berry Growers Sell Their Product

Hammonton Wholesale Market Solves One of Their Problems

By AMOS KIRBY

BETTER marketing days are ahead for New Jersey. Hammonton has taken the lead in the development of one of the finest F. O. B. wholesale markets in the state. She has built a market to which a dozen of the biggest cities in the country have beaten trails for a part of their food supply.

Starting without the blare of trumpets or the employment of a big staff of highly trained marketing specialists this modest South Jersey town of some 6,000 citizens has a market of its own that is the envy of cities thrice its size that have tried for years to develop what Hammonton secured in a few short months.

For many years, berry growing has been an important crop in this section. Thousands of crates have been brought into the market every week and sold through the channels of trade most convenient to the growers. There were always some buyers present. A few had permanent places of business and had developed a big outside market for Hammonton berries. Others came from Philadelphia, New York and other markets, but their presence on the market was always uncertain. Some days there would be plenty of buyers and the market would jump right up and possibly the next day there would be but few on the market and prices would sag to the bottom, which resulted in a demoralized market, low prices and everybody dissatisfied.

This haphazard way of marketing berries had everybody up in the air. Some growers would come

early to market and possibly would strike a low market and would wait all day for a better offer. The next day, possibly the growers would hold off until afternoon, while this day there might be a dozen or more buyers present, prices advance until afternoon and then ease down to low levels when the rush came on. This up and down movement of prices resulted in the growers coming into town early in the morning and staying all day if they could not get what they considered a fair

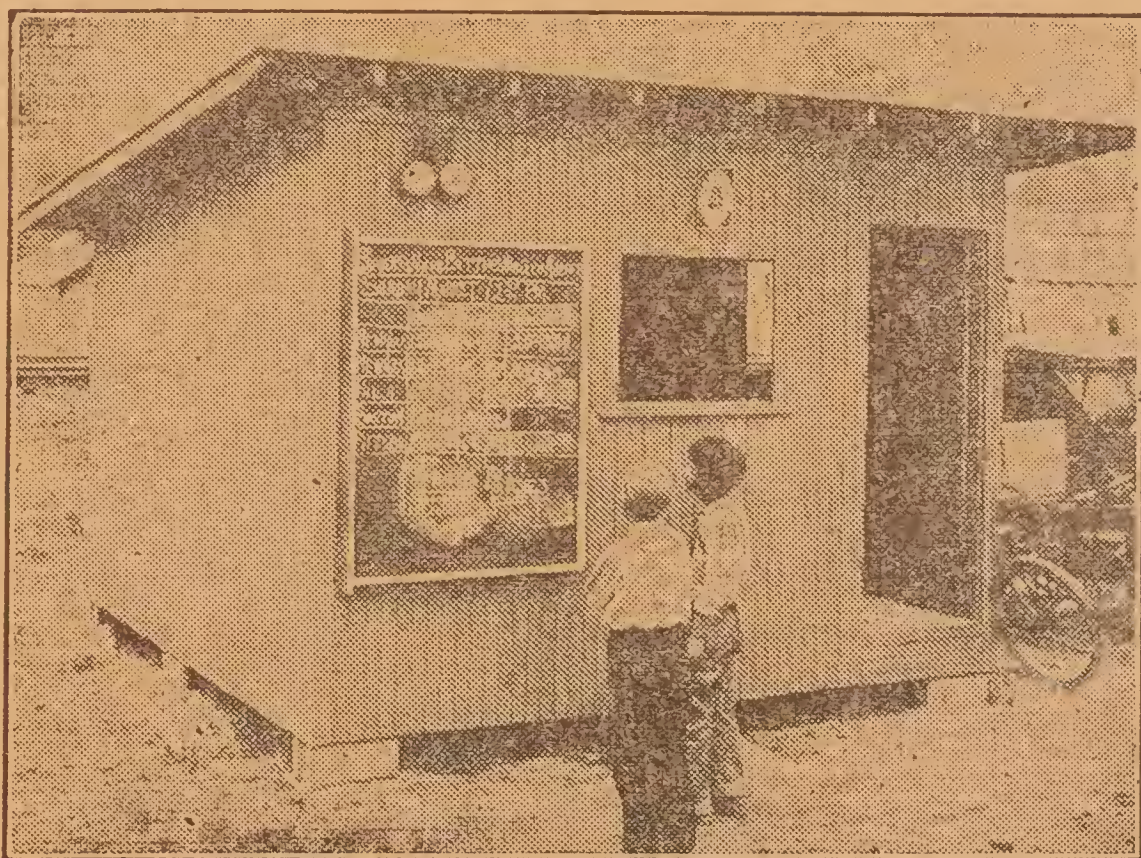
price. Then there was no definite market place. The growers would be scattered all over town. The buyers would not know where to find all of the growers and they would frequently pay top prices for inferior berries because they could not locate all of the good fruit. Main Street would be blocked with berry wagons and out of town shoppers and the business houses began to complain of the situation.

Another factor had crept into the berry deal,—everybody distrusted everybody else. The farmer topped his berries, the bottom boxes would be slack packed and the dealer, realizing this condition, paid accordingly expecting to be gyped by all of the growers.

About this time the Kiwanis Club, County Agent Eldred and a few of the most progressive farmers in the community got together to see what might be done. They went before city council with a plan for a city market, which resulted in the mayor appointing a committee to go over the situation.

Eldred drafted the ordinance, basing it on his vast marketing experience in establishing the Atlantic City markets. The ordinance was finally presented to council and what a stormy time it had. In its torturous trip through council, the farmers, business men, dealers and everybody concerned at one time or another were against the proposition. Finally without any broken heads or bloodshed it passed council, was signed by the mayor and a

(Continued on page 6)



The Directors office at the Hammonton Wholesale F. O. B. Berry Market. Prices are posted on the blackboard every day so both buyer and seller have all the facts.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

We have got but one life here, and what comes after it we cannot with certainty tell; but it pays, no matter what comes after it, to try and do things, to accomplish things in this life, and not merely to have a soft and pleasant time.

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

* * *

EUGENE MEYER, Commissioner of the Federal Farm Loan Board, has just stated that the income of American farmers this year will be a billion dollars more than it was last year. Many of the crops are not as abundant as they were last year, but it is the old story of short crops bringing large prices and therefore better net returns to producers. The only unfortunate part of it is that this extra money is not well distributed. For example, the apple growers who have any apples at all will make more money than they did last year but there will be many others who will receive little or nothing. Eastern farmers are in the best shape of all because dairy, egg and truck products, three of the leading Eastern farm enterprises, are paying well and are likely to continue to do so.

* * *

OGDEN L. MILLS, undersecretary of the United States Treasury, recently stated that property taxes in New York State are consuming from 30 to 50 per cent of the net income from property in the prosperous agricultural sections of the State. "The tax problem," said Mr. Mills, "is one chiefly of the state and localities and the great need is to find some way to keep down the local taxes."

Well, Mr. Mills, this is just what we have been saying for several years and we are going to keep on saying it until farmers' opinion is aroused enough to demand a tax program that will be fairer, that will give a square deal to agriculture, and make the other fellow pay as much of a share of supporting the government as the farmer.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me"

THE short serial story which starts in this issue called "The Girl I Left Behind Me" was written several years ago by G. D. Eastman (George Duff) in partnership with his brother, E. R. Eastman, now editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. If you liked "The Trouble Maker",

we think you will like this story for it is a tale, mostly true, of an Eastern farmer boy who left his girl behind him to go to the Civil War.

See if you can tell which author wrote the first part of the story and which the second. We will be interested after you have finished the story to know if you liked it and to see if you can guess right as the author of each part. It will be finished in two issues.

Are You Interested in TB Eradication?

THE question of tuberculosis eradication is causing great excitement among dairy farmers. As is usual in all big problems, there are many dairymen lined up on both sides. Some believe in the test. Some do not. But whatever you believe, you will be interested in the question answered by Dr. Moore in the feature article in this issue.

As we have stated many times, we consider it a fundamental duty of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to obtain the straight facts on all of these important questions and to put them before our readers. We of course reserve the right to express our own opinion, but we have always had great confidence in the farmer's final judgment on all important problems and questions when he has had the chance to read and think about right information and consider all sides. Dr. Moore is the most impartial expert on the subject that we could think of in America. He has answered the fourteen most important questions that dairymen are asking us constantly about TB eradication.

A Good Fair

THE New York State Fair this year was the best we ever attended. We liked it because there was a distinct trend toward the farm and those things which are of value and interest to farmers. As Mr. Burritt has pointed out in his article in this issue, the effect of the new leadership under Commissioner Pyrke was already apparent in this year's Fair.

One of the trends that helped to make it a good Fair was the large number of contests and exhibits that had their origin back in the rural counties. For example, there was the horseshoe pitching contest representing thirty-nine counties. Think of the hundreds of rural communities where this good old farm sport has been revived where local contests were held all during the summer looking toward the amateur championship under the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Farm Bureaus at the State Fair. How the interest in this old time game has increased. Two years ago when A.A. started the contests there were twenty-four counties that took part. This year there were thirty-nine. Along the same line were the county Farm and Home Bureau exhibits, exhibits that had been planned for weeks in advance back in the local counties. The spelling contests carried out the same idea where the young folks planned and thought about the Fair for weeks in advance and competed in local contests for the privilege of entering the State Fair contest.

One of the most hopeful features of the State Fair and of agriculture itself is the splendid work of the 4-H Clubs and the hundreds of boys and girls who came to the Fair representing thousands of young people back on the farms who are enthusiastically learning to be better farm and home makers and who are laying the foundations for a splendid agriculture of the future. It was an inspiration to walk through the great fruit and flower exhibits which are now much better displayed than ever before. The cattle show was unexcelled in any fair that we have seen, and as for the old log cabin exhibit, the great crowds that pressed around it from the beginning to the end of the Fair testified to the interest farm people have in the ways and customs of our farmer forefathers.

The Agricultural Society is asking the State Legislature for a small appropriation for a permanent farm museum to be erected on the Fair Grounds. Nothing would add more to the gen-

eral interest in the State Fair than such a building where the old implements of the farm and home could be preserved and where the fine old customs could be exemplified in a regular program during each Fair week.

There was a distinct tendency this year to label and placard the exhibits better so that it was easier for one who really wished to study the exhibits to get real information from them. Much more along the line of placarding and properly marking the exhibits remains to be done, however, to bring out the full informational and educational value. The College of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture are to be commended especially for the fine educational exhibits which they took great care to put on for the patrons of the Fair. Some of these exhibits would have more value if ways and means could be found to dramatize them in some way, to put action and human interest in them so as to attract the interest of a larger number of people.

On the whole, we believe the exhibits and entertainments were worth any farmer's time and money for a trip to Syracuse and under the new management we are looking for a still better show next year.

Fill Silo Early This Year

SOMETHING over two years ago Herbert Janvrin Browne wrote an article for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST predicting strange and unusual weather for this year of 1927, from beginning to end, and that the world would be afflicted with storms and calamities caused by the weather of almost every kind and description. So accurate were these predictions that what Mr. Browne now says about future weather is attracting world-wide attention.

The season has been remarkably cold and because corn needs hot weather it has suffered more perhaps than any other of our great American crops. The hot nights of midsummer so necessary for corn growth have been absent. Early frosts are likely and there seems to be little likelihood of very much mature corn. We are therefore suggesting to dairymen that it is especially necessary to fill the silo this year and to make plans to fill it early. Where a man is so situated that he can fill his silo the next day after a frost he can afford to wait and let the corn get all the growth possible because it is probably true that frost does not do much damage if the corn is immediately harvested afterwards. But unless you are so situated, it is better to take no chances with the frost and get the corn out of danger as soon as possible. And while we are on the subject may we repeat the advice that it is necessary to thoroughly tramp corn in the silo if you want to prevent molding and spoilage.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE used to be a good many stories told on the Republicans and Democrats, but back in the days when partisanship was particularly strong, one had to be pretty careful how he told a story on either political party if he wanted to keep out of trouble. When I have any politics at all, I am mildly Republican, so one of my Democratic friends, knowing this, recently told me the following yarn.

A fellow by the name of Nash got into a Republican Convention and when the leader asked the Republicans to stand, everybody stood up but Nash. The leader said: "Are there any Democrats here?" Nash stood up.

Then the leader asked him: "Will you explain to this intelligent audience how any man can be a Democrat in this enlightened day?"

"Well," Nash said, "you see it's this way. My father was a Democrat and my grandfather was a Democrat. I guess that is the reason I am a Democrat."

The leader said: "That's no reason. Suppose your father had been a horse thief and your grandfather had been a horse thief. Then what would you have been?"

"Under those circumstances," said Nash, "I GUESS I WOULD HAVE BEEN A REPUBLICAN!"

Horseshoe Tournament Best Yet

The Story of the Great Contest at the State Fair

By D. D. COTTRELL

Secretary, National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association

THAT the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Farm Bureau State Fair Horseshoe Pitching Tournament has made the ancient, honorable and fascinating game of horseshoe pitching one of the major sports in the state and one of the chief attractions at the State fair is proven by the fact that sixty-six men representing thirty-nine counties were on hand for the 1927 tournament at the fair grounds before noon Monday, August 29 and also by the thousands from all parts of the state that so intently watched the games until the end of the final and tie game for the Amateur State Championship Tuesday afternoon.

These men came from the farthest west county of Chautauqua, the farthest north county of St. Lawrence, the farthest and the easternmost county of Suffolk and thirty-six other counties between these extremities of the State. They had each won the right to represent their county either as champion or runner up in a county contest. They had received the certification of the Farm Bureau agent in their respective counties and each one was intent on carrying home the championship honor for his county if it could

be won by any fair means.

The pitchers had nearly all registered by 10 o'clock and paid the two dollars entrance fee which was returned to each when he had finished his schedule of play. A few pitchers had been delayed by automobile trouble or late trains on the railroad caused by a landslide but appeared in time for the eliminations. Shoes of each contestant were examined to see that they conformed to the regulations and a few shoes had to be adjusted to the three and one-half regulation opening between the calks.

About 10 o'clock Mr. G. E. Snyder of Albion, New York, who had charge of the courts began calling the players to each pitch 50 shoes, two players pitching on each court. This

plan had been decided upon to eliminate the players down to sixteen men who were to play in the preliminaries. The result of this elimination was published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last week. Although the weather was cloudy with occasional splashes of rain, the eliminations were finished before noon, each of the sixteen men as shown in table A having won by making 57 or more points in pitching 50 shoes. Holzhauer of Saratoga County making 84 points, 22 ringers and 3 double ringers which was the highest score and Forbes of Fulton County, Hosenfelt of Schuyler County and Donaldson of Yates County each making 57 points and tying for sixteenth place. On each pitching 50 more shoes, Forbes and Hosenfelt won their right to enter the preliminaries.

Last year the highest number of points in pitching 50 shoes was 63 made by Coy of Chenango County and Pooler of Jefferson County stood sixteenth just getting into the preliminaries by making 42 points with his 50 shoes. This year the man that made 63 points stood tenth in the list and the man that stood twenty-ninth made 43 points. Coy did not represent his

Continued on page 14



The Contestants in the State Horseshoe pitching tournament. This event attracted much interest and attention at the New York State Fair.

Raising Bumper Crops Without Farm Manure

A Farm in Onondaga County, N. Y., That Specializes in Growing Crops for Seed

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

THERE was a time when it was considered impossible to maintain crop yields without a dairy, in fact there is no doubt but that a considerable percentage of people still believe this to be true. Recently, however, I was on a farm near Camillus in Onondaga County where crop yields have not only been maintained but increased over a period of 13 years without keeping any animals on the farm except a few work horses.



H. L. COSLINE

Mr. D. F. Forward, the owner, was born and brought up on a farm. His father sold farm implements but Mr. Forward worked for his grandfather on his farm in the vicinity. When Mr. Forward was 17 they moved to town and he worked for his father for about 4 years. He then went to work for a cutlery factory in Camillus and later went to New Jersey to work in a factory there.

About 13 years ago he came to the point where he felt that the condition of his health made it impossible for him to work any longer in the city and so after much thought and study he purchased a 100 acre farm near Camillus. About 5 years ago he purchased an adjoining farm of 120 acres and still more recently purchased the farm adjoining on the other side. This farm is 115 acres in size and at the present time Mr. Forward's married son, Hervey, is living there.

Before I went to see Mr. For-

ward I had a visit with Mr. Ward, the County Farm Bureau Agent. He told me that he had never known a man who was so anxious to get all possible help and information from the College and the Farm Bureau. As a result of this conversation I particularly asked Mr. Forward what benefits he had secured from these two agencies.

"Well," said Mr. Forward, "I can almost say that whatever results I have succeeded in attaining are primarily due to their help. In the first place when I first started growing potatoes I had rather low returns and when Mr. Ward first came to the county I asked him what I should do. He did not make very definite recommendations then but the following year we started a potato spray ring and during the summer, disease counts were made on all the fields in the ring. As a result I was interested in securing better seed and started plant-

ing certified seed potatoes. I was also well satisfied with the results of the spray ring and began to spray more thoroughly so that our yield per acre of potatoes was increased considerably from our association with the Farm Bureau.

"The second way in which I received help is in my fertilizer problems. I have personally tried out a number of different mixtures of fertilizer. At the present time I am using acid phosphate on grain and sometimes on potatoes where we plow under clover sod, but also use a large amount of mixed fertilizer. I experimented with a number of different amounts of potash and have decided that we get the best results from about three or four percent of potash. Where clover or manure is not used we commonly use a 4-12-4. At times we use as much as twenty-five tons of fertilizer a year.

The farm has a marl bed and a considerable amount has been put on the land. "However," said Mr. Forward, "we found this method of liming rather slow as we always had so much other work to do, so I concluded it would be better to buy some lime."

"The third way in which I secured a lot of help is through keeping accounts. I plan to get to Farmers' week at the State College every year and sometime take trips at other times to get information. Three years ago when I was there I heard a discussion of the accounts which had been kept by various farmers cooperating with the State College and I was immediately curious to

(Continued on page 16)



A fine field of Certified Wheat on Mr. Forward's Farm in Onondaga County, N. Y.

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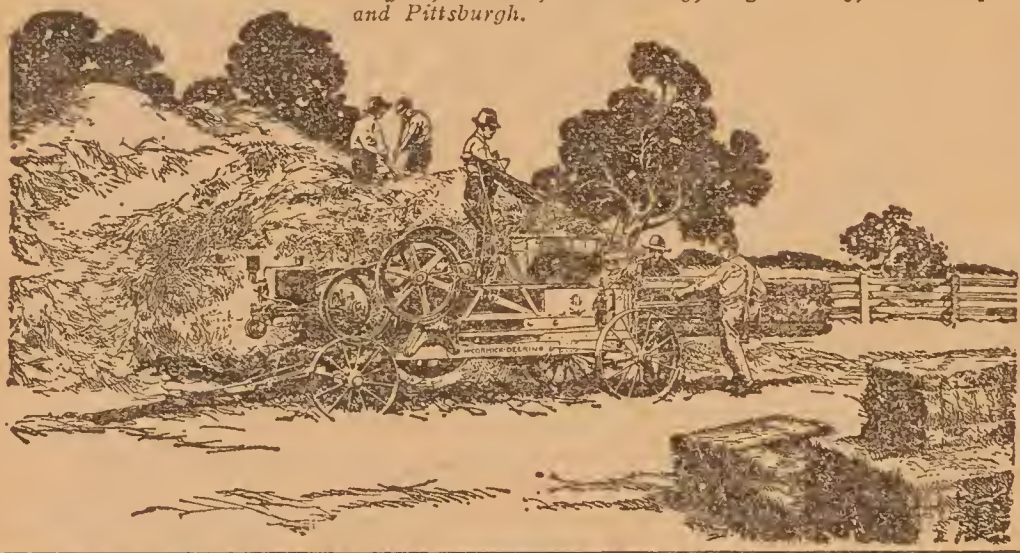
McCormick-Deering horse hay presses are made in three sizes, 14 x 18, 16 x 18, and 17 x 22, with capacities of from six to fifteen tons a day; power presses in the same three sizes, two of which can be furnished with 6 h. p. engine mounted on the frame of the press. All three sizes can be operated with a tractor. Capacities range from fifteen to thirty tons.

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How Jersey Berry Growers Sell Their Product

(Continued from page 3)

site selected. Over along the Reading tracks was an abandoned street. Some fifty years ago, a far sighted city father or real estate developer had planted two rows of fine trees, but long ago, this street had been given up either for a business or a residential section of the town and had become the city dump. It seemed that every can for years had been dumped on this tract.

U. S. Department Interested

What a wail went up,—this would never do, but the city fathers set tight and let the mob howl. They appropriated \$2500 for the project. They saw a chance to get rid of the unsightly dump and felt that the experiment would be worth the cost even though it resulted only in clearing the block. After a week or more of hard work the lot was cleared, the sandy street covered with gravel, a small office erected, water piped to the grounds, telephone connections made and a large blackboard for posting quotations was erected.

About this time A. E. Mercker, chief of the Bureau of Markets Department of Agriculture, Trenton, became interested in the project. Being an experienced market man who had seen many similar projects in the South he was immediately sold on the idea. Despite the fact that it was right under the shadow of New York, he was convinced that it could be made a success and he offered the support of the state to the project and backed his judgment with \$350 from his Department.

As a result, T. A. Cole, an experienced U. S. Market Inspector, from Washington was hired to come down to Hammonton and start a real organized F. O. B. wholesale market for the sale of berries.

Prices Are Posted

Everything had been put in fine shape and on June 13, the market opened. When the first farmers drove into the market that day they found a big crowd of buyers present. They also found the days prices posted on the bulletin board and by the market not opening until two o'clock everybody had an equal break on the price.

At first everybody was cautious. It was something new, but they were ready to take a chance. The shipments at first were light and they had but little at stake. It did not take the growers over two or three days to see that everything was on the level, that the buyers were paying the best possible prices for the berries and that everybody meant business, including the new director. The bulletin board showed that they were getting as much in Hammonton as some of their neighbors were getting in New York and a premium of 50-75 cents over Philadelphia.

Everything moved along fine after the first few days. Director Cole was a stickler on a quality pack and he showed the growers what they must pack if they expected to use the Hammonton market. A few kicked, one or two bluffed the director but Cole soon told them that the lockup was handy and that he would use it if necessary, but he never had to do so. Only one man has been hauled before the Judge and fined, which speaks highly for the cooperation given to the market.

Word soon spread to the markets what Hammonton was doing. The buyers came in droves and found that the reports were true. They bought and found they were getting something better than they had ever bought before. These brought other buyers and before the season is over, 77 have taken out licenses to buy on this market.

Wider Markets Available

Something else happened about this time. Instead of all the berries going to New York as in previous years, other cities began to send for Hammonton berries. There were buyers from Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Washington and a score of other markets. Pittsburgh and Boston even took some of their berries by trucks, but Providence seemed to be the limit for satisfactory delivery.

Other markets took theirs by rail with many a car moving out under refrigeration. Detroit and Buffalo took many cars under refrigeration. One dealer loaded as many as six cars in a day and shipped them under ice a thousand miles. Such cities as Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Bridgeport and a dozen others sent their own trucks direct and hauled the fruit right to their doors.

It was a cash market too. Checks are issued before the growers leave the market. Some dealers paid twice a week but the money was always ready. One dealer has already paid over \$100,000 for berries this season.

The final results of this venture has cost Hammonton only \$450, as the other \$2,000 must be considered a permanent improvement, and it has brought into the town nearly \$500,000 a total of 80,425 crates had been sold on market before the end of August.

Town Folks Like the Idea

After visiting the market, and seeing some 250 farmers there with their berries we wanted to learn the other side of the story. So we went down town and called on the bankers. We found they were highly elated with the results of the first years work on the market. It was W. R. Tilton, Treasurer of the Peoples National Bank, who was especially enthusiastic over the new market. Being right on the corner where most of the congestion had existed in the past he felt that moving the market to a central location had facilitated business in the center of the town and he had not heard a complaint from grower or buyer over the conduct of the market. We then went up the street to call on Robert Picken of the Hammonton Trust Company. He told us that bank deposits were fully as large or larger than for many years and that he considered the market had been the greatest thing that had happened to Hammonton in a long time.

Our next stop was in the office of Arthur Eldred, the County Agent, Mays Landing. Here we were again assured of the possibilities of big marketing methods for a community even though they are located within a short distance of some mighty big markets, and Eldred had in mind, Atlantic City, Philadelphia and New York. It was W. J. Slack, a member of the city market commission and himself a prosperous farmer, who considered the market had meant at least \$50,000 to the farmers of Hammonton during the past three months. He estimated that the growers had saved the freight and commission on every crate of berries they had grown this season. At ten per cent commission and another ten per cent for freight, that made a cool one hundred thousand dollars that the growers had been able to save this year. Not so bad for a start.

Dealers are Satisfied

Now for the dealers side. Several had told use that we should see Harry Monfort, the biggest distributor of raspberries in New Jersey before we left town. We found Mr. Monfort too busy to talk, but between buying berries and writing out tickets, we learned that he was as enthusiastic over the market as any of the others who were instrumental in getting it started. To show the confidence that the market has created was amply demonstrated in the few minutes Mr. Monfort gave us. Farmers who still spoke broken English would come up to Mr. Monfort and say, "Five crates, of berries today, Mr. Monfort, where shall we put them?" To this he would reply, "I can't buy your berries yet the market hasn't opened." "That all right, we want a ticket give us the price tomorrow, we want to go home and get to work." "How about berries tomorrow?" This told the story. Here was one of a half dozen farmers we saw sell their berries to a dealer before the market opened at a price he could consider fair.

This draws to a close the high lights in the development of New Jersey's latest and most successful F.O.B. wholesale mar-

ket. Here we found a highly developed, closely organized group of farmers working hand in hand with the city and the business men of the community in bringing about a stabilized market on one of the most perishable crops that is grown.

New Control Method for Pear Psylla

A METHOD for combating pear psylla whereby the young insects are encased in plaster of paris and suffocated has been perfected by F. G. Munding, entomologist for the Hudson River Valley Fruit Investigations of the New York State Experiment Station. The plaster of paris dust, which is a combination of four parts of fresh hydrated lime to one part of high grade plaster of paris, hardens quickly when it comes in contact with the moist bodies of the young psylla.

Repeated tests with this dust mixture have demonstrated its effectiveness in the Hudson River Valley and have proved that it is harmless to foliage and fruit. The cost is nominal, amounting to about three cents a pound which is sufficient to cover an average sized tree.

After the insect has passed the early stages of development and has become what is commonly known as a "hard-shell" or has transformed into an adult, it will be necessary to add nicotine to the dust for effective control. One pint of nicotine sulfate to each fifty pounds of dust is said to give good results. Also, sulfur to the rate of ten pounds or two pounds of copper dust may replace similar amounts of lime in each fifty pounds of the mixture for protection against diseases. If chewing insects are present, five pounds of lead arsenate are added for an equal amount of lime.

Controlling Horse "Bots"

THE United States Department of Agriculture has recently published Farmers' Bulletin 1503, the horse bots and their control. The adult flies lay their eggs on the hair of the horses and they are taken into the stomach where they hatch into bots and attach themselves to the lining of the stomach. They remain there about a year and not only take nourishment from the horse but may cause indigestion and colic by stoppage of the digestive tract.

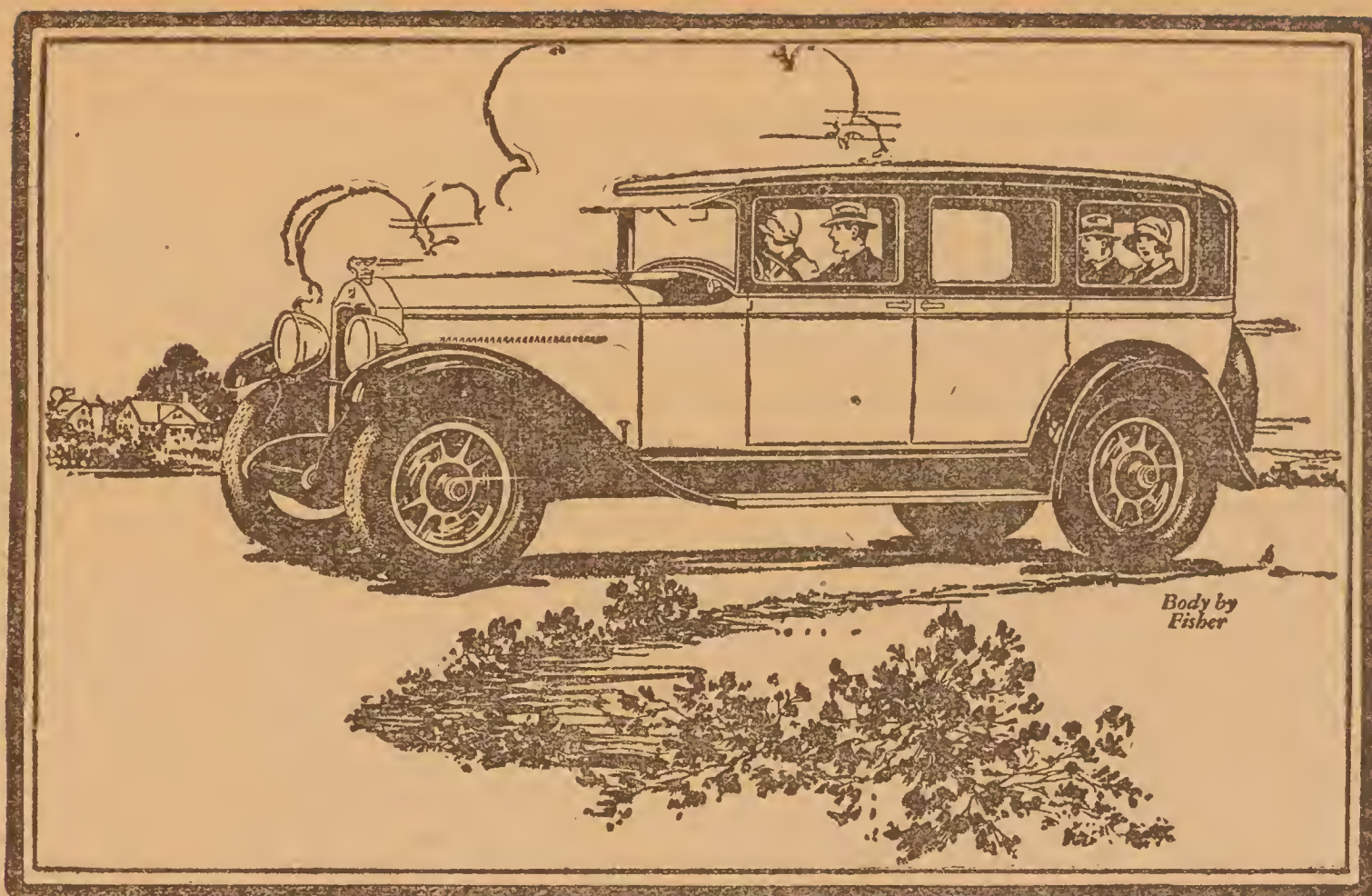
Certain repellents, such as a mixture of pine tar $3\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, kerosene $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, laundry soap 1 ounce, powdered resin 1 ounce, and hot water to make 14 ounces, have been found to some extent effective in keeping the flies away. A protective device to cover the throat and chin of the horse will aid in reducing the annoyance and egg laying on these parts when horses are at work.

Devices and repellents to reduce fly annoyance do not necessarily reduce or control the number of bots. However, it has been found that internal treatment with carbon disulphide capsules, a poison which kills the bots or maggots in the digestive tract, is effective and satisfactory. This should be done by a competent veterinarian. This treatment should be given in December or January, after the flies have finished their egg laying. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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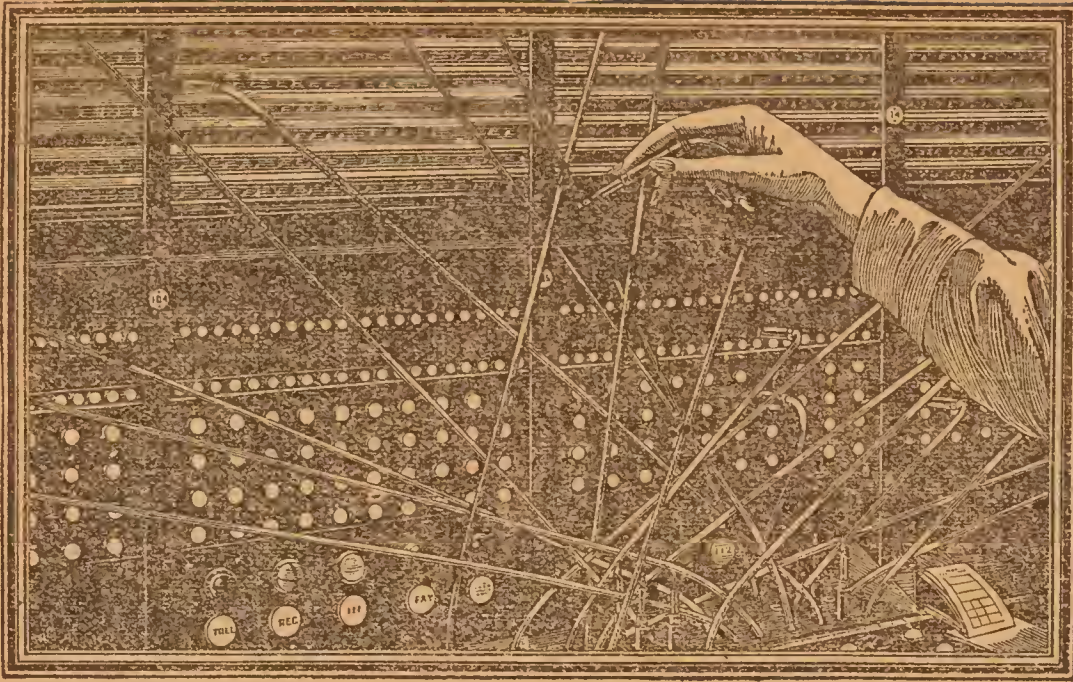
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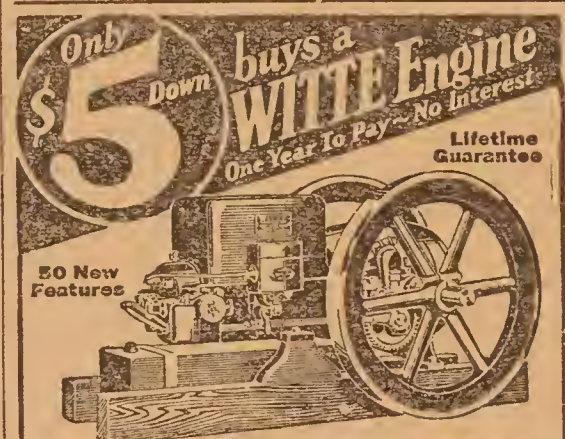
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Putting the Pop In Popcorn

Moisture Content Must Be Right--How to Do It

IT is a disappointing experience, when you have anticipated a good feed of crisp buttered popcorn, to find on getting out the old popper, that results consists of a few half hearted "pops" and that the vast majority of kernels turn out to be "old maids." It is nearly as disappointing to find that although the majority of the kernels pop, they are tough and unpalatable. I can remember such experiences and was sometimes told that it was "too dry" or sometimes that it was "too damp." Somebody once recommended wetting the corn, but it didn't seem to bring results.

I was greatly interested about a year ago, on a visit to the Geneva Experiment Station to see a number of glass cylinders containing popped corn, and on reading the tags attached, I found that although the volume of popped corn varied greatly, yet each cylinder was the result of popping an equal amount of corn.

Store Outside

According to the experiments at Geneva, the moisture content has an important relation to the popping ability of corn. The moisture content should be from 13 to 15 per cent. This figure doesn't help the layman much, because he has no way of knowing what percent of moisture the corn contains. However it was found that, especially in the winter, corn stored outside popped much better than when stored in a heated room. Corn that is dry will readily absorb moisture under proper conditions but two or three days is required, which explains why I did not get good results from wetting the corn and then immediately trying to pop it.

In the summer time the popping ability will be increased by putting it in the ice box for a few days and then experience has shown that it has the right amount of moisture to pop well, it can be kept in this condition by putting it in an air tight fruit can and sealing it.

Right Temperature Important

The temperature of the popper is important. Experiments have shown that the temperature should be such that popping will be complete in two and a half minutes after the popper is put over the fire. A heavy charge of corn takes more time as well as corn that has too much moisture. The addition of lard and salt to the popper seems to shorten the time of popping and to add to the volume of the popped corn.

Different varieties of corn vary in popping quality. Japan Rice is one of the best varieties, and can be grown in New York State. Because the yield is not so high as that of other varieties, it is not commonly grown and is rarely found on the market.

If the corn fails to pop, store it in an open shed for a few days, put it in the ice box, or add some water and put it in a fruit jar. The amount of water to add can be roughly estimated. The moisture content should be 13 per cent and if it is too dry, one might try adding 3 or 4 oz. of water for each 100 oz. of corn. One can afford to experiment a little because when it is once right it can be kept right by storing it in air tight containers.

How to Make Good Vinegar

The law requires that vinegar should contain 4% of acetic acid and it requires apples than contain 8% of sugar to produce it. There is no danger that good ripe apples will not contain this amount of sugar.

1. The sweet cider should be allowed to settle and only the clear liquid put into the containers to ferment. The container should be clean and metal containers should be avoided.

2. Good, fresh yeast may be added in the proportion of one cake to 5 gallons of cider but this is not absolutely necessary.

3. The containers should not be filled over three-quarters full and should be

stored in a place where the temperature is about 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

4. The opening of the container should be covered with cheesecloth but should not be closed tightly.

5. In a few days the fermentation will begin with the giving off of a gas. When this is finished the cider should be kept for a period of from a few weeks to a few months before the second part of the process is started.

6. At this stage the cider will contain about 4% of alcohol. The cider should be allowed to settle and the clear liquid put into a clean barrel. Air is necessary for the bacteria that change alcohol to acetic acid so the cask should not be closed tightly.

7. Do not fill the barrel more than three-quarters full. It will help to put in some good vinegar or mother of vinegar as this will add the proper kind of bacteria.

8. The casks should be placed in a room with a temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

9. The changing of hard cider to vinegar requires not less than three months and sometimes as much as a year. There is no easy way in which the percentage of the proceedings can be determined on time. However, a sample of about 4 ounces can be sent to the Department of Chemistry, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for free analysis.

Getting Results from Manure

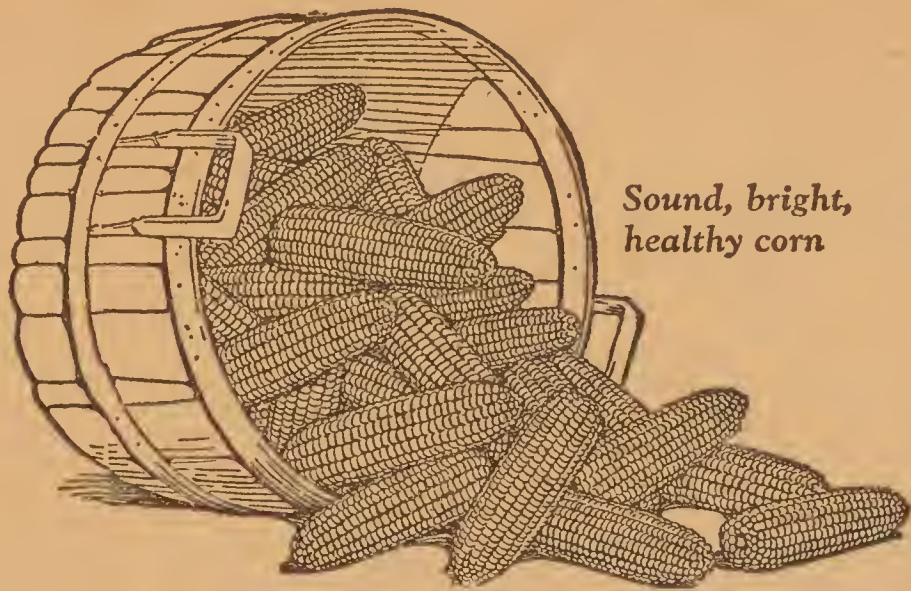
A LITTLE study applied to the problem of securing the best results from the use of stable manure will pay big returns. Such a study might include the following questions. How can I save loss in fertility? To what crops shall I apply it? How much shall I put on per acre? How shall it be applied?

Men who report better results from applying manure that has stood in a pile for six months, lose sight of a vital factor. They apply equal amounts of fresh and rotted manure to equal acreages, and the rotted manure gives the best crops. They forget that it takes about two tons of fresh manure to make a ton of rotted manure and that therefore their loss is nearly fifty per cent. There is no rule better than to draw as soon as possible after it is produced. If it is stored, construct a concrete pit to stop leaching, and keep the pile moist and compact.

Several rules may be used to decide where to apply it. One is to apply it to the cash crops. They are usually the crops that require much labor, and where much labor is required, all precautions should be taken to insure good returns. It should be applied to a growing crop, or much nitrogen may be lost through leaching. It should be applied to a coarse feeding crop. Many farmers feel that the best possible place to put it is in topdressing meadows. This helps not only the grass crop, but the crops following. Potatoes planted on good clover sod are likely to produce as good a crop as when planted on poor sod, but with an application of manure.

Frequent Light Applications Best

Better results are obtained by making light applications and by making them oftener. If a man has twenty-five cows and four horses on 150 acres, he may safely estimate that there will be two hundred tons of manure per year, figuring a ton a month for each animal, and making allowance for the time the cows will be on pasture. If ninety acres are in crops this will allow 4 tons per acre every other year, or eight tons every fourth year—or twelve tons every sixth year. The best results will be secured by small applications frequently. One of the chief advantages of a manure spreader comes from the case of applying small applications evenly. In many parts of the state manure spreaders may be run most of the winter. If they can they will surely pay. The amount of labor they save is important only if it is used for some productive work.



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The same thing happens, but in a slower way, when you use an oil that is lacking in lubricating quality. Gradually, insidiously, such an oil permits friction to do its deadly work and although you may not be stopped so suddenly, you find eventually that the life of the machine has been eaten out.

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Fourteen TB Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 1)

able, though not positively demonstrated, that good milkers may be more susceptible to tubercle bacilli than those that use more of their food for the support of the body and less for the production of milk. Tuberculous animals react to tuberculin regardless, so far as we know, of their ability or inability to give large quantities of milk. There is a marked difference in the susceptibility of individual animals to tubercle bacilli. In some the tubercles become arrested and often encapsulated (walled off) and remain inactive for a long period of time, perhaps for the life of the animal; while in others the disease progresses rapidly and kills in a year or less.

4. Does tuberculin leave those badly diseased. If so, why? How are these diseased animals detected later? Does the test ever take those that do not have tuberculosis?

Experience has shown that occasionally an advanced case of tuberculosis does not react to tuberculin. Such cases can be detected usually by physical examination. These are often the animals that cause the disease to remain in a herd, as usually they continue to give off the bacilli. Great care should be exercised always in making physical examinations of the non-reacting cows, especially in a herd where a large percentage of the animals are infected.

Occasionally, animals that have arrested tubercles fail to react. The reaction is produced, or supposed to be caused, by the tuberculin coming in contact with antibodies given off by the tissues stimulated by tubercle bacilli. The explanations that have been made for the failure of very advanced cases to give a reaction are not entirely satisfactory. The usual one is that the tissues have become saturated with the antibodies and thereby they do not respond to the tuberculin. When tubercles become encapsulated or arrested the antibodies may be retained within the tubercles. Often the bacilli will grow through the capsule and start fresh, active tubercles beside the old one, from which antibodies are given off. If the animal is then retested it will react. We have known cases that failed to react for several (2 to 15) successive tests and then give a good reaction. The post mortem showed old, arrested tubercles with new, active ones developing in the tissues adjoining them. There are many factors that enter into the resistance of animals to tuberculosis and the occasional irregularity—in the effect of tuberculin.

Tuberculin does not cause a specific reaction unless the animal is tuberculous. When it is injected into the skin, Hagan and Traum found that it sometimes caused a swelling that might be mistaken for a true tuberculin reaction. These non-specific swellings are not common. When any foreign protein is injected into the skin, or tissues, there is liable to be a reaction to it.

5. Is milk from cows infected with tuberculosis really dangerous to children?

Bovine tubercle bacilli differ from those of human tuberculosis in several particulars. It is possible, therefore, to determine whether the bacilli that caused a tubercle in an individual belongs to the human or bovine type. Many studies have been made by the research laboratory of the New York City Board of Health, the Royal Tuberculosis Commission of England, and the German Tuberculosis Commission, to determine to what extent the bovine tubercle bacillus is found in the tubercles of tuberculous people. Hundreds of cases have been examined, and the type of bacilli that caused them determined. They found that children under 16 are more or less susceptible to bovine tubercle bacilli. In abdominal tuberculosis in adults over 16 years, both human and bovine bacilli were found in two cases, and the human only in eight.

In children under 16 the human bacilli were found in 19 cases and the bovine in 28. In the bronchial glands human bacilli were found in 17 cases, and the bovine in one. In the cervical glands the New York Board of Health found in children from 5 to 16 years of age, the human type in 21 cases and the bovine in 15. In children under 5 they found the human type in 6 and the bovine in 16 cases. In tuberculosis of the bones and joints, the New York Board of Health did not find the bovine organism in any case, but the human type appeared in 18. The infection seems to depend on the number of tubercle bacilli ingested with the milk. It would be dangerous for a child to drink the milk from one cow if she had tuberculosis of the udder. Bovine tubercle bacilli are rarely, if ever, found in the milk of tuberculous cows that have sound udders. Tubercle bacilli may get into the milk in small numbers from intestinal discharges in cases where the bacilli are being eliminated in that way. This often occurs when the lungs are diseased, as cattle swallow much of the material coughed up from the lungs. Tuberculosis of the udder is rare in the early stages of the disease. In advanced cases it is more common.

6. If the milk from tuberculous cows is unfit for use, why is the meat passed for food?

The milk of tuberculous cattle is not injurious unless it contains tubercle bacilli. When the udder is tuberculous the milk usually contains the organisms in large numbers. If a cow reacts to tuberculin, it means that she is infected, that is, that somewhere in the body (almost always in some lymphatic gland, the lungs or abdominal organs, rarely, if ever, in muscle), there are specific tissue changes or tubercles. As the bacilli are liable at any time to be carried from these tubercles through the blood to other parts of the body, the udder may become diseased at any time. There is, therefore, a potential danger of the milk containing tubercle bacilli if the cow is infected. There is no danger in using milk from infected cows if it is first properly pasteurized. Certain cities in California require milk to come from tuberculosis free cattle or be pasteurized. In most cases where the animal appears to be well, the tubercles are localized in one or more organs. The bacilli that produce them may, if the animal is sufficiently resistant, remain in the tubercles. If the animal is susceptible they may spread through the blood and lymph streams to other organs of the body, and the udder may be one of them. In such cases the milk is dangerous.

If a tuberculous animal is slaughtered and the tubercles are found to be localized, the remaining part of the carcass is not diseased, and, consequently, is fit for food. As the animal is dead there is no possible chance for the bacilli to pass from the tubercle to other organs or to the flesh. If the disease is generalized, the carcass is condemned.

7. Will repeated tests cause a cow to react even though she might not be infected with tuberculosis?

They are not supposed to do so. Repeated injections of tuberculin tend to make the animal tolerant to tuberculin. It is stated by a few authors that a large dose of tuberculin injected into the tissues of a healthy animal may sensitize the tissues of the animal to the tuberculin, so that a subsequent injection of it will cause a reaction. (This is known as an anaphylactic reaction). When a protein, for example normal blood serum, is injected into an animal it often sensitizes the tissues so that a later injection may cause a decided reaction to it. Whether such a reaction ever follows the second or later injections of tuberculin has not been fully



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demonstrated. It is known that as a rule it does not.

8. Does the test harm the cows or the milk from them?

There is no evidence that the injection of tuberculin injures cattle or harms the milk. When there is a distinct organic reaction, following the subcutaneous injection, the quantity of milk may be reduced slightly for one or two milkings. This may happen occasionally when chills are not noticed.

9. Will the test throw cows off their feed or injure the quality of the butter?

No, with the exception stated in Ques.

10. Does "no visible lesions" mean that the cow did not have tuberculosis?

Not necessarily. Tuberculin gives a reaction when there are certain changes taking place (formation of a tubercle) in the tissues due to the action of tubercle bacilli on the tissue cells. As both the bacilli and the cells are so small that for the average person to see them they must be magnified several hundred times, it is possible that well organized tubercles may exist and still be so small that the human eye will not detect them. Again, in a small percentage of cases the tubercles develop in the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, and in the bones. These cases are not found usually at the post mortem made on the killing floor. It is possible, of course, that a non-specific swelling may follow the injection. If "no lesions" are found in a herd where many animals are obviously tuberculous, it most likely means that either the tubercles are present but not found, or they are so small they cannot be seen by the unaided eye.

11. What are the indemnities paid in New York State? How do they compare with those of other states? Are these indemnities fair to dairymen, especially to those who have spent a lifetime building up a dairy?

New York State pays 90 per cent of the appraised value when the appraisal does not exceed \$75.00 for a grade or \$125.00 for a purebred. I do not know of any state that pays larger indemnities than this, and many of them pay very much less.

There is a fundamental moral principle in business that food products sold to the public shall be sound and safe. On that basis, what right has a dairyman to ask the public to buy his products if they are from infected or diseased cows and in a measure perhaps dangerous to the health of the consumer? For more than 30 years dairymen have been told, through government, state, and experiment station bulletins, and articles in the public press, about tuberculosis, how to prevent and how to get rid of it. Many dairymen have observed these instructions and now have sound herds. Others have not, and more or less of their cattle are infected. In view of the facts, are not cattle owners being treated very generously with the indemnities they are receiving, especially in New York State? The question is how much is an infected or diseased cow worth?

It does not seem right, however, to compel a dairyman to kill valuable animals when it is possible for him to handle his herd conservatively and grow up a sound one from his infected stock as Denmark is doing and as has been done in many herds in this country. If the State insists on killing such cattle, it should in all fairness pay for them.

The maintaining of a sound herd is a problem for the owner, as no one else can solve it for him. The time is fast approaching when consumers of milk and dairy products will insist on their coming from healthy cows. That will require greater care on the part of dairymen and an increase in the price of milk and its products, which the consumer can well afford to pay. Cities cannot demand wholesome milk from healthy cows without paying the cost.

12. When can a dairyman be quarantined for not testing?

The matter of placing a quarantine on

untested herds is a regulation and may vary. Quarantines are placed under such regulations when 90 per cent or more of the cattle in the community, or area, are tested. It may be changed at the discretion of the executive officers.

13. How does bovine tuberculosis cause loss to dairymen?

As tuberculosis is a slow-developing and chronic disease, its cost to the dairyman is spread over many years. The losses are found in a number of ways, the more important of which may be enumerated as follows:

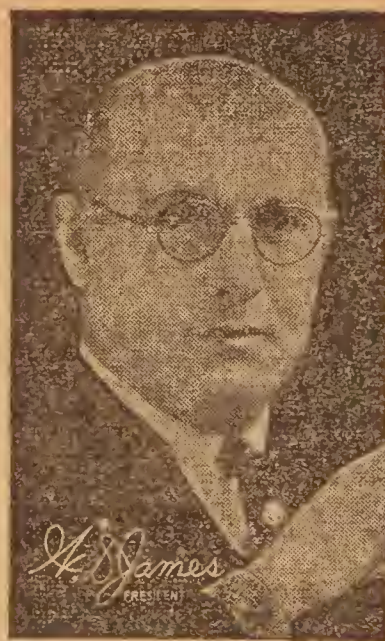
1. Tuberculosis destroys by death a certain number of animals after the disease has become established in a herd.
2. Tuberculosis causes a waste of food by feeding it to animals that are diseased and cannot give an adequate return.
3. Tuberculosis causes heavy losses by infecting other animals, such as swine, calves and adult cattle, through milk and by contact.
4. Tuberculosis reduces the production and market value of cows. As soon as there is physical evidence of its existence the animals have little or no market value.
5. Tuberculosis destroys the good reputation of a herd which renders it difficult to sell the animals and often to dispose of their products.

14. Under the plan of eradication, how can dairyman minimize their losses?

The most difficult question for a

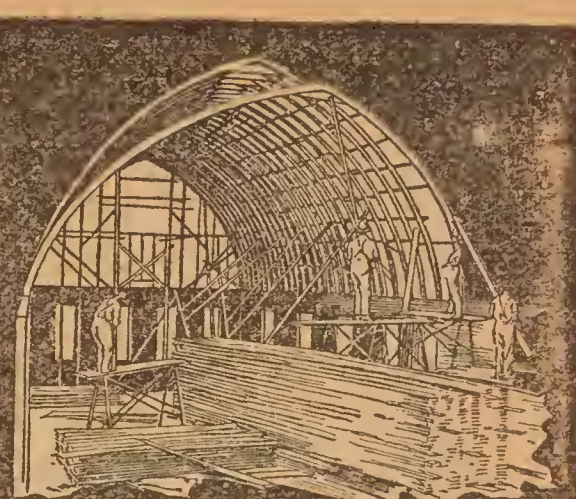
dairyman who has lost his cattle under the present plan, is to know how to replace them. The testing of dairy herds must necessarily progress slowly. If dairymen, who are to have their herds tested in the next two or three years, would raise their calves on the milk of cows that are free from tuberculosis, or properly pasteurized milk, and keep them apart from the others, according to the Bang method, they could have by the time their herd is tested, a goodly number of young cows from their best producers to take the place of those that they lose on the test. This means infinite pains and possibly some expense in providing separate pastures in summer and shelter in winter. On the other hand, it will cost heavily to buy tuberculosis free cattle which are becoming hard to purchase. The care required to raise healthy calves from the infected herds is not much more exacting than to keep sound herds free from infection after the diseased animals have been removed.

Emphasis should be placed on the importance of annual tests after the herds are accredited. Many herds in this State were "cleaned up" twenty-five years ago, but indifference to the requirements for keeping them clean allowed the disease to reappear. Tuberculosis free herds necessitates not only eliminating the infected animals, but in keeping the infection out thereafter.



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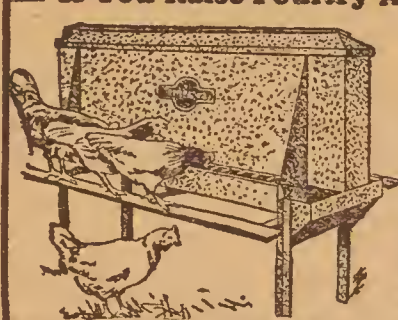
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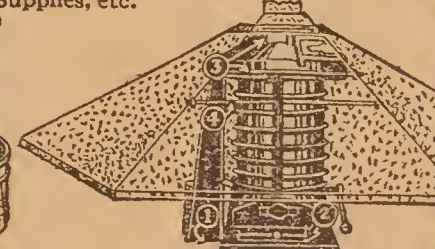
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$3.37	\$3.22
2 Fluid Cream ..		2.05
2 A Fluid Cream ..	2.21	
2 B Cond. milk		
Soft Cheese	2.46	
Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese ..	2.15	2.00
Butter and		
American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for September, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The August surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.57 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER MARKET BOOMING

CREAMERY	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Sept. 7, 1926
SALTED			
Higher			
than extra ..	45 1/4-46	44 -44 1/2	43 1/2-44
Extra (92 sc)	44 1/2-45	43 1/2-	43 -
84-91 score ..	38 -44	38 -43	37 -42 1/2
Lower G'ds ..	37 -37 1/2	36 1/2-37 1/2	36 -36 1/2

The butter market has experienced what might be considered a real boom since our last report. The sharp advances that have taken place were more or less unexpected in most circles. A number of factors have been responsible for this. In the first place the home coming of hundreds of thousands of summer vacationists has increased requirements for current consumption enormously. Although buyers have been anticipating their needs right along,

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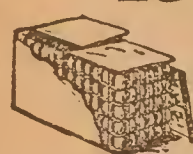
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THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, Higganum, Connecticut, are sending free to farmers two well-known books, "The Soil & Its Tillage" and the Clark "Cutaway" Catalog of disk harrows and plows. The first book contains much valuable information about modern farming methods; it tells how to get bigger and better crops with less time, labor and money. The Clark "Cutaway" Catalog describes the "Cutaway" line of disk harrows from the Baby Cultivator and One Horse Harrow to the Double Action Tractor Harrows. It tells about special machines for special work such as the Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow, Orchard Plows, Single Action Extension Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, and others. The catalog also explains why disks with edges FORGED sharp, a feature found only on genuine Clark "Cutaway" Harrows, STAY sharp and do not crack, bend or chip. Send for these two books today. A Postal will do. Address THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 67 Main Street, Higganum, Connecticut.

nevertheless the demands for the holiday trade seemed to out-distance anticipations.

Another factor that was responsible for an up-turn in prices was the fact that freight arrivals were greatly delayed on the 6th because of the serious passenger congestion experienced by the railroads on Labor Day. This is an annual occurrence and was more or less expected. However, the market has been on the upward trend right along and buyers were very persistent in filling their needs. Current arrivals have been insufficient to meet the demands and consequently withdrawals from storage have been very heavy. The market had to be bid up of course, in order to induce these withdrawals.

Another factor that had some influence on the New York trade was an increase of 3/4 of a cent at Chicago on the 6th.

CHEESE MARKET HOLDS STRENGTH

STATE FLATS	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Sept. 7, 1926
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-27	25 1/2-27	24 -24 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			22 1/2-
Held Fancy	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

Although prices have not advanced as we anticipated last week, nevertheless the cheese market is holding the strength that has characterized it for the past few weeks and with higher western asking prices prevailing receivers here are asking more money. We still entertain the belief that we will see higher cheese prices near at hand if the present trend in the market is to be used as a criterion.

Although Wisconsin is said to be making as much cheese as it was a year ago, and possibly a little more, nevertheless the surplus is being taken care of very nicely. Reports indicate that the into-storage movement is just about equal to the withdrawals at this time. Reports from the 10 largest cities making daily reports indicate that we had slightly over 16 million of cheese in storage on September 1 compared with over 25 million pounds a year ago.

New York state colored flats are scarce and prices on these are firm over a range of anywhere from 26 to 27c with indications that they may go higher.

MEDIUM GRADE EGGS FIRMER

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Sept. 7, 1926
Selected Extras	48-51	48-51	57-60
Av'ge Extras	46-47	45-47	52-56
Extra Firsts	41-45	39-43	46-51
Firsts	36-40	33-37	40-44
Gathered	32-43	30-41	36-49
Pullets	32-37	28-31	35-42
Pewees	23-27	20-23	28-32
BROWNS			
Hennery	41-46	39-45	43-50
Gathered	30-40	30-38	35-45

The feature of the egg market during the past week has been the improvement in the intermediate grades. The prices on fancy marks have not shown any improvement over last week. However when we get down to "extra firsts" we find a marked improvement. Prices on the 6th were 2c better than a week ago. "Firsts" show even more improvement than that, being 3c better all along the line. "Pewees" have also shown improvement to the extent of 3 to 4c and pullets as much as 6c for the better lines.

Fancy brown eggs are a shade better than a week ago but as yet they do not begin to compare with white eggs.

POULTRY MARKET WEAKER

FOWLS	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Sept. 7, 1926
Colored	20-23	24-26	32-35
Leghorn	-16	-17	20-26
BROILERS			
Colored	24-28	24-29	28-32
Leghorn	-25	25-26	26-27
DUCKS, Nearby	21-26	23-25	25-31

The poultry market on live fowls and broilers shows even a weaker condition on the 6th than previous to the Labor Day holiday. Long Island ducks were the only group to show an improvement. The reason for the weak condition is two fold. In the first place freight arrivals have been uncommonly heavy; too heavy in fact, for the trade to absorb at a paying price to the farmer. This can be gathered from the fact that on the 6th arrivals and listings indicated a

weekly receipt of 245 freight cars of live poultry up to September 9. When you stop to consider the amount of poultry in each car and the fact that most of these birds are absorbed by the Jewish trade, it is some problem to get decent prices. It looks as though the west is still unloading heavily.

Broilers and young chickens have been selling better than fowls. Some fowls had to be carried over the Labor Day holiday and this weakened the market in that line. In view of the heavy freight arrivals it is quite natural that the express market would be directly influenced by the western stock.

On September 27 and 28 the Jewish people celebrate their New Year. This is going to make it necessary for shippers to anticipate their shipments early. The 26th will be a retail day so that it will be necessary to have stock arrive on the 23rd. Buying will be quite general on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th. However it may be too late if it arrives late on the 24th.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been no change in the potato market since our last report. Prices on Long Islands in 150-pound sacks still

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

range from \$2.75 to \$3 and Jerseys in 150 pound sacks from \$1.35 to \$3. Long Islands grading No. 2 have been selling from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

The potato market has been very unsettled due to the weather and the country market. It is quite natural that farmers would be very unsatisfied with prices and many stopped digging when offered as low as 80c a bushel. Then during the last few days of August and the first couple of September the weather was very bad. On September 1, Long Island experienced a continuous down-pour throughout the entire day, which stopped digging absolutely.

On the 2nd the ground was so wet digging was difficult and resulted in a little firmer situation. However, buyers have been up in the air and it has been pretty difficult to get a true interpretation of the market from one day to the other.

Long Island is expected to wind up the cobbler deal very soon. Undoubtedly it will not be any too soon for some of the growers who are very discouraged.

On the 6th the first car of Maines arrived but they showed such poor condition that no buyers showed much of an interest in them.

HAY PRICES A SHADE BETTER

Hay prices on the 6th were a shade better than they have been for the past week, No. 1 timothy reaching as high as \$21. However, the trade has been nothing to brag about and this price was considered more or less extreme. Trade was quiet and even tended to be a little easier. No. 2 was selling anywhere from \$21 to \$23 depending on size of bale and condition. Rye straw is still at \$22.

PEA BEANS STEADIER

High country prices have been responsible for some improvement in the bean market, although there has been no improvement in the demand here. Pea beans are a little more steady generally selling from \$6.25 to \$6.75 with most stocks held at the outside figure. Red kidneys are selling anywhere from \$6.75 to \$7.50 and marrows from \$6.25 to \$7.25.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Basket arrivals from up-River and southern districts have been quite free. Basket apples have been meeting an irregular trade. Fancy marks of green varieties have been selling good with a few real select lines commanding a pre-

mium. Red fruit has been selling only fairly well. Poor to ordinary qualities of all kinds have been meeting a quiet outlet. Dutchess generally 75c to \$1.75; Gravenstein \$1.00 to \$2.00; McIntosh \$1.00 to \$2.50; Twenty Ounce \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Crab apples have generally been neglected except where they are small and fancy. Pears on the 6th arriving from upriver sections showed the effects of wet weather and holding over the week-end holiday. As a result the market is very irregular with the demand dull except on fancy lines. Some well graded Clapps brought over \$2 a bushel basket. Onion offerings have been heavier and prices seem to be shaded a bit. Orange counties are selling anywhere from \$1.25 to \$2 depending on color and quality. Canastota yellows have been bringing anywhere from \$2 to \$3.15 where the stock is fancy, lower grades generally from \$1.75 to \$1.85. Jersey whites generally selling from \$1 to \$1.75 a basket. Massachusetts yellows from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Ohio whites, large, from \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred pound bag.

The holiday played hob with cauliflower. Many of the receipts on the 6th showed the effects of having been cut on Saturday and held over until Monday. Catskill had to be fancy to reach \$4 and very little Long Island stock reached \$3.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Sept. 7, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.32 3/8	1.33 3/8	1.30 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	1.01 1/8	1.06 3/4	.76 3/8
Oats (Sept.) .....	.43 1/4	.44 3/8	.36

CASH GRAINS	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Sept. 7, 1926
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.46 1/2	1.46 3/8	1.40
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.20 1/4	1.23 3/4	.93 3/8
Oats, No. 2 .....	.54 1/2	.54	.45 1/2

FEEDS	Sept. 3	Aug. 27	Sept. 4, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	37.00	37.00	29.00
Sp'g Bran	30.50	31.00	25.00
H'd Bran	32.50	33.00	27.50
Stand'd Mids	38.50	39.50	26.00
Soft W. Mids	42.00	44.00	32.50
Flour Mids	41.50	44.00	31.00
Red Dog	49.00	49.00	37.50
Wh. Hominy	43.00	43.00	32.75
Yel. Hominy	42.50	42.00	32.25
Corn Meal	45.00	48.00	32.50
Gluten Feed	39.00	38.00	37.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	46.50	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	40.50	34.50
41% C. S. Meal	44.50	43.50	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	46.00	45.50	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.50	47.50	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

Wheat futures as well as corn and oats show considerable decline from last week's prices. These quotations are said to be the lowest in the present deal and are mainly due to favorable weather conditions during the harvest in the Canadian province and on this side of the line; as well as a free selling policy that is prevailing. On the other hand there are those who look for a strong recovery for few say the market is overloaded. There may be some who will find it necessary to scurry around to fill their trade needs. There are some close observers that look for a strong rally, especially if there is any marked change in current needs.

The weather in the corn belt has been generally favorable for maturing the new crop. Oats weakened in sympathy.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market is about the same as it was a week ago although there have been some purchases of especially fancy nearbys at \$17.50. As a general rule however, \$17 marks the top of the market with other qualities ranging downward, most of the trading being at \$14 to \$16.50.

The lamb market eased up with heavy arrivals. Probably most of the sales are around \$12.50 to \$14, although there were some very choice lines that brought \$14.50. Other lines of live stock such as hogs, steers, bulls and cows are about the same as a week ago.

Country dressed veal did not clear over the holidays and considerable had to be carried over. Fresh arrivals have been light but the market is very weak. Real prime stock generally brings from 23c to 25c with other values ranging downward as low as 12c for barnyards. Common to good stock is sold anywhere from 16c to 22c.

News from Among the Farmers

Notes from Southern New Jersey---County Notes

CUMBERLAND County has just staged one of the finest and largest fairs ever held in New Jersey outside of the State Fair at Trenton. The backbone of this coming fair association is the cattle and live stock display. It is doubtful if there ever has been a finer display of dairy cattle at any fair in this state from the counties of Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden. Both the Holstein and the Guernsey crowds were represented with the best stock that can be found in this section of the state. Approximately 100 head of dairy cattle were on exhibit, besides sixty head of swine and 400 chickens. The poultry exhibit was also a noted feature with many of the good pens of the lower counties represented on the prize money list.

The machinery exhibit was one of the largest that we have seen in many years outside of Trenton and considering it represented only one county, it probably would rank on an equal with this fair.

A big feature of this fair is the boys and girls club work. Nearly one half of the animals on display were put there by the young farmers of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties.

* * *

It is estimated that close to a quarter of a million baskets of peaches are now in cold storage in Gloucester County awaiting a better market. The peak of the peach movement came on the Saturday preceding Labor Day, which meant that the fruit would have to go into storage or waste in the orchards. For nearly a week, the storage houses have been working night and day to take care of the fruit that was brought in by the growers. The movement continued a part of Sunday, because the fruit could not be moved through the doors fast enough. In one cold storage house 100,000 baskets passed through the four entrance doors in a little less than six days. Every storage house in the peach belt is filled to capacity.

Low prices has caused a heavy loss to many growers. Carman sold earlier in the season at \$2.50 and \$3 per bushel while thousands of bushels of fine Elbertas have gone begging for a buyer at one half the price. Another factor this season has been that the fruit ripened two weeks earlier than last year. In 1926, the Belles were just beginning to pick by Labor Day, while this year the Elbertas were about over.

* * *

A CONFERENCE of all the agricultural organizations of the state is being held in Trenton early this week to plan for the coming Farmers Week celebration in January. The Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Poultry Association, Swine Breeders, Alfalfa Association, the Dairy Cattle Breeders, Bee Keepers, Potato Growers and several others are to be represented.

Among the new features of the Farmers Week program will be a mammoth exhibit by the leading baby chick producers of the state. It is planned to have exhibits from 15 of the leading hatcheries of the state in the group. According to Secretary Duryee, of the Department of Agriculture, this is the first state wide move on the part of the baby chick industry to stage a big advertising program on the merits of the Jersey Baby Chick.

* * *

THE Gloucester County Board of Agriculture held their annual picnic at Fries Mill, near Clayton on September 3. The attendance was much larger than anticipated by the officials. About 700 spent the day at the park. Free watermelons and peanuts were distributed to all who wished to eat. A big truck load of delicious Jersey melons were cut and distributed as well as five bushels of peanuts for the small boys and the men.

A group of fruit growers, representing Cumberland, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester spent a day the latter part of last week with Dr. A. L. Pierstorff of the

Agricultural College in going over the big codling moth demonstration at Glassboro. In the test are nearly 1500 acres of apples on which the codling moth control has been reduced from 40 per cent to less than five per cent. According to Dr. T. J. Headlee, New Brunswick, the control measures as worked out on this test has netted the growers 300 cars of clean fruit more than the year before the test was started.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVES of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company have approached officials of the Vineland Poultry Association to offer a plan for the purchase of every egg produced in the area. The proposition involves a market for some 180,000 cases of eggs per year with a valuation of two and a half million dollars. The chain store company offered the producers a three cent premium for all the eggs that they could get that would grade up to an extra first. The first eggs were wanted for the first week in September and the bidders would be willing to take 400 cases on the start with a possibility of taking every egg produced in a few months at the very most.

The proposition is being handled through the Vineland Chamber of Commerce and

will be presented to the local Poultry Association at its next meeting. According to some of the leading poultrymen in the district, this offer will prove a big boom to the industry. Already 200 of the big producers are under contract with a group of eight New York commission houses to take the outlet of these farms every day in the year at a two cent premium over the top price for that day.

In the Association are 200 additional poultrymen who could start at any time to supply the market of the chain store. If the opinion of some of the leading members of the Association, the poultry industry of South Jersey could be doubled and still be a good market for the local product.

It was learned that there is a strong possibility of the chain store concern coming to Vineland, erecting a plant, where all the eggs will be handled, candled and packed in cartons direct for the retail trade. A feature of the service will be that the eggs will be gathered daily and shipped direct to the stores in the metropolitan area. There are about 3,000 stores owned by this concern in the New York area that could handle the Vineland product.—AMOS KIRBY.

News from Northern New York

TWO of the Northern New York junior project calves are to go to the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, next month as the result of the show they made at the State Fair last week. This signal honor has made the young dairymen, naturally, very much elated. They will put in the next few weeks doing the final polishing and training that puts on the finish so much admired at the National.

John Crowley of the Jefferson County Farm School is one of the boys and will take his yearling class heifer, who not only stood highest in her class, but took the breed championship for the Ayrshires at the State Fair. The other happy boy is Wendell Wicks, of Oxbow, whose senior heifer calf stood first in her class. As if one honor was not enough, Wendell took first prize for showmanship in the Ayrshire classes.

Among others who went down, the following placed as follows in the different classes and breeds. Leland Bull of Rutland Center took first with his junior Jersey heifer, while Wilbur Bull, a brother, took seventh with a yearling Jersey but won the breed championship for showmanship. Lloyd Curtis stood fourth with his Senior Jersey. In Holsteins, Chester Lee of Pillar Point got third with a yearling heifer, while Marjorie Scott and Clarence Neill stood sixth respectively in the junior and senior classes. Howard Andrus stood third with his Guernsey heifer, and Floyd Whitney second with a yearling Ayrshire with Eldon Schell making fourth in the same class.

There are several good and very noticeable results that come about as a result of this type of competition. It develops sportsmanship in the boys and girls and shows them that to stick persistently at a thing is to win out. Some of those who went to the State Fair this year have been at it for some time, bringing their calves to the county fair, and taking their defeats by others in good part and coming back the following with something better and with which they have worked harder. Once in a while one hears some father or mother say, "Well my boy did not get a fair deal this year, I won't let him go into that again", seemingly forgetting that even if it seems that things are apparently sometimes unfairly worked out, there is usually a reason why, and even if there isn't they are unconsciously giving their boy or girl a very wrong start in life by quitting under fire.

Then too, they learn a lot about cattle, or if working with poultry, about handling

flocks of hens. I have been interested in following some of those who have been growing up in this junior work, and it is most interesting to see the knowledge they have developed of breeding, handling, growing, etc.

While we are talking about the Juniors at the State Fair, we must not forget to tell that Jefferson county was the only one in the state to place both demonstration teams, the Girls' team composed of Mary and Nellie Clark of Deferiets taking second place out of 19 entries, and the Boys club with Leo Chamberlain and Lloyd Curtis of Watertown taking 3rd out of 18 entries. In addition to this the local project members took more poultry prizes than any other county even edging out Chenango county which has carried off the honors for some seven years. So Charles Reed, the local leader feels very happy this week as he goes about getting things in readiness for the Jefferson County fair.

Weather is looking favorable for two or three good days this week at least after one of the most disagreeable State Fair weeks in history. Many from Northern New York did not get down even after planning on it for some time. Corn is looking better, and there are a number of good pieces after all. Next week we can tell more about it.—W. I. Roe.

County Notes from New Jersey

Atlantic County—Weather here has been very cool for the last ten days. Have had rain on and off nearly all this week, last night it started at 6 P. M. and did not stop until 3 o'clock this morning. Two more pickings of Black Diamond blackberries, second crop of Reds look good. Corn looks fine, potatoes the same. Blacks sold \$2.50 to \$3.25, Reds \$6.50 to \$7.50, tomatoes 50 cents 5/8 basket, peaches \$1.50 to \$2.25. Cranberry picking with a very short crop will start around the 5th.—C. A. U.

Cumberland County—Cold wet weather has discouraged growth of all tender crops. Corn will not come to maturity unless we have a hot and dry September and a late frost. Prices are fair. Eggs sell for 36c a dozen, chickens 18 to 40 cents a pound. Milk is plentiful, selling from 5 to 6 cents per quart, wholesale,—retail 13 cents.—A. P. S.

Mercer County—The continued rain and cloudy weather have retarded all farm work and potato digging and threshing

Dutchess County—We have had the worst rain storms in years if ever it rained. Three days and nights, steadily and then two extra days until everything is washed out. The roads are washed out from one to six feet and one barber shop, one chicken house and two hundred chickens were lost. Boathouses and bridges were also washed away.—P. S.

Chautauqua County—Haying has lasted nearly through the month of August. Some hay will never be cut. There are more hay stacks this year than for many years. Pastures and meadows look fine for the season. There are many good pieces of second crop of clover. Some farmers are cutting it for hay and some are feeding it green. The prospect for fall and winter milk price is an inducement for dairymen to keep up the milk flow. There will be practically no apples in this locality. The most plentiful fruit at present is blackberries. The woods are full of them.—A. J. N.

Wyoming County—Haying is about stopped with hundreds of acres still uncut. Oats are cut and threshed in the lower parts of the county. Yield was up to fifty bushels per acre. Winter wheat is a good quality with a fair yield. I have seen some of the finest barley that was ever grown this past week. Buckwheat bids fair to be a good crop. Potatoes are coming on fine. Burdocks are large and thrifty but I do not know what will be done with all of them. More help is needed on the farms but there is not sufficient money to pay the wages. Some of the orchards in the eastern part of the county will yield a fair crop of apples. Some pears on nearly every tree.—O. F. R.

Ontario County—August has been a cool month, but very few hot days and it has also been very dry. Most of the plowing for wheat was done before the heavy rains which we are having at present. The ground works very fine now. About the usual amount of wheat will be sown. Wheat is yielding well. New seeding of clover is heavy and in blossom. Corn will need a lot of sunshine to make a good crop. Potatoes are not looking very good there is some blight. The heavy rains are making cabbage. Some are selling at \$6 to \$7. Bartlett pears are a light crop, selling at 3c a pound. Fat lambs are 12c a pound, light port is 12c butter, 45c, eggs 35c a dozen. Timothy hay is \$10 a ton baled. Alfalfa, first cutting, sells for \$12 a ton and second cutting sells for \$16 a ton. Wheat is \$1.28 a bushel.—E. T. B.

Consumption of commercial fertilizer in the United States now averages approximately 6.4 pounds of actual plant food per crop acre, as compared with 200 pounds in Germany, 513 in Belgium, 674 in Holland and 50 in France and Italy.

especially. September third was a clear hot day to start corn growing again and coloring of fall apples and peaches. Rather short crops of both but better prices than for several years. Four Pomona Granges are planning to put on exhibits of apples and vegetables at Truxton Fair and a State Department of Agriculture and Marketing Car will be there to show packing and grading of vegetables and potatoes.—Mrs. J. E. H.

Hunterdon County—We are having a very wet time. It rains every day. The farmers cannot get out their manure. It is too wet to plow and corn is not doing good, being thirty days late. Apples are dropping fast. The grass in the stubble fields are growing and getting mouldy and too wet to pasture, the ground is too wet for cows to run on. New oats must be very dry and bright for 35 cents. Wheat is still holding its own. Cows are selling for good prices. One hundred and fifty head arrived at Flemington the last week. Veal calves are selling for 15 cents, eggs for 35 cents and light port 12 cents.—J. R. F.

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American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue New York

Horseshoe Tournament Best Yet

(Continued from page 5)

county this year and Pooler made 67 points and stood sixth in the eliminations. This shows how the skill of the different players has increased during the past year.

Each of the sixteen men played 10 twenty-five point games in the preliminaries Monday afternoon. Tuesday morning it rained and looked as though it was not going to stop but about 9 o'clock it had cleared enough so the other 5 games that each was to pitch to finish the preliminaries were played before noon.

Colegrove of Livingston County and Drumm of Schenectady County tied in the preliminaries for sixth place with 9 games won and 6 lost. In playing off the ties by one 25 point game Drumm won his right to the finals and a chance to win a higher prize but this gave Colegrove the seventh place prize of \$5 without further play.

As had been agreed, about one o'clock Tuesday the six highest men in the preliminaries started to pitch each other one

with a ringer and a close shoe making him 27 points but he missed the peg in his next pitch and Holzhauer came back with a double ringer. Counting six points, and another ringer in the twenty-second inning raised his score to 32 points which was the last score Holzhauer made. Miller made 23 points in the next ten innings ending the game by making 5 ringers out of six shoes pitched. His opponent and the other players lifted the new champion on their shoulders and carried him around the courts as the crowd wildly shouted and cheered.

True sportsmanship was displayed in all the games of the tournament and Holzhauer seemed about as well pleased to see Miller win as he could have been if he had won himself. Delaware County won second prize last year and Championship this year. Holzhauer says Saratoga is due to win first next year. Let all the other counties take notice. During the whole tournament Miller only lost three games, two of these to Pooler. He lost his other

ringers, 4 double ringers, 78.6% in pitching 14 shoes in his game with Barber.

From the time the games started in the morning until they closed at night the space around the courts was crowded, a number cranning their necks to watch the games and frequently some one would remark that was the greatest horseshoe pitching he had ever seen.

I wish to express my especial appreciation to Professor N. M. Connolly, Principal of School, Adams, New York who was the alternate from Jefferson County and Henry Pollma, Albion, New York, for the many valuable services they rendered in assisting me with the records.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

THE Center Hall Fair, of Center County, was held the last week of August with a fine display of fruits, vegetables and grains and the attendance was very good.

Ground is being fitted for wheat seeding which will not be done to any extent before the tenth of September on account of fly damage. Many farmers are applying lime to the soil seeded to wheat, as has been the custom in this section for years, to maintain a good growth of clover. Wheat is not yielding nearly as well as last year, nor is the grain as nice and plump as usual, on many farms. Oats are lighter in weight than early indications pointed, but the yield is fair.

Second cutting of alfalfa has been made, and the second growth of clover on hay fields is the best for some years so that some clover seed may be made to furnish the high priced seed which has been bought for several years past.

The pear crop is the best of all fruits, except apples which are grown to a greater extent, though they are only a little over half a crop.

An inspection tour of big potato growers was made by a number of farmers on the 30th of August to fields in Snyder, Union and Northumberland counties. Threshing is being done as rapidly as the rigs can get around to do the job, as silo filling will soon begin. Potatoes are being sprayed weekly by many growers who are able to keep vines green, while unsprayed ones are dying off rapidly of blight or else potatoes are done growing. Many of the rural schools opened on the last Monday of August. Prices: old corn is \$1.15, new wheat, \$1.30, new oats, 40c, potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25, apples 50c to \$1.—J. N. G.

More Respect For Farm Labor

JUST a few words in regard to the Farm Labor Problem. I have the impression that there are a lot of good men working in the towns and cities that would be glad to get out on the farms with their families, but for a sort of social stigma attached to farm labor. Why farm labor should be given the very lowest position on the social ladder is hard to say, but if farmers want more help and better help they should do something about it.

It may be that in the past farmers needed men with strong backs and weak minds, but that is hardly the situation today, for farmers need men with well trained minds as well as strong bodies. A farmer can hardly be with his help all of the time, and it is easy to see what an ignorant man might do to a valuable machine, or even to a valuable team of horses, if he had no idea of what it should be able to do.

The Grange and Farm Bureau should take up this matter and try to give farm labor some degree of respect and consideration.—E. G. R., New York.

The state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., has courses on agriculture that may be studied by mail at home free of charge. Those interested may get complete information by writing to the college.

TABLE A.
Summary Scores of the Contestants—Preliminary Tournament

Name	City	County	W.	L.	Pts.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	Pct.
1. A. H. Holzhauer, So. Glens Falls, Saratoga			13	2	361	172	30	456	204	.377
2. A. J. Pooler, Adams, Jefferson			13	2	356	160	31	454	219	.352
3. Clarence Ingraham, Norwich, Chenango			11	4	336	150	19	526	275	.285
4. William Miller, Walton, Delaware			10	5	361	161	23	490	271	.328
5. Deforest Brain, Randolph, Cattaraugus			10	5	337	146	22	472	231	.310
6. Stanley Drumm, Schenectady, Schenectady			9	6	312	121	10	468	258	.258
7. Harvey S. Colegrove, Livonia, Livingston			9	6	321	127	22	482	292	.263
8. Roy Moore, Canton, St. Lawrence			8	7	324	148	26	466	262	.318
9. Rossie Barber, DeRuyter, Madison			8	7	272	108	7	468	306	.232
10. Dell Hughes, Elmira, Chemung			7	8	285	130	17	512	310	.251
11. Harold C. Forbes, Gloversville, Fulton			7	8	284	135	19	548	340	.246
12. Maurice Weller, Wellsville, Allegany			7	8	253	112	10	474	313	.236
13. Case Patten, Westport, Essex			3	12	203	80	5	472	344	.169
14. L. H. McCluen, Trumansburg, Seneca			2	13	246	110	7	480	355	.229
15. Thos. Hosenfelt, Odessa, Schuyler			2	13	226	77	1	492	364	.156
16. L. H. Taylor, Ganesville, Wyoming			1	14	237	96	8	504	370	.190
Totals			120	120	4714	2033	257	7764	4714	.287

Preliminary Totals State Fair 1926

120 120 4695 1703 185 8192 4695 .208

TABLE B.
Final Tournament

Prize	Name	W.	L.	Pts.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	Pct.
\$50. 1	William Miller	4	1	111	44	7	152	79	.288
40. 2	A. H. Holzhauer	4	1	116	63	12	160	73	.394
30. 3	Clarence Ingraham	3	2	105	49	6	170	101	.288
20. 4	A. J. Pooler	3	2	99	50	10	150	89	.333
10. 5	Deforest Brain	1	4	88	48	3	172	121	.279
5. 6	Stanley Drumm	0	5	69	39	3	156	125	.250
Totals		15	15	588	293	41	960	588	.328
Final Tournament 1926, 50 pt games. Totals		15	15	1222	469	46	2076	1222	.226

RESULT OF GAME TO PLAY OFF FOR STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

William Miller	1	0	50	25	4	64	.391	
A. H. Holzhauer	0	1	32	21	2	64	.328	
Grand Totals—Tournament State Fair 1927	135	135	5302	2326	298	8724	5302	.267
Grand Totals—Tournament State Fair 1926	135	135	5917	2172	233	10268	5917	.212
Grand Totals—Tournament State Fair 1925	190	190	6210	2028	178	11302	6210	.179
Grand Totals—Tournament State Fair 1924	99	99	3328	552	23	7096	3328	.077

Key: W. Games won; L. Games lost; Pts. Points made; R. Ringers; DR., Double ringers; SP., Number of shoes pitched; OP., Points made by opponents; Pct. R., Percentage of ringers made to shoes pitched.

Key: W. Games won; L. Games lost; Pts. Points made; R. Ringers; DR., Double ringers; SP., Number of shoes pitched; OP., Points made by opponents; Pct. R., Percentage of ringers made to shoes pitched.

25 point game. It had also been agreed that in case of a tie for first place one 50 point game was to be played to decide the championship. In case of ties for other places the total number of points made by each contestant should decide the place and prize won.

When the finals were finished Miller had lost his game to Pooler and Holzhauer had lost one game to Miller which left Miller and Holzhauer tied for first place and the championship. Ingraham was awarded third place and prize over Pooler although each had won three games and lost two because Ingraham had 105 points and Pooler only 99 points. This being 6 points behind lost Pooler \$10 in prize money and left him fourth. Last year Pooler tied with Rose of Chemung County for third place but also lost out to fourth place because Rose had 12 points the more. Intense excitement reigned when Miller and Holzhauer stepped on the court to play the deciding game for the \$50 prize gold medal and the honor of winning the Championship. Not a sound was heard as each delivered his shoes but as the shoes landed near the opposite peg and the result was announced the crowd yelled and cheered for the man they desired to win. Holzhauer made the first point, then Miller made 6 points in the next three ringings. Miller missed the peg in the fifth inning and Holzhauer pitched a double ringer making him seven points in all. He then held the lead until the nineteenth inning when they stood 23 points each. Miller then won 4 points

game to Colegrove by only one point. Holzhauer also lost only three games before his defeat for the championship one game to Pooler and two to Miller. Pooler seems to have been able to defeat the winners of the first two places but unable to get better than fourth place for himself.

While the records were being checked over to see that no mistakes had been made, Mr. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST spoke entertainingly to the crowd. He invited anyone that had any suggestion to make in reference to the management and handling of future tournaments to write to him.

As soon as the report was ready with a few well chosen words, Mr. Eastman, in behalf of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, who donated the prize, presented Mr. Miller with a beautiful emblematical gold medal suitably engraved and the \$50 first prize in crisp new bills. He also presented the other prizes to the different winners as the writer read the record each had made in the tournament. Just after the prizes were awarded a little before 4 o'clock the clouds began to gather and rain began to fall in torrents but the tournament was over.

This is the third consecutive year that there has been a tie in games for the championship, showing how keen the competition has been.

The best game this year was pitched by Pooler in which he made 25 points, 11

Some Valuable Pamphlets from Commercial Firms

IN addition to the usual catalogues and price lists which are commonly put out by commercial firms a large number of such firms have published bulletins or pamphlets which contain information of considerable value. Many discoveries by experiment stations and state colleges are commercialized and made available to the public by commercial firms. Of course these firms are interested to a large extent in the advertising which they get from these bulletins and yet there is a definite change in the attitude of commercial firms toward their patrons in that they have come to feel whatever benefits their patrons will ultimately benefit them. A few of the interesting and valuable booklets which are available simply on request are as follows:

Booklets of Interest to Dairymen

How to Milk for Bigger Profits, The Latest Development in Cream Separators, The Empire Book of Better Water Systems. Published by: Empire Milk Machine Co., Dept. 4, Humboldt St., Rochester, N. Y.

The Dairy Herd. Published by: Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

The following Cattle Clubs publish a number of bulletins and booklets giving information about their respective breeds. Ayrshire Breeders Cattle Club, Brandon, Vt., American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 W. 23rd Street, New York City, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H., Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Assn., Beloit, Wis., Holstein Friesian Breeders Assn., Delevan, Wis.

How to speed farm stock to markets, Dollars and Cents Results, How to Make Money with Linseed Oil Meal. Published by: Linseed Meal Educational Committee, 1128 Union Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dairy Wrinkles, The Home Cow Doctor. Published by: Dairy Association, Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

Molasses As Food for Horses and Cattle. Published by: J. S. Biessecker, 59 Murray Street, New York City.

Jamesway Book. Published by: James Manufacturing Co., Dept. 793, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

"Booklets of Interest to Fruit and Crop Growers"

The Soil and Its Tillage. Published by: Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Connecticut.

Pamphlets on Fertilizing Vegetable Crops. Published by: Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau, 57 William Street, New York City.

Solvay Lime Book. Published by: Solvay Sales Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.

Better Potatoes, Better Grapes and Hay, Better Muck Crops. Published by: Potash Importing Corporation of America, 10 Bridge Street, New York City.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company publishes a number of booklets which can be secured from local dealers selling their products.

Bulletins on all Common Crops. Published by: The Barrett Co., New York City.

Spray Schedules. Published by: Sun Oil Co., Spray Oil Dept., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bigger Profits from Spraying. Published by: B. G. Pratt Co., Dept. 12, 50 Church Street, New York City.

Fertilizers to Fit Your Needs. Published by: International Agricultural Chemical Corporation, Dept. F., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Fertility in Truck Farming, Fertilizing Alfalfa, Fertilizing Sugar Beets, Fertilizing Clover, Fertilizing Cabbage, Fertilizing Beans, How Much Fertilizer, Fertilize Your Tomatoes, Fertilizing Hay and Pasture, The Farm Pendulum Swings to the East, Fertilizing Corn, Fertilizing Potatoes, The Economy of Mixed Fertilizer, Fertilizing Oats Pays, Better Pickles with Fertilizer, Fertilizing Buckwheat, Using Fertilizer with Manure for Vegetables, Fertilizer for Onions, A More Profitable Wheat Crop, Getting a Stand of Alfalfa, Fertilizers for the General Farm, Fertilizers for the Dairy Farm, How to Apply Fertilizer, Commercial Fertilizers—What They Are and What They Do, Fertilizers for Sweet Potatoes, Where the Milk-Check Dollar Goes, What the Farm Dollar is Worth To-day, Farming Without Manure, Fertilizers for the Garden and the Lawn, Why Not Feed Her at Home, Fertilizers for Burley Tobacco, Beginning the Use of Fertilizer, Some Fertilizer Questions Answered, Fertilizers for Dark Tobacco, Better Silage, Horse Sense and Farm Labor, Higher Wages for the Dairy Farmer. Published by: The Soil Improvement Committee, 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

"Booklets Dealing with Horses"

Walsh Harness Book. Published by: James M. Walsh Co., Dept. 1514, 123 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Horse Book E. Published by: W. J. Young Inc., 579 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

"Booklets of Interest to Poultrymen"

Full-O-Pep Poultry Book. Published by: Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Equipment and Ventilation. Published by: James Manufacturing Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Poultry Helps. Published by: I. Putnam, Route 227 B, Elmira, N. Y.

Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts. Published by: Lancaster Manufacturing Co., 880 E. Janet St. Lancaster, Pa.

"Booklets About the Control of Rodents"

Book on Rats and Mice. Published by: Virus Inc., Dept. 59, 121 W. 15th Street, New York City.

Leaflet 150. Published by: American Cyanamid Sales Co., 511 5th Ave., New York City.

"Booklets Dealing with Farm Mechanics"

Land Development with Hercules Dynamite. Published by: Hercules Powder Co., 913 Mar-

ket Street, Wilmington, Del.

Plans for Concrete Farm Bldg. Published by: Portland Cement Association, 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Safest and Best by Test. Published by: J. B. Colt Co., 30 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

Miscellaneous

Financing the Farmer. Published by: Federal Land Banks, Springfield, Mass.

Rugs of Practical Beauty. Published by: Armstrong Cork Co., Linoleum Division, 1012 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Litmus Test Papers. Furnished by: The Holden Co. Inc., Dept. 520, Peoria, Ill.

Asbestos

A Spark May Cause a Flame. Published by: Shingle, Slate and Sheeting Co., Ambler, Pa.

New Jersey Has New Guernsey Record

LAST year Mr. A. Heywood McAlpin of Convent, N. J., bought a purebred Guernsey cow from Mr. Charles Bosworth of Springfield, Mass. The cow re-



H A V E A C A M E L



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MODERN smokers have in Camel such tobaccos and blending as were never offered in cigarettes before, regardless of price. Camels may be had everywhere—because they please the taste of smokers everywhere. Money cannot buy choicer tobaccos than you get in this famous cigarette, and the blend is so mellow and smooth that there is never a tired taste, no matter how many you may choose to light.

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concentrate all their purchasing and manufacturing resources in this one brand of cigarettes. Into it goes their undivided pride and skill to produce such a smoke as the world has never known before.

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mained on Mr. Bosworth's farm until she completed her record but since the ownership of the cow changed to New Jersey before the test was started, New Jersey gets the credit for the new world's champion Guernsey in Class BBB. The cow, Bosworth Field Evelyn, finished a 305 day record with a record of 11,006.4 pounds of milk and 608.6 pounds of butterfat.

Some Sheep Pointers

(From Farmers' Bulletin 840)

Lambs and wool are in strong demand and prospects are good for profit in raising sheep on the farm.

Several million acres of land in the United States which produce good summer feed for sheep are not grazed at present.

Sheep raising does not require ex-

pensive or heavy labor, but does require study and continuous attention.

Early fall is the best time to start a flock. Good grade ewes and a purebred ram are the best for beginners.

The beginner may acquire experience with less than 20 ewes, but for economy of time and fencing, and to assure proper care, flocks of 60 or more ewes are better.

In most cases lambs are most profitable if made ready for market at about four months, weighing 65 to 75 pounds.

Unless the flock has a very large territory to range over it is necessary to make divisions of the pasture or to use seeded forage crops. This permits the change of grazing ground necessary to insure the health and thrift of the lambs.

High priced protein feeds mean that we should grow more alfalfa and clover.

What Farmers Want to Know

How to Bring Several Springs Together---Substitutes for Corn Silage

"Could you tell us how we can locate the main spring from among several and how to find out the amount of the fall so we could install a ram to pump water several hundred feet away with some raise. Although a brook runs from the springs, the ground is nearly level."—F. S., New York.

I KNOW of no other way of determining the main spring from among several, except by digging channels from each or laying a pipe from each and measuring the water. My suggestion is that you sink a barrel in the ground near the springs and by using drain tile or water pipe bring the flow from all the springs into one place. I have had occasion to do this several times in connection with hydraulic ram installations. From the barrel you can run the pipe to supply the ram. You can determine the amount of fall you have by means of an ordinary carpenter's level. You should have at least three feet of fall and from two to six gallons of water a minute from the spring. I suggest that you obtain ram catalogues from several concerns.—F. G. B.

A Substitute for Corn Silage

I am asking your opinion with regards to what crop to raise in a substitute for corn as a silo filler. In St. Lawrence County we have had quite a bit of experience with raising corn for that purpose and of late years it does not mature as seasons are too short. So if a crop could be raised as a substitute and mature, I would very much like to know.—E. A. B., New York.

WE feel that the last two seasons have been very unusual and believe that dairymen should not be too greatly discouraged from growing silage corn. We lived in St. Lawrence County a number of years and came to believe that silage corn could be raised in the average season much more satisfactorily than any silo crop. We knew a number of men who experimented with the sunflower, but did not find many of them who were very enthusiastic. If you do try any other crop, we know of nothing better for general purposes than sunflowers or a mixture of corn and sunflowers. Where a rather small amount of sunflowers is mixed in a crop, they will come on and make a fair crop in an unfavorable season, while the proportion of corn will be somewhat higher if the season turns out to be a good one for corn. There is no crop which is as satisfactory as corn, where it can be grown.

Best Wall For Well

Can you tell me which makes the best wall for well, rock or hard brick? In which is the water best and coolest?

I HAVE tasted water from wells with walls of sandstone, limestone, soft brick, hard brick, concrete blocks, and so on, and so far as I can tell there is little practical difference as to taste or coolness, so far as the wall is concerned. There is some objection to sandstone and to very soft brick because of slow disintegration, but even this is very slight below the frost line.

Whatever material is used for the wall, it should be laid up carefully in cement mortar, at least for the upper 12 or 15 feet, and back plastered with cement mortar, to prevent surface water from entering. Also the wall should be carried up at least a foot above the general level and then finished with a tight fitting concrete platform. If clay can be puddled in back of the wall after it is finished, it will make it that much more secure against surface water.—I. W. D.

Better Results With a Cheaper Ration

DURING the past few weeks the Farmingdale Poultry Ration has been changed, with the idea of securing better results with a cheaper ration. Before these changes were made effective on the Egg Laying Contest plant, they were given a trial on the Institute's instruction poultry plant, for the contest is not used for ex-

perimental purposes. The management hoped that results would be equal to those secured under the old plan, but were agreeably surprised to find that slightly better egg production was secured and at the same time body weight was maintained.

The new ration is composed of three parts: (1) dry mash, (2) wet mash, (3) hard grain. It may be well to note that oyster shell, grit, dry mash and fresh, clean water are available at all times.

The Farmingdale Mash Formula for Laying Stock

300 lbs. Yellow Corn Meal
250 lbs. Wheat Bran
100 lbs. Red Dog Flour
100 lbs. Ground Rolled Oats
100 lbs. Alfalfa Leaf Meal
100 lbs. Meat Scrap (50% protein)
50 lbs. Dried Milk.
Total, 1,000 lbs., plus 1/2% of salt.

Wet Mash

Four pounds of Farmingdale dry mash per 100 birds moistened with water, fed in troughs.

Hard Grain Formula

Cracked Corn, only or part cracked, and part whole.

Fed in troughs, once a day, preferably one hour before sunset.

Pullets which have begun to lay may be fed this ration, but it is advisable to feed hard grain to growing stock two or three times each day, as experience has indicated that it is easier to get birds up in weight BEFORE they begin to lay than it is to try to fatten birds after egg production has started.

—D. H. HORTON, Head Department of Poultry Husbandry.

Everything in Its Place

"A PLACE for everything and everything in its place" is a good motto for every farmer particularly in connection with small tools and imple-

ments. The man who is well supplied with wrenches, spare bolts and countless other needful tools and miscellaneous pieces of equipment will find little joy in his possessions if he must spend more time in searching over his premises for the desired article than in using it after it is found.

A place for each class of tools and parts should be provided in the work shop or tool house and care taken to return each article to its place immediately after using. By this method valuable time can be saved and much needless work and annoyance prevented.—C. L. P.

Editors Note—We have a friend who worked on a farm where the owner insisted that every tool be put in its place after it was used. The owner told his men that he would find no fault if they travelled clear across the farm to put a tool back after using it but that he would fire the man who left a tool lying around after he had finished with it. Perhaps this was going too far. We would be glad to get your experiences in keeping the tools where they can be found when they are needed. It certainly is more tiring to be annoyed hunting for tools than it is to do the work after they are found.

Hiring Sheep Out to Pasture

I have been wondering if you could tell me what the rule is for pasturing sheep. Is it so much a head or do they let the pasture by the acre? How much per head or how much an acre? I have pasture but do not know how much to charge for it.—Mrs. E. J. M., New York.

IN New York State pasture is rented both by the acre and by the head—no doubt more sheep pasture is let by the acre or field than in any other way. It really would make very little difference if one could be sure that the pasture would be kept fully stocked with the desired num-

Raising Bumper Crops Without Farm Manure

(Continued from page 3)

when we bought the place," said Mr. Forward, "and as the buildings were equipped for it, we decided that we would keep them for a while. In discussing this same problem, Hervey said "it seems a little hard to keep when potatoes and other crops are paying so well and yet our farm accounts show that they are paying too so we are keeping them.

"We sort of tried to steer Willard away from the farm due to the fact that he is slightly lame from an attack of infantile paralysis," said Mr. Forward. "However, he studied agriculture in the High school at Marcellus. He was very enthusiastic about the work there and we feel that he learned a great deal that will be of help to him. He does not feel that he wants to work inside and so I guess he intends to stay on the farm with us.

Mr. Ward also mentioned to me that Mr. Forward was quite an experimenter. In discussing this, Hervey said, "Its alright to experiment to a certain extent. The Experiment Stations can tell you what to do to get certain results, but probably it is impossible for them to tell if it will pay under average farm conditions. At the same time we learn many things from experimenting. If we succeed in making money, the practices are adopted by other people while if we lose money we are the ones that suffer from it."

Along this line I was interested to know that Mr. Forward has bought a small combine which will be delivered this summer. This type of machine which cuts and threshes the grain at the same operation has become fairly popular in the middle west but so far as I know, none are in operation in New York State. Mr. Forward, however, is thoroughly convinced that it is practical. "I took a trip into Pennsylvania," he said, "to see one or two of them in operation. We have been

threshing from the fields for several years and had good success with them so I do not see any reason why a small combine will not be of value to us."

Mr. Forward has also experimented with the use of dust on potatoes. "The principal reasons," said Mr. Forward, "why we tried dust is the fact that water supply is somewhat of a problem with us. It would be necessary for us to pump all the water with a hand pump and draw it for a considerable distance. I am rather of the opinion that spraying would kill flea beetles better than dust. However, we have secured good results from dusting and plan to keep on with it."

Mr. Forward is a believer in specialization. "I would not be surprised," he said, "if the time will come when farmers who are not particularly well located for growing potatoes will not even grow them for their own use. It is hard for a man to plant them by hand and compete with the farmer who does all these operations by machinery as we do. We even went so far at one time to invest a considerable amount of money in a machine that was to pick up potatoes and bag them. That was one of the experiments that lost us some money. It would seem that it should work on fields that are not stony. However, it did not prove successful enough for us to use it very much."

Do Not Overstock Pastures

You do not want your pastures overstocked as it will injure its future carrying capacity. If you knew of some reliable man with a flock of sheep of known size, it would be better to rent the pasture to him than to let some one have it that would overstock and do you a lot of damage as well as perhaps bring disease on it and prevent future renting for a time. The pasture for sheep will be worth more if cut in two fields—making it possible to change the sheep every week or ten days and rest the pasture and give the sheep fresh feed—a shower will start the grass on the vacant side and give it a chance. Such a pasture will carry more sheep and keep them better—therefore would be worth more. The main trouble with a lot of land adapted to sheep pasture is that it is not fenced.

—MARK J. SMITH, J

Vanquishing the Disagreeable Tasks

Specialists and Home-Makers Tell "Tricks of the Trade"

TAKE, for instance, the breakfast cereal pan. How long some of us take to learn how to handle it. The wrong way is to pour a little water into it, shove it back somewhere on the stove where it often dries out with the heat, or, if not, then it boils firmly on to the bottom and bakes on the sides.

Instead, try this way. Fill immediately it is emptied with cold water, put the lid on and set it away in a cold place. If you suspect it is baked on the bottom try taking it off the stove a few minutes before you dish the cereal. This will steam it and further help the cleaning process.

Then for those who bake their own bread. How often we have struggled getting the dough off the bread mixer after it has dried on. I got so tired of this task I hit on the following plan of getting myself clear of it. I turned the dough all out on the baking board and scraped every bit out of the mixer then poured in some warm water and washed it right out at once. A minute

desirable but a cotton flannel bag made to fit over the broom is a satisfactory substitute.

The self wringing wet mop, or a mop with a mop-wringer attached to the pail saves unnecessary stooping and saves putting the hands into dirty water. A long handled dustpan with a firm smooth edge is another preventive of backache.

Polish Silver Without Work

HOURS of hard work spent in polishing silver can be changed to brief minutes by using a bright aluminum kettle. The process follows: Fill the kettle partly full of water and let it come to a boil, then add a teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of salt for each quart of water. Put the tarnished silver into the kettle so that all of it is covered by water, and in a minute of boiling the silver will be bright and clean. The silver then needs only to be removed from the kettle, washed in hot water, and dried with clean soft towels and the cleaning is done. This

or other insects from living there, and air it well before the clothes are replaced.

Varnish Remover

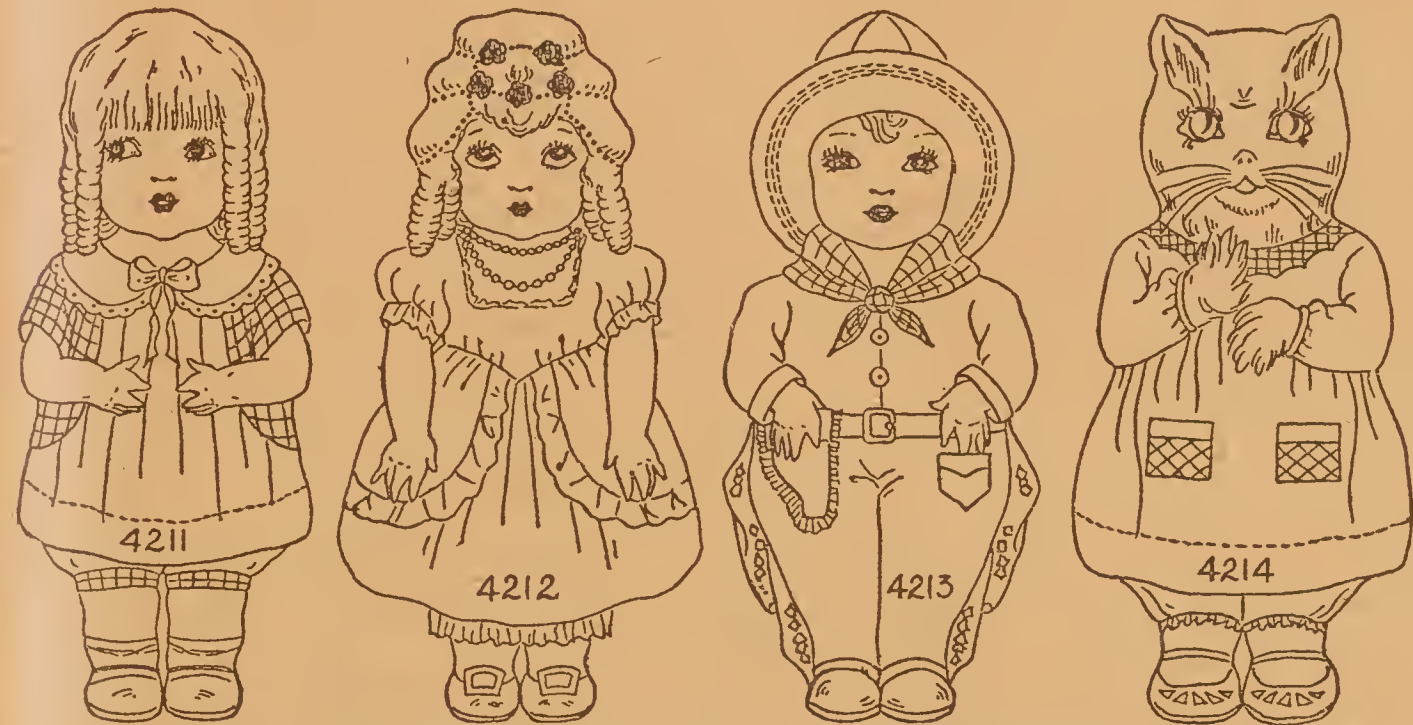
SIX tablespoons - cornstarch, 1 quart water. Mix and cook to paste. Then dissolve 2 tablespoons of lye in ½ cup cold water. Mix well with starch and apply to furniture or woodwork. Leave two to five minutes. Wipe off with coarse cloth then wash furniture or woodwork with gasoline or vinegar to neutralize the lye.—E. B. S., So. Dak.

Why Not Use Wax?

WHETHER it is for the kitchen linoleum or for a refinished oak dresser, wax makes one of the most satisfactory and pleasing finishes. Waxed linoleum does not require scrubbing. All it needs for daily care is to brush it with a dry mop, and spilled food or muddy footprints can be wiped up easily with a damp cloth. If the damp wax is rubbed briskly with a

dry, soft cloth or brush, its polish is quickly restored, and places that receive much wear may be re-waxed without doing over the whole floor. Waxed wood floors are treated in the same way as linoleum, and, if polished occasionally with a weighted brush they acquire a soft attractive luster. Old furniture may sometimes be renewed by removing the paint or varnish with a commercial paint or varnish remover and, when the wood is clean and dry, applying a coat of prepared wax. The dull glow of the waxed wood is preferred by many people to the high polish of a varnished finish, and, for furniture in constant use such as a dining room table, it is much easier to keep in good condition. Even the kitchen work-table may be waxed, for a covering of linoleum, firmly cemented on gives a surface that takes the place of a bread board and that is practically impervious to the effects of pots and pans.

Prevention of ham souring depends chiefly on checking the development of the organisms known to be present. To do this, prompt and efficient chilling is highly effective and a low temperature should be maintained until the hams have taken up sufficient salt to hold the organisms in permanent check.



Now is a good time to get together toys that need only a little touching up to make them objects of beauty and a joy forever. These Rough and Ready Play Dolls Nos. 4211, 4212 and 4213 are ideal for your own kiddies' Christmas or for the various church and grange fairs and sales held before the holidays. Each doll is 16 inches in height, is made of white Indian head with attractive little patches of applique and costs thirty-five cents. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. Add 25c for one of the Embroidery Books.

or two at this time does the trick easily. If I leave it till I get the bread in the pans it makes quite a difference and ten chances to one if I do that my attention is attracted to some other job and the vessel is left until the next dishwashing comes around.

Another hard task is to clean baked pudding dishes, tapioca especially sticks fast. Try turning them upside down in a pan of water and setting them on the stove to steam during dinner. This saves a lot of scraping.—Flora.

Tools for Cleaning

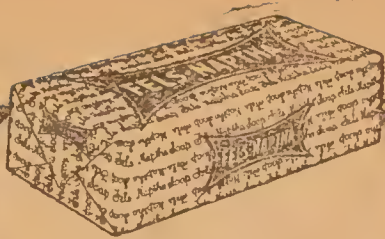
HAVE the right tools for the routine house cleaning is the advice of the New York State college of home economics which says that besides a good corn broom for carpets and rough surfaces, a soft hair brush is needed for smooth surfaces such as tile, wood, or linoleum. Oil mops may be used on varnished or painted surfaces but should not be used on waxed surfaces. For waxed flooring, a chemically treated mop may take the place of the brush made of hair. For polishing waxed floors a weighted long-handled brush is necessary and may be used for polishing oiled floors as well, if it is carefully covered with a piece of heavy flannel or woolen carpet.

A paint brush is better than a whisk broom for dusting wicker furniture or carved woodwork. A long handled radiator brush with the bristles tightly set between wires is more efficient than the flat wooden-handled type. A stiff, long-handled brush is also needed for cleaning toilet bowls and, of course, should be used for nothing else. A soft wall brush is

method, which is called the electrolytic method, does not give the high polish obtained by rubbing but gives a satiny finish. Because the process tarnishes the aluminum, the kettle should be emptied and washed as soon as the silver is clean. After washing, the kettle may be brightened by using a little vinegar or by cooking acid food in it. Experiments have proved that this quick method removes considerably less of the silver than does rubbing, but an occasional polishing with a commercial polish is desirable to keep the silver from getting a slight yellowish cast.

Closets Need Air

FEW people neglect to air their houses every day, but how many remember to air the clothes closets too? Most closets get little ventilation, but to keep them fresh and free from odors the doors should be open as much as possible. Closets in bedrooms air out well if left wide open at night when the windows are open, and may be left open until the house is put in order in the morning. It also helps to keep the closets in good condition if soiled clothes are not put in them. Garments should be brushed and shaken before they are put away and shoes should be aired and dried, to benefit the closets and to keep the clothing sweet. Soiled clothes should be put into a laundry bag or hamper away from the other clothes, instead of hanging them next to clean garments until wash day comes around. An occasional thorough cleaning of the clothes closet, will keep it pleasant and fresh. To do this, take out all the clothes, put fresh paper on the shelves, spray the whole inside with some insecticide to prevent moths



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What Women Were Doing at the Fair

Once They Go, They Never Want to Miss This Annual Event

WOMEN were everywhere and doing most everything that anybody else tried doing at the State Fair at Syracuse. Seeing and being seen, making exhibits or looking at them, doing the light and frivolous or the heavy and serious part of the Fair program, but always busy and buzzing about.

Of course the chief place they shone was in the place particularly devoted to their interests, the Woman's Building. Here were the products of their hands and brain, needle work, hand painted china, quilts of all descriptions and all the "busy work" which women adore.

But the place where one saw groups stopping to ask questions about the exhibits, request special bulletins to be sent or to greet old friends was in front of the row of booths used for exhibiting projects now going on in certain county home bureaus in New York State. The underlying idea of all the Home Bureau exhibits was that the exhibiting county should choose one subject which the wo-

Onondaga—Refinishing Furniture (non-competitive)

Otsego—Clothing Budget

Schuyler—Convenient Kitchen.

The judges were Miss May Fillingham of the State College for Teachers at Albany, Mrs. H. G. Stapling of Lacona and Mrs. Ray Deuel of Manlius.

As it happened the home bureau booths were ranged alongside some very beautiful flower exhibits and it gave us considerable pleasure and pride to note that one of the chief exhibitors who seemed to be doing a thriving business was a woman.

And so it was in most departments of the fair. In poultry, in cattle, in the horse and dog shows, women came off well with their entries. And the little women, the Junior Project girls—it would have done your heart good to see them. They were busy giving demonstrations on food and clothing with all the poise of grown-ups or parading forth to hear Commander Byrd or other interesting business of their own. The attendance of project boys and girls was the largest yet reported, being about 350. (For more details of the girls' doings, see the Boys and Girls page.)

The weather was not especially favorable, threatening rain when it was not actually doing just that, but as we heard more than once, there seemed to be a fine spirit about the whole crowd this year.

Another place where one had to have good determination and a fair amount of "push" in his elbows was before the charming exhibit of the New York Agricultural Society. The real old log cabin with its fascinating interior of old bed with hand-woven coverlet, and other furniture in keeping with it was always a scene of interesting activity. Singing old fashioned songs with the famous "Scotty" as leader, real old time, toe-twitching fiddling and, at both sides, spinning, weaving and coopering done by old but expert hands—no wonder space was at a premium in the "orchestra".

If you have never been to the State Fair then begin grooming the flivver now and go with the thousands of other flivvers to the Fair next year.—G. W. HUCKETT.

Making Money from Waste Products

SAVING every bit of grease means a lot to a farm family. I remove most of the fat from the soup stock and keep it in a dish separate from the other fat. This is used in hash, when warming over beef, and the rest can be used in soap.

Of course any fat of any kind that is left over is used for soap. Fat from pork, sausage, or ham is placed in a dish together and "tried out" at least once a week, oftener in hot weather.

The fat is covered with water and boiled, then set away to cool. The cake of fat on top is removed and again covered with water and boiled, strained, and set away to cool. This is repeated for the third time, now the cake of fat is much whiter. Sometimes I have boiled the fat the fourth time as it only takes a few minutes to boil and strain it. Now the cake of nice clean fat is removed and boiled without any water; now it needs watching. When the water is all removed it is ready to be strained into a jar. This is drippings and fine for pie crust. It is also used in some cookies with butter.

Fat from fowls is the best of all. Every bit is saved. When dressing a fat fowl the fat is saved out, cut fine, boiled off, and strained and kept to be used in place of butter in cooking.

When cooking a too-fat hen, I skim off the fat from the top of the kettle, and if done carefully it needs no boiling off afterwards.

This is the best fat of all, and I have filled a pint jar with fat from one fowl. I like it better than butter for most cakes and added to the drippings for pie crust makes a flakey crust. It is not good for

fried potatoes but a little added to fried steak makes it very rich.

I buy very little fat although my next door neighbor laughs at bothering with "grease" and buys her "grease" every week from the store. I use what is left over in soap, but I don't have much left over.—E. M. F.

What Is a Good Home?

THE needs of different people vary so much that a home which just suits one family might never do for another. The measure of a good home is the way the particular home meets the special needs of the individual family. A family which occupies its dining room only at meal time may want only the furniture and equipment necessary for the three daily meals; but a family which uses the dining room as a study, and general gathering place may want a bookcase, a desk and a few easy chairs there, too. One room is as good as the other if it meets the needs of the family. Those who are out of doors most of the day are likely to want quiet spots for reading and sewing at home; whereas the people who come from office or school may need a place to romp, a living room ready for impromptu parties, or a hall that will serve as boxing ring as well as a passage way. It isn't the number of rooms or the kind of furniture in a house that matters, it's the way these things answer the family's demands for a place to live and to share life together.

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men had been studying and show it so that those who ran might read; i.e., get a bird's eye view of the work now going on in the state as a whole.

The list of exhibits will show why women, and men too for that matter, were always in front of the booths asking questions. The list of exhibiting counties with their subjects is as follows:

Cortland—House Furnishings — First Prize

Chautauqua—Nutrition and Health—Second Prize

Cayuga—Home Food Storage—Third Prize

Chenango—Child Training

Herkimer—Organization and Administration

Lewis—Community Activities

Madison—Sewing Equipment Unit

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The Pudding Family

The following recipes are variations of the usual corn starch pudding.

A Corn Starch Custard

One pint sweet whole milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 1 scant tablespoon cornstarch, 1 scant tablespoon bread flour. Flavor with vanilla. Place the milk and sugar in a well buttered frying pan—or basin and when thoroughly heated add the blended mixture of the salt, the well-beaten eggs, cornstarch and flour with two spoonfuls of water. Stir continually until well cooked. (One secret of good foods for children or invalids is the long cooked and well cooked process.) Turn into custard cups to be used warm or cold as desired. Fine when eaten cold with rich milk and no sugar.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Cocoa Custard

Two eggs, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ scant teaspoon salt, 1 scant tablespoon bread flour, 1 scant tablespoon cornstarch, 2 heaping tablespoons cocoa or 1 square chocolate, and 1 pint whole rich milk. Put the milk in a buttered pan, when thoroughly heated add the well beaten eggs, blended with 2 tablespoons water, the salt, flour, cornstarch and cocoa. Stir continually until well cooked. Turn into custard cups and serve with thin sweet unsweetened cream, flavored with vanilla.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Bread Pudding

One cup (heaping) of bread crumbs, one pint rich whole milk, 2 eggs, well beaten, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tiny seedless raisins (well stemmed and washed) 1 scant cup granulated sugar, 1 scant teaspoon salt, butter size of an egg (3 tablespoons). Blend thoroughly and bake in a moderate oven until when tried in the center the knife is clear. Have the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth and sweetened with one heaping tablespoon powdered sugar. Spread this meringue over the top and return to the oven until set and faintly browned.

The discarded yolks may be used in a tapioca or rice pudding. They can safely be kept over a day or two if placed in a teacup and covered with cold water, cup tightly covered and placed in refrigerator or a very cool place.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Tapioca Pudding

One cup tapioca, soaked until soft, 1 pint milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar, 4 egg yolks well beaten, 2 egg whites beaten stiff for meringue on the top after baking, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tiny seedless raisins. Blend and bake till done.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Rice Pudding No. 1

One cup cooked rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar—granulated, 1 pint whole sweet milk, 2 eggs well beaten, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tiny seedless raisins, stemmed and washed. Blend thoroughly. Dot the top of the pudding dish with butter and bake until done.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Rice Pudding No. 2

One cup uncooked rice, well washed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar. Put into the oven cold (or one can warm it quite hot on back of range before putting in the oven) but it must be stirred often. The oven must be more than moderately hot at first. It must be stirred thoroughly and often in the oven until all the rice is soft and the mixture of creamy consistency. This is considered a great delicacy with many, much more than when the eggs are used. This takes from two or more hours to be well and thoroughly done, a long process.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Dried Apple and Raisin Pie

Soak dried apples overnight and cook slowly in water until tender. Drain off water and to every two cups of apple add half a cup of soaked raisins, a dash of cinnamon, one tablespoon of vinegar and one cup of sugar which has been mixed with one tablespoon of flour. Beat altogether, fill pie crust and dot with butter,

cover with a slashed crust. For the crust use $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of lard to one third cup of flour and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoonful of salt. Cut fat into flour, add cold water to make stiff dough. Roll and handle lightly to make flaky crust.—Mrs. M. M. P., N. Y.

The makin's of this pie are usually available in any farm home. The preliminary soaking can be shortened by covering the dried fruits with warm water and setting on the back of the range to warm up gradually.

Bread Pudding

One cup bread crumbs, 1 cup cracker crumbs and 1 of any other kind of left over cake crumbs, soak together in 1 cup of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 1 small lump of butter, 1 cup of currants and raisins mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cocoanut and a pinch of salt, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon or nutmeg. First mix sugar and beaten egg, add butter, mix again. Then add cinnamon, currants and raisins. Mix well and bake in a moderate oven one hour.—V. M. M., New York.

To avoid having dry bread pudding the condition of the crumbs must be con-

sidered. If very dry, more milk for soaking is necessary than for fresh crumbs. Covering the dish during baking will also help to conserve the moisture in the pudding.

Baked Bananas

Fill baking dish half full of sliced bananas. Sprinkle one half cup of brown sugar over bananas. Scald 2 cups milk in double boiler. Pour it gradually over 1 cup sugar into which you have beaten 1 egg and 2 tablespoons flour. Mix well. Return to double boiler and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Then pour the mixture over the bananas in the baking dish and bake until brown.—Mrs. C. D. W.

This recipe may be varied by baking the bananas and then when serving pour over them the custard which has been cooked and cooled.

Banana Pudding

Slice well ripened bananas in a dish—first a layer of the bananas, then cover with whipped cream flavored with vanilla. Repeat until the desired amount is fixed.

Set in cool place until ready to serve.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Here is a quickly made and hearty dessert.

Raisin Pie

One half cupful each of sugar, sour milk and chopped raisins, one beaten egg, one half teaspoon each of salt and cinnamon and two teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Mix well in order given and bake with two crusts.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

This is a very useful recipe to have on hand at any season of the year since raisins may always be kept.

A Scholarship Supper

THE Women's Club of the town decided to show the High School students that they were interested in the scholarship which they attained. So at the end of the term, as a joyous surprise, the women invited all whose term average was ninety or over, to a banquet at the Woman's Club House. A bountiful supper was served by the ladies, and an entertaining program followed. It proved a great stimulus to the young folks.—E. D. Y.

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The Girl I Left Behind Me

By E. R. Eastman and G. D. (George Duff) Eastman

THE old Colonel and I had been hunting woodchucks. The honors, however, on this beautiful May morning of which I am telling had been all with the "chucks", for, though we had seen several, we had not been able to get even one. This was rather surprising for the Colonel armed with his old regulation Springfield 45-70 carbine was usually death on the "vermin". I suspect that the once keen eyes of the old man had begun to dim and his wonderful nerves had begun to fear a little the terrible recoil of the old gun so that he was not as effective as he once had been when shooting woodchucks or "Johnnies", the enemies of his youth. It was apparent that the old man, who since my childhood had taught me the use and wonders of a gun and had led me on these adventures among the hills of old New York, was now letting me do the leading. I would find myself waiting at the top of every knoll for him to catch up. His wind seemed to be short and his heart action bad and these signs saddened me for they meant that my old friend's days of wandering the hills for "Adventures in Contentment" were nearly done.

We came after a time through a little patch of woods to a little spring in the edge and both of us sprawling at length in the mud and stones on its edge drank our fill of the ice cold water. When the Colonel arose, he remarked: "Some fool poet has sung at length about the virtues of drinking from the old oaken bucket, but for me, I'll take the wild water of the old hill spring every time especially after tramping that same old hill in the hot sun several hours."

Below us from where we sat in the shade on the edge of the woods, we could see in a basin or little valley among the hills a cluster of decaying shanties, the remains of what once had been a settlement of poor whites; a settlement similar to many others which were to be found before the Civil War on the outskirts of nearly every prosperous Yankee community. This was an example of the old adage that "birds of a feather flock together" for it was a collection of the ne'er-do-wells, a lazy, a shiftless class who made a large part of their slim living by petty thieving. As we lay there resting and enjoying the peaceful quiet of the summer morning, there floated up from the settlement below the shrill notes of a fife playing the old martial air:

"Oh, I'm lonesome since I crossed the hills
And parted with my Peggy;
I'm lonesome since I crossed the hills
And left the girl behind me."

The Colonel sat up and listened for a few moments, and then, after carefully cutting a certain sized cube from a big plug of "strong weed", and putting said cube into his mouth, he was moved to reminiscence.

"Those ruins down there, son, were once known as East Windsor, and also today is the fifth of May, two facts which you no doubt know, but what you may not know is that thereby hangs a tale. George Romans was born down there in one of the yonder shanties and forty years ago today he fought at Parker's Store."

The Colonel ceased talking, but I said nothing, for I knew the old man's mind was traveling back through the years of a half century to a May morning of long ago, a morning of turmoil, pandemonium, bloodshed, and heroic achievement, and shortly he would carry me with him in his kindly and mellow philosophy back along the green imperishable roads of Memory.

"This thing that men call Life, son, is a good deal of a puzzle, isn't it? Men figure out what they think is a great natural law when along comes some big fact and knocks the stuffing all out of the theory. Such was the case with George Romans. If the laws of heredity and environment mean anything at all, Romans had every right to have been a worthless, petty criminal as his parents and his

neighbors were before him. Perhaps in the ordinary course of human events the natural laws would have worked and Romans might have married some female of his environment coming along after the fashion of East Windsor with a flock of mongrel and potential criminal offspring, but Destiny in the guise of War decreed otherwise and—well, listen to the story, lad.

"As a boy George wouldn't work. He loved to rove the hills with an old gun followed by two or three half starved 'houn' dawgs'. He trapped a little and stole whenever the opportunity came. George and I were about the same age. He worked out some by the day when driven to it by hunger or lack of clothes, so Father used to hire him some. I remember once of his catching my small brother, a boy of seven or eight, when none of us were around, putting him on the back of an ugly buck sheep that Father owned. When Father came running, attracted by the excited cries of the boy, the buck was racing around the big barn yard with the boy hanging to his wool for dear life and yelling with every jump. George was laughing at the show from the top of the

stuck to the job, determined that, if they did not actually throw her out, she would teach out or at least stay out her term. After a while, the younger children took to her, and some of the older ones admiring her grit quieted down, so she managed to worry along. Mary was one of the kind that take their work very seriously. She wanted to uplift and reform the East Windsorites—a hopeless task, but Mary was young, you know—so she organized a singing school with herself as teacher and tried to teach those who came to sing. I pause here, boy, to say that Mary could sing. I have heard some of these newfangled singers and I have also heard real singers in my time. Singers who went to your very soul and carried you away to the land of dreams. Well, Mary Brown sang like that, and George Romans, the illiterate son of East Windsor, was particularly susceptible to music, and hearing Mary sing, fell in love with her.

"Now up to this time Romans had been strongly averse to schools and all that pertained thereto. In this, he was no different from his neighbors for one of the strong characteristics of Ignorance is its

reprimand Bill, when she was rudely interrupted by George Romans who 'Lowed that Bill better not do that again'. Bill's reply to this was very expressive. He placed a thumb in each ear and waged his hands insultingly towards George. Well, what happened next was no sight for women or children. Romans leaped over the seats and struck at Bill and a fight was on which they still tell about in these parts. Both of them were men grown, both were big and powerful, and both had any amount of courage. They fought for nearly an hour, and when they were through, that school room was a hard looking sight! Many seats were smashed and there was blood enough around to make it look like a slaughter house. George had done what he set out to do; he had given Bill a licking which he much needed and which he would not soon forget. Both of them were sorry looking specimens. After a while, Mary, who had the Puritan courage as well as Puritan convictions, reorganized the school as best she could, but her troubles in school were over. Romans did not come regularly or very long altogether after that, but there was no more horse play that term.

"George made a greater effort to learn to read and write than he had ever made before to do anything. But his age and too many generations of illiterates before him were too much for him. After much striving on his part, and much encouragement on the part of the teacher, he finally gave up in despair. After several weeks of patient labor, he could not even spell cat and be absolutely sure whether it began with a c or a k. In fact, he finally settled on the latter way. He came to school occasionally after the first few weeks but only because he wished to see and be near the young teacher.

"As for Mary Brown herself, there was no doubt that she was much interested in Romans. She felt towards him, exactly as she did toward the little tots in school whom she took on her lap and taught their letters. That was a motherly feeling which all good women have, married or unmarried. In addition, Mary could not help but feel grateful for what George had done in straightening out her school. The reckless daredevil spirit in George also appealed to Mary as such a spirit always does to any girl, and she could have forgiven George his bad reputation; but what Mary, coming from generations of well bred, respectable, and well educated people, could not forgive or forget was that George was a Romans, a poor white, and that he could not even write his own name.

"Things had come to the pass whereby it was quite the regular thing for George to walk home with the girl every night after singing school, nor did they walk on opposite sides of the road either. On one of these occasions, she allowed him to hold her hand and after walking in this way silently for a while, George asked her to marry him. He spoke of his unworthiness but he said that he loved her and would try to be a good man. Mary influenced by her sympathy for the big boy and perhaps somewhat by his love for her, was deeply moved. If she had had time to think, she probably would not have given him any encouragement, but, she told him that although she did not care for him at that time, yet she might learn to love him in time, if he would prove himself worthy. He must leave East Windsor, go out in the world and prove himself equal to the men of her class for 'You know, George, you cannot even read'.

"Romans pondered the question for sometime. He loved the girl and he wanted to make good for her sake, but more than that he had gotten the idea that he wanted to do something worth while anyway. He had a glimpse of another world different and better than that of East Windsor and he wanted to see more of that world. I

Who Wrote Which Part?

THE serial which starts on this page was written several years ago by G. D. Eastman (George Duff, the well known writer for the Dairymen's League News) and E. R. Eastman, author of "The Trouble Maker" and now Editor of American Agriculturist. The main fundamentals of the story are true and some of the leading characters actually lived, under different names. Some of the friends who have read this story and who know both "Editor Ed" and "George Duff", have been unable to tell which one wrote the first part and which the second. Can you tell? Whether you can or not, we are sure you will enjoy this tale by writers who grew up and lived in a back country neighborhood and whose writings always show a knowledge of and sympathy with farm people and their problems.

barnyard fence. Another time, Father set George and me to drawing frozen manure. The manure did not come loose easily so George brought out a very high strung horse of Father's, backed her against the pile and tickled her in the belly with a long stick: The manure certainly did come loose fast, but unfortunately for poor George, Father happened around just then. He took one look at the situation and then there was a very rapid foot race between him and George in which George, assisted by his youth and great desperation, won. With all of his faults and pranks, though, Romans was a likeable fellow. He was fairly good looking too, tall, straight, strong as an ox, and with a frank open face.

"When Romans was about eighteen, Mary Brown came from the village to East Windsor to teach the winter term of school. The old school house is still standing and in use over there beyond the knoll now. Mary was a tall fine looking girl. Being a graduate of the Windsor Academy and young, she had high ideals and ambitions and a poor opinion of the uneducated. Her people were well-to-do Yankee farmers noted for their thrift. Mary did not have to teach school. In fact her doing so was contrary to her Father's wishes but like many other young folks before and since, she had notions of reforming the world, and determined to begin by teaching at East Windsor.

"Country school teaching in those days was no fun. There were from forty to fifty pupils ranging from infants to adults and from half wits to criminals. In the East Windsor school, the percentage of half wit and criminal element was large. To add to the burdens of the job, the teacher had to "board around". Imagine a girl like Mary Brown eating and sleeping in some of the squalid holes of East Windsor! The school would have been a problem for a piratical sea captain to discipline to say nothing of a young inexperienced girl, but she was gritty and she

hatred of Learning. The 'poor whites' were perfectly satisfied in being 'poor whites'. In George's childhood there had been one or two half hearted attempts to make him go to school but they had all ended in failure, so he had attained manhood without the ability either to read or write.

"One night after singing school, George, who had been a regular attendant since he had first come and heard Mary sing, got up courage to ask Mary if he might see her to her boarding place, Mary, letting her desire to do 'missionary work' overcome her natural antipathy to poor whites, consented, so they set out, George walking on one side of the road and Mary on the other. The girl, bound to make the most of her opportunities, began to talk about the sins of laziness dwelling especially on how bad it was not to be able to read. George was very anxious to please so agreed readily with all the 'school mam' said, and before they parted he asked her and obtained permission to come to school. Mary did not have much confidence that he would really come and she hoped that he wouldn't for she had heard something about his reputation and her troubles in school were already about all she could stand.

"The teacher's hopes were, however, doomed to disappointment, for when she came to school the next morning, she found Romans there standing awkwardly near the old stove. She rang the bell, called the school to semblance of order, lent George a first reader, and showed him where he might sit. School was off for another day. The teacher called a class of little first graders to the recitation bench and began the monotonous and rather hopeless task of teaching them to read. Hearing a disturbance in the rear of the room, she looked up in time to see Bill Guilbert throw a big, wet paper spit ball which flattened itself squarely upon the nose of Sam Clark. The usual pandemonium had started. Mary was about to

(Continued on page 22)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

YOU OFTEN WISH for help at 4 A. M.—satisfy your desire with an English or Welsh Shepherd, they go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Maratton, New York.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, black and tan. Males \$10.00; females \$5.00. WARD WILLARD, Heuvelton, N. Y.

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REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS: Ewes, Rams; Singly; car lots. Reasonable. C. S. MULKS, Eaton, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 2 Yearling Cotswold rams, Price \$35. Also few ram lambs. IRVIN W. CONKLIN, Downsville, N. Y.

FAIRHOLME HAMPSHIRE DOWNS. The same good quality of rams and ewes. EARL D. BROWN, Ithaca, N. Y. R. No. 2.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE, Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs, Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

DELAINE MERINO RAMS—Order them now to be delivered when you want them. L. M. ADAMS, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS: with size, and long staple fleeces. The useful kind for good breeders. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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REG. O. I. C. PIGS, \$8.75. Six weeks old, large litters, best blood lines. Northern Grown Rosen Seed Rye, Vetch mixed, great yielder. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS; Bred from prize winning strain. Will ship on approval, \$10 each at 10 to 12 weeks. E. LAFLER, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FIFTY LB. DUROC PIGS \$15.00 each with pedigree papers. Shipped on approval. No advance payment. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

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IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE Pigs; sired by A. M. Foster's herd, price \$8. LEE McCOLLUM, Youngstown, N. Y.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS best blood lines; boars all ages, bred and open gilts \$20 to \$60. A. L. VAN AKEN, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

POULTRY

PULLETS—Purebred, high egg laying strains, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. CANFIELD HATCHERY, Drawer 25, State Road, Lexington, Mass.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, 14 weeks old, Large size, 306-egg strain. CLOSE'S EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

READY-TO-LAY PULLETS. Clover range raised on clean ground. For immediate sale. Tancred White Leghorns \$1.25 up; Barred Rocks \$1.50 up. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Penna.

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Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

POULTRY

PULLETS—WHITE LEGHORNS and Jersey Giants sixteen weeks to laying from selected breeders. Well grown on free range. OLEN J. HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

PULLETS. PRODUCTION-BRED blood-tested White Leghorns 3½ mo. \$1.10, 4 mo. \$1.25. Barred Rocks 3½ mo. \$1.25, 4 mo. \$1.40 each. P. T. KISTLER, Towanda, Pa.

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CHICKS C. O. D.—100 B. Rocks or R. I. Reds, \$10.00; W. Leghorns or H. Mixed, \$8.00; mixed \$7.00. Delivery guaranteed. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

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SEPTEMBER PRICES of Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks & Reds, \$10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, \$8.00 per hundred. Light mixed \$7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$8—100; White Leghorns \$8—100; Barred Rock & Reds \$9—100; White Rocks \$10—100; Light Mixed \$7—100; Heavy mixed \$8—100. Culled for heavy egg producers of No. 1 Pairends stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the shipping. Special price on larger order. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS—purebred \$5 pair. \$7 trio. J. V. REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

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EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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FARM EQUIPMENT

Miscellaneous

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CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

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ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

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NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—\$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, \$237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

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FARM FOR SALE: 200-Acre Dairy Farm, ½ mile to city Hornell. Gas well, ice pond, stock, tools, good buildings, beautiful location on State road. Price \$12,000, terms. Write to ADA PARSONS, Route No. 3, North Hornell, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE one and one-half miles from Freehold, New Jersey, county seat of six thousand, on concrete road, direct route to shore resorts; fifteen miles to Long Branch; eighteen to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove; fifteen to Lakewood; thirty to Newark; twenty-five to Trenton. Contains 110 acres of tillable land and forty acres of woods; in a high state of cultivation; slopes gently to the south; suited to general farming or truck growing. One of the best farms in one of the richest counties in the country with the finest markets at its doors. Easy terms. Address DRAWER H., Freehold, New Jersey.

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WANTED—Woman for general housework in delightful farm home. References. Address MRS. HALSEY REID, Cranberry, N. J.

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SIX INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—\$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

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CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

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ACETYLENE SUPPLIES — All kinds, Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot-plates, etc. Carbide low price. Trade in your old Generator for a "Standard Gas well". Liberal allowance. Circular free. CHAS. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

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200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTERHEADS, printed, postpaid, \$1.50. Best value known. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

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DELPHINIUM, HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Pyrethrum, Gaillardia, Hardy Sweet Pea, Lupine, Mertensia, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Valerian, Foxglove, Hardy Pink, Blue Bells, Mountain Pink, Evening Primrose and 100 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year, all of which may be planted during September and October and will bloom freely next summer. Also Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Grape, Wineberry, Loganberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants for September and October planting. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for September and October planting also Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Pansies, Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, Tulips for September and October planting. Catalogue free. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED. College Inspected. Variety—Honor, White, improved selection of Dawson's Golden Chaff. No cockle. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT and Rye from station-tested strains. It pays to use the best. Write for prices. K. C. LIVERMORE, Quaker Hill Farm, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Save and Store Seed Corn

By Ray Inman

PICK SEED CORN EARLY

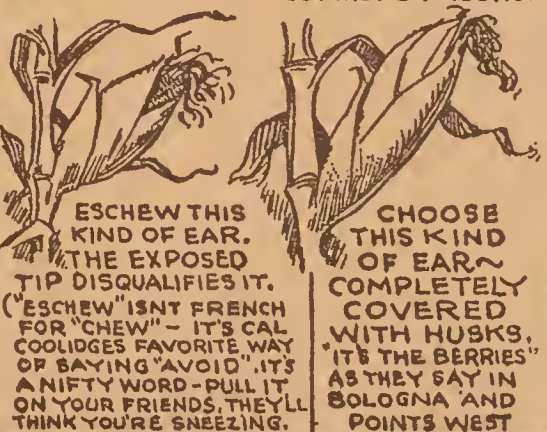
DON'T LET IT FREEZE IN THE FIELD!
IF NECESSARY TO AVOID FREEZING, SEED CORN CAN BE PICKED AS SOON AS IT IS WELL DENTED



IMPORTANT NOTE—
IF YOU SEE A FREEZE COMING ON AND YOUR CORN ISN'T WELL DENTED—PICK IT ANYWAY, TAKE IT TO A RELIABLE DENTIST AND HAVE IT DENTED. (ABOVE IS AUTHENTIC ILLUSTRATION OF RELIABLE DENTIST DENTING CORN)

PICK SEED EARS

STANDING, VIGOROUS STALKS FREE FROM SMUT, LEAF STREAKING OR DISCOLORATION. STRONG, UNBROKEN SHANKS, THAT ARE COMPLETELY COVERED BY HUSKS.

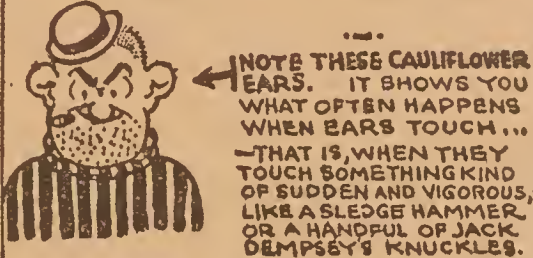


BE SURE TO GATHER PLENTY
THREE OR FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AS YOU'LL NEED. (SERIOUSLY)

STORE IN A WELL VENTILATED ROOM

HANG EARS ON TWINE ~
STICK THEM ON NAILS OR WIRE ~
OR PLACE ON RACKS.

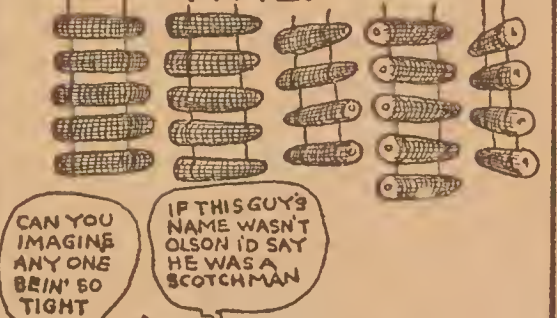
EARS MUST NOT TOUCH
THE MORE COMPLETELY EACH EAR IS EXPOSED TO THE AIR THE BETTER IT WILL BE



IF THE FALL IS DAMP
A LITTLE HEAT WILL HELP
(A MATCH APPLIED TO THE HAY LOFT IS ENOUGH—ANY MORE WOULD BE TOO MUCH)

SEED CORN IS THE FOUNDATION OF NEXT YEAR'S CROP

THIS YEAR'S CORN CROP IS LATE. DON'T TAKE A CHANCE WITH CORN SELECTED AT HUSKING TIME.



HOIST SEED EARS WAY UP WHERE RATS AND MICE CAN'T REACH THEM.

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AS a subscriber to American Agriculturist you are entitled to any help and information we can give you. This help is yours without cost for the asking.

What Is Your Problem?

Hired help is costly, yet the entire editorial staff of American Agriculturist is ready and anxious to help solve your problems by answering your questions.

Your neighbors have the same problems you have and by asking us for help you assist us in making the Old Reliable better and better.

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Given By the
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WE CAN:

Help with information about installing a water supply system. Give you expert information about plant diseases and insect pests. Advise you concerning your feeding problems. Help solve your poultry, crop, fruit and livestock troubles. Answer questions about canning, sewing, cooking and other household problems. And assist you in any other problem you may have to the best of our ability. If we don't know we find someone who does.

Address all inquiries to

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Trees

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN, for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

The following Mock Trial Outlines

Are Available to any Grange lecturer on request.

1. Mock trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil.
2. Mock trial of a farmer for criminal negligence in the death of his wife because of lack of labor saving machinery in the home.
3. Mock trial of the tramp stump.

Send to

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Our Boys and Girls Page

What Girls Were Doing at the State Fair

AT LEAST three hundred and fifty girls and boys attended the Boys' and Girls' camp at State Fair at Syracuse this year. And all were as busy as bees doing their various stunts at scheduled times. Perhaps the biggest thrill came when Commander Byrd spoke especially to the juniors—that famous man who flew in an aeroplane over the North Pole and later flew across the Atlantic and now is planning to fly to the South Pole. That was just wonderful!

But it was fun, too, to meet all those other Junior Project workers from all over New York State. Still, there was work to do and lots of it, so one had to keep busy. When six competing teams average over ninety per cent it means somebody has to hustle. The girls from Ontario County won first prize on a demonstration of proper footwear.

follows:

1. "Cover" satisfactorily the following assignments:
 - (a) Write an article covering a news incident.
 - (b) Write an article covering a routine club or society meeting.
 - (c) Write a publicity article.
 - (d) Write a human interest story either actual or imaginary.
 - (e) Write an editorial.
 - (f) Secure the publication of at least one of these articles.
2. "Cover" satisfactorily an assignment given by the examiner.
3. Explain the respects in which the articles in Requirement One are different.
4. Explain the use and importance of headlines, and what is contained in the proper lead paragraph. Prepare three good news headlines.
5. Read and correct proof, using the conventional proof-reader's signs. (Manuscript of two typewritten pages to be furnished by the examiner.)
6. Submit copy of four styles of advertising for a local newspaper or magazine.
7. Submit copy for photographic or cartoon illustration he would suggest for publication.
8. Present a dummy ready for the printer representing one issue of an eight page paper, magazine, catalogue, or circular.

in giving Romans his opportunity to get away into the world for this was the fall of '61. Some of the excitement which prevailed throughout the country had penetrated even as far as East Windsor. George had heard something about a war but paid little attention at first. Still he kept hearing more and more about Abe Lincoln, niggers and rebels, so one day in April he took his old gun and followed by his dogs, he went over the hills to Windsor village to see what it was all about. He found the whole town in an uproar. The news had come up the valley from Otego on the Rushville stage the night before that Sumpter had been fired on and Abe Lincoln had called for volunteers. There was to be a war meeting in the town hall that night and a certain young lawyer, who afterwards left a leg in the Wilderness and arose to be brigadier general, was going to try to organize a company of infantry. Naturally, Romans was interested in anything pertaining to guns and fighting, although he did not know nor care a hoot what the row was about, so he decided to stay and see what was to be done.

"I remember that night pretty well. Old Squire Rotemyer made a speech that waved the ancient flag of our liberties and bade defiance to the traitorous hordes of rebeedom, and so forth, and then fiery little Ike, the lawyer, jumped up on the platform and called for volunteers to go south. I looked to see Squire Rotemyer and Dave Brown and some others of the bitter abolitionists make a stampede for the table where Ike had laid his enlistment roll, but none of them stirred. For a long time, it seemed like half an hour, you could have heard a pin drop anywhere in the room, then arose in the rear of the hall a tall lanky form and ambled down the aisle and up the platform—'Guess I might as well go 'long and take a crack at them rebels. I ain't much good around here,' he said, an the crowd let out a mighty yell for the first volunteer,—George Romans.

(To Be Continued)

If a clock stops because it is gummed with dust, saturate a small piece of cotton with kerosene, place it inside the clock and close the doors. The fumes from the oil will loosen the dirt and the clock will run as well as ever.

* * *

"And idler is a watch that wants both hands; as useless if it goes as if it stands."—Cowper.

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Find Truth and Stick to it

IF you will search for the truth in every problem with which you are required to deal, and, having found it, stick to it regardless of all things else, you will so train your mind and establish your character as to insure the integrity of both. Add to this sobriety and diligence, reverence and unselfishness; with these qualities well cultivated you will not only win success, but may achieve great distinction.



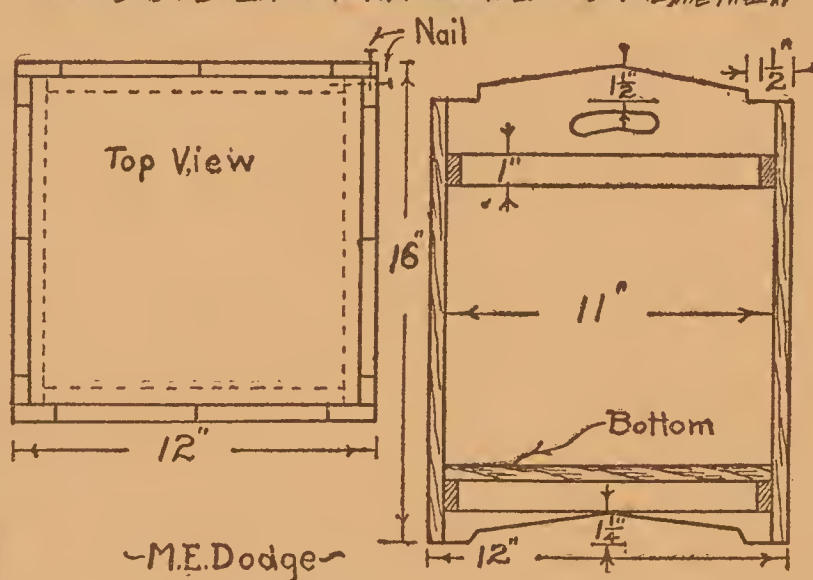
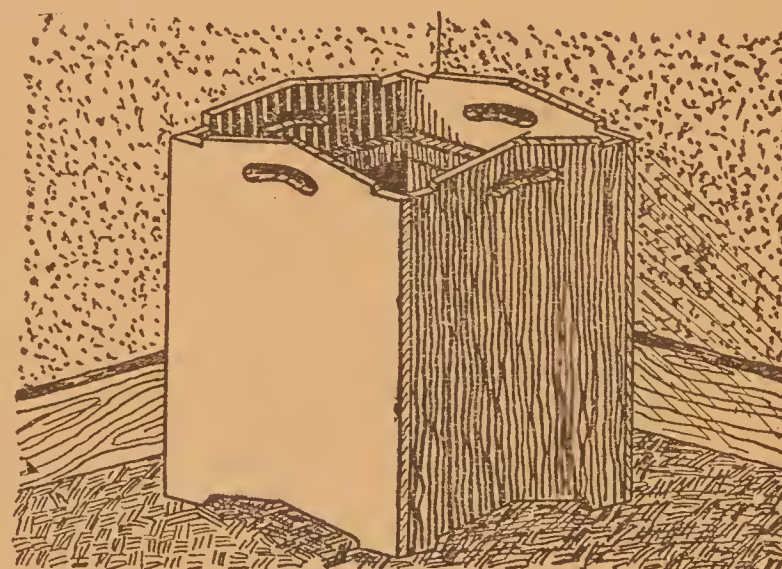
Sen. Carter Glass

CARTER GLASS.

Hon. Carter Glass, United States Senator from Virginia and formerly a member of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, is noted for his forethought, frankness, and candor. He doesn't pussyfoot or say things he doesn't believe in order to be popular. He sends just the sort of message our boys might have expected, and one that all may well give heed to.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926, by Clarence Poe.)

WASTE BASKET For A Boy's Room



EVERY boy enjoys having his room arranged to suit himself. This is the first of a number of articles that will describe the construction of several pieces of easily built objects for a boy's room.

The waste basket can be constructed from box lumber or other thin wood. The wood may be from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick. Nearly all of the necessary information is given in the drawings. The design need not be followed exactly but the construction and size should be followed.

You will need enough pieces of wood to make four sides 12" wide and 16" tall. A cleat, 1" wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, is nailed across the top and one of the same size is nailed across the bottom of each side. The bottom of the basket rests on the bottom cleats. Use small nails to fasten the pieces together.

Sandpaper every piece very carefully. The appearance of a finished piece depends largely upon the sandpaper job. Give the basket a coat of brown stain and two coats of shellac, varnish or lacquer. Two coats of a bright colored enamel gives a very attractive finish.

Some little ten-year-old girls from Jefferson county won second place in their demonstration on care of clothing. The Orange County team of girls took third honors with their demonstration on the use of eggs.

There were other food demonstrations such as the Use of Milk in the Diet and the Necessary Sandwich. The girls didn't stop with their exhibits of muffins, breads, cakes and clothing but took off some honors in the livestock, bird and poultry classes. One girl, it was said, was exhibiting in the cattle class for the third time.

Besides these exciting things, four medals were offered to girls showing best qualities of leadership. We could find out the names of only two of the winners of these medals; they were Virginia Phillips of Ontario County and Ruth Neishon of Nassau County.

How to Secure the Merit Badge in Journalism

A Lone Scout of Sagamore Lodge standing, who has edited and published five consecutive issues of a chartered amateur publication according to the Merit Badge requirements in Journalism, may also on merit badge procedure, secure the merit badge in Journalism. The requirements for the Merit Badge in Journalism are as

9. Produce copy to show what is meant by each of the following terms: Linotype, handset, galley proof, dummy revised proof, author's corrections, electrotypes.
10. Explain what steps are taken to copyright a manuscript and tell what rights are granted by a copyright, and for what period.
11. Serve as reporter (either voluntary or paid) for local school, farm club, industrial, or other paper or magazine for a period of six weeks becoming a first class scout, or until at least six news items shall have been accepted.
12. Present as documentary evidence of the above requirements a scrap book containing the articles written, and the clippings, and date and name of periodicals or articles published.

The following plan is an alternative for all the tests suggested in the foregoing paragraphs:

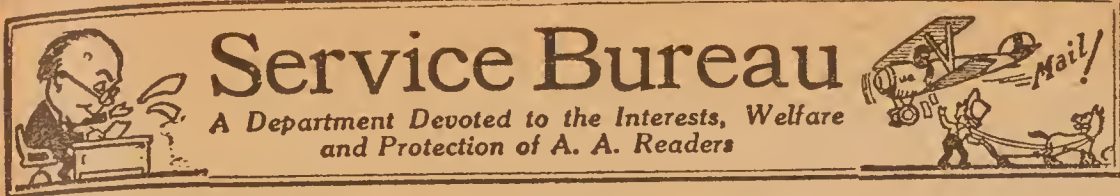
Conduct an authorized, chartered amateur publication under the standards set by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America for at least five consecutive issues. The scout must edit, manage, and personally print, bind and mail the five issues and present a clean record of business-like conduct of his paper.

The Girl I Left Behind Me

(Continued from page 20)

sometimes wonder, lad, if knowledge and education are worth while. Happiness is what we all are looking for, but by knowing more do we not suffer more and thus defeat our very purpose?

"Destiny, Fate, or God was not long



The Penalty for Stealing Chickens

A NUMBER of times the question has been asked is there any law against chicken thievery. The Service Bureau referred this question to the State capitals of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Apparently there is no specific statute dealing with poultry thievery. Thievery is generally considered larceny, the value of the stolen property determining the degree of larceny.

What the New York Law Says

In New York the stealing of money from a bank is larceny as is also the stealing of a farmer's poultry. Section 1290 of the Penal Law defines larceny as follows:

"A person who, with intent to deprive or defraud the true owner of his property, takes from the possession of the true owner *** any money, personal property *** or article of value of any kind *** steals such property and is guilty of larceny."

The stealing of property valued at more than \$100 but less than \$500 is considered grand larceny second degree while property valued under \$100 or less is petit larceny. The punishment for petit larceny is imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both.

In New York, if the stealing of chickens or the attempt to steal is accomplished by the breaking into of a chicken coop or other structure, the offense becomes burglary in the third degree and the punishment for such is for a term not exceeding ten years.

In commenting on chicken thievery, Commissioner Pyke says:

"If chicken thievery is on the increase in this State, it is not due to a lack of prohibitory laws but must be referable to one of two factors, namely, a diminishing respect for law or an increasing laxity of law-enforcement. I do not believe that either one of these factors could be controlled by more law."

New Jersey Provisions

In New Jersey poultry thievery is covered by laws relating to grand larceny where the amount stolen is over \$20 and petty larceny for those thefts amounting to less than that amount. Secretary of Agriculture W. B. Duryee writes that another law under which poultry thieves are prosecuted is the one known as the Old Blue Law where a man is convicted of theft more than once and becomes a common thief.

It is Larceny in Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania there is no specific chicken law relative to the stealing of chickens. The crime comes under the head of larceny. L. H. Wible, director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture writes:

"Under our criminal code which is the Act of March 31, 1860 P. L. 408 the stealing of chickens is larceny. The Act referred to recites: 'If any person shall be guilty of larceny he shall on conviction be deemed guilty of felony and be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding three years.' An indictment is sufficient to allege that the defendant did 'feloniously steal, take and carry away'."

"We appear to have a pretty stiff law on this subject in Pennsylvania and if the party is apprehended and if the court is not too lenient, the penalty seems adequate."

No matter if the crime is committed in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or adjoining states and no matter what the legal definitions are; if chickens are stolen from a farm where an A. A. Service Bureau sign is displayed, any one who succeeds in having the thief arrested and sentenced to a term in jail will get the A. A. \$100 reward.

Speculation As Yet

WE have a letter from one of our readers in New Jersey who sent us a circular letter he received from

Brinkerhoff-Johns Co. Inc., of New York City, with the request that it be published in the Service Bureau columns.

Not having heard of the above concern, we referred the matter to the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., with the following information forthcoming:—

"Brinkerhoff-Johns Company, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of New York State in 1924. Mr. H. A. Brinkerhoff is the President and the other officers appear to be men of good standing. 'The company is engaged in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. Although small, its most recent financial statement shows it to be in fair financial condition. Total assets amount to \$59,000, of which the major item is a little over \$37,000, representing inventory of completed goods on hand. The firm has some \$10,000 in Notes Payable on the liability side of its balance sheet. According to this statement, it has a surplus of \$27,000."

"We understand that to some extent, the company makes a market for its stock; there is none through other channels. It appears to be still in the formative stage and must therefore be considered more of a speculation than an investment."

In view of the fact that this concern is still in the development stage and is

Chicken Thief Reward to Be Used to Bag Another

August 9, 1927.

In reply to your letter of the 26th enclosing a check for \$33.34 for the share the Association here took in securing the arrest and conviction of Barazousky for stealing chickens, I am ordered by the directors to express to you the thanks of the association. We hope you will continue the good work you are doing.

We are afraid we will have to spend this money in trying to bag another thief.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

ASHER B. WADDINGTON,
Secretary, South Jersey Protective Association.

considered more or less of a speculation, the Service Bureau cannot endorse it as a sound investment.

Another Egg Dealer Question

A man was through here for the Greater Butter and Egg Co. I wish to know if they are O. K. I have either read something about them in A. A., or else dreamed it, and as I do not take any stock in traveling advertisements, think best to know.

ONCE again! In the first place the Greater Butter & Egg Co. Inc., is not licensed and bonded, and on that score the Service Bureau cannot endorse it. According to one of the most reliable trade guides the financial responsibility of this concern is quite limited, it being reported that their financial worth is less than \$1,000.00. At the same time their methods of doing business are said to be such that we cannot endorse them.

We are glad to see this letter come

Promptness Appreciated!

New Albion, N. Y.

I wish to apologize for the long delay in acknowledgment of your check of \$40.00 which I received in a very short time after claim was made. I wish to thank you for same and your most fair adjustment. I have renewed policy for another year and feel it is the most reasonable accident insurance ever written. The old reliable American Agriculturist has been in the family for many years, and will say I expect to keep it there. Again I thank you for the check and wish you continuous prosperity.—F. F. WAITE.

*** Sprakers, N. Y.

I received your check for \$21.43 some time ago and I wish to thank you for the fine way you handled my claim, and the promptness also. The service AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is giving its subscribers is great. I think your paper fine and shall always be on your subscription list.—E. G. BARTLETT.

*** Camden, N. Y.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the check for \$40.00 which I received from the American Agriculturist this morning. I greatly appreciate the prompt and courteous treatment I received from the company and would gladly recommend the insurance to anyone. Thank you very much for the service and check.—MRS. LENA GREIS.

before rather than after. If our reader wishes to take a chance that is up to himself. He did the right thing, however, by investigating first.

S. Fisch & Co. Settles

Received your letter of August 25th and want to state again that *** is making an unjust demand in this particular instance and she knows quite well that she has made a mistake, but is trying to get away with it through your service and has also been writing to the Rural New Yorker.

Her attempt is very apparent in trying to black-ball us in order to get some money that she is not entitled to.

We still have the sweaters that she has sent in holding same for whatever disposition can be made in this matter.

Since the item involved is not so large to warrant all this correspondence and unnecessary trouble on your part as well as ourselves we have decided to enclose herewith a check for \$3.00 in settlement of this work. We can assure you that it is a complete loss to us and if *** feels that we are not acting right we would gladly return her the merchandise providing she sends us a check for the cost of the yarn.

We want to assure you that this homework idea is not a new scheme but that it is an established industry that has been in operation for over twenty years.

We can cite you over twenty-five homeworkers that have been doing work for us for the past ten years and we have had no difficulty with them.

At any time you would care to send a representative to see us the writer would gladly go over the entire homework department with you so that you can acquaint yourself more with the details of our methods.—Samuel Fisch & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IT is true the amount is small, but the question is not. We are glad to have been of service,—but the main point is this,—it is a question of the word of one against the word of the other and we believe our subscriber is just as honest as S. Fisch.

It is true the home work scheme is not new. We have known that for a long time. Our many experiences with home work schemes is the basis for our warning concerning them.

Once More Barnum Proves He Was Right

UNDER the heading "Triangular Doughnut Promoter Not On the Square" the National Better Business Bureau ran the following item in its bulletin under date of August 23rd:

"A man calling himself H. McCarroll, and claiming to hail from New York recently arrived in Cleveland and inserted the following classified advertisement in a newspaper under Business Opportunity: 'BUSINESS—Wholesale; 50 to 100 store route, East and West Side; \$150 start; you can make \$75 to \$100 a week with small car. Inquire Mr. McCarroll, Brown Bobby Greaseless Doughnut Co., 1806 E. 11th St.'"

Those who answered this advertisement were required to post a deposit of \$75 as "good faith" money, and were promised a salary of \$30 a week. The duties of these men were to be taking orders for triangular doughnuts to be made by a patented machine. Mr. McCarroll informed his salesmen that their \$75 deposits would be returned to them when they severed connections with him. We are told he shortly decamped, leaving no forwarding address and in his wake were a half dozen men who were out \$75; some of these were also short from one to three weeks' salary. McCarroll did not even pay his baker.

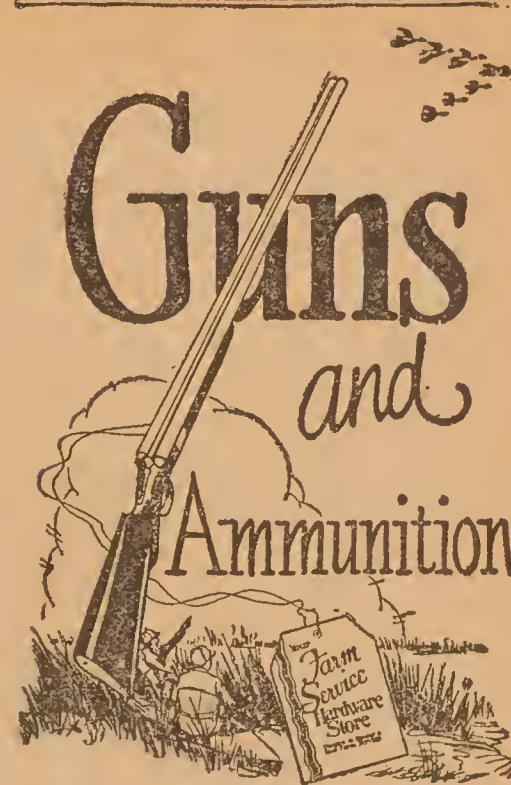
McCarroll is described as being 45 years old with a tough beard, a ruddy face and glasses; as being 5 feet nine inches tall and weighing 180 pounds."

Look out for him and his kind.

Another Kick About Garments

In the Spring I bought a raincoat of The Peter Falor Co., Kansas City, Mo., for \$6.95. It was very poor material, and began to wear and look badly in a few weeks.

THIS criticism of The Peter Falor Co. is similar to that of a number of other concerns located at a great distance from our territory. We have seen some of these garments ourselves, and from our experience it is the same old story; namely, advertise a long way from home so that a settlement is difficult. It is particularly true of late that we have had more complaints about unsatisfactory clothing than in several years past.



Go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store for your shooting equipment and supplies.

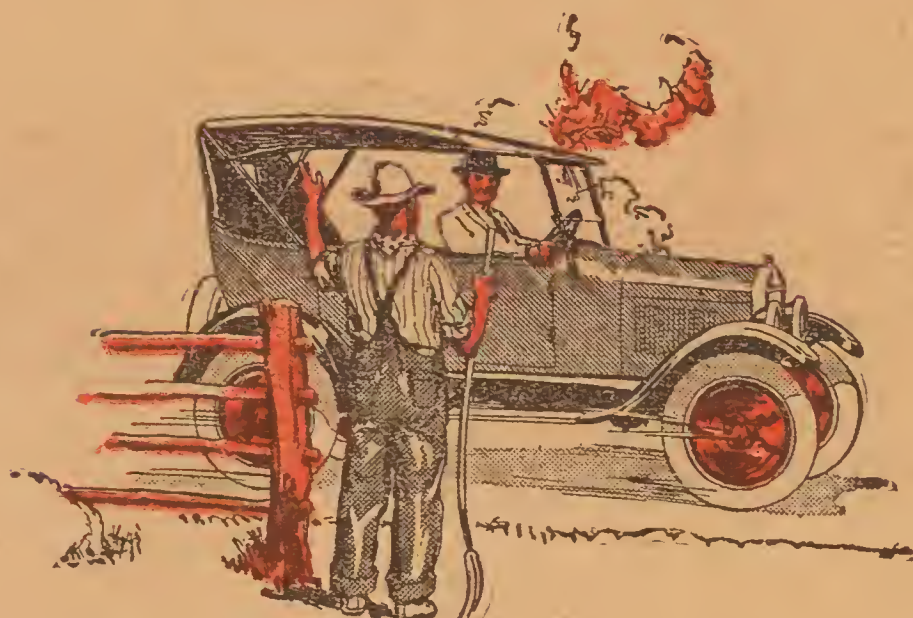
He can show you the kinds that you can depend upon and help you in the selection of shot guns or rifles that will give you real satisfaction. A gun is something that you must see and handle before you buy and there is no place where you are more welcome than at a "tag" store.

Don't pass up the hunting this fall. It is great sport and one of the things that farmers have a greater opportunity of enjoying than their city neighbors. Consult your "Farm Service" Hardware Man for correct information about ammunition as well as hunting knives, flashlights, camping supplies and other things you will want to get the most fun out of the woods.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



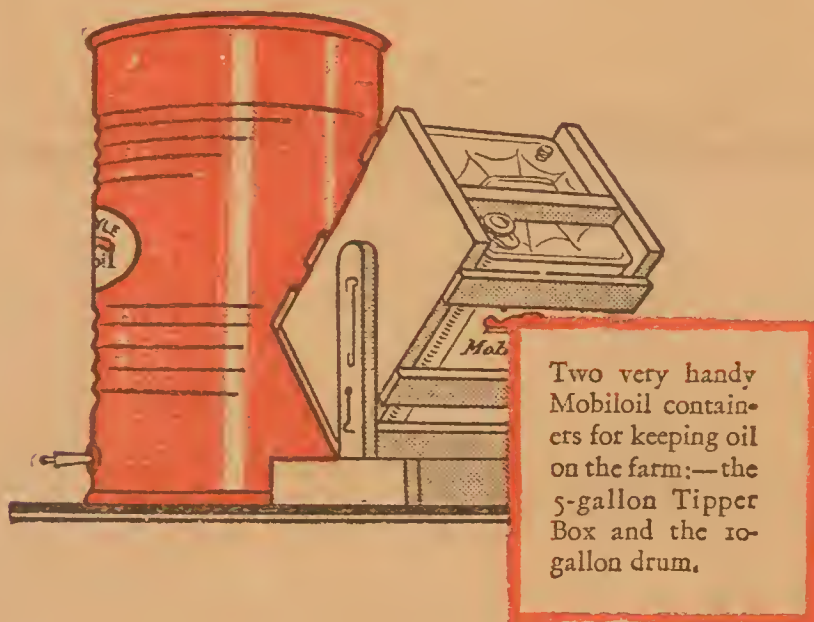
New Ford economy – through quieter, smoother starts – and lessened carbon!



During the past few months countless Ford owners have discovered these two things (1) Today's Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" brings new smoothness, new comfort to Ford starting and stopping; (2) the new Mobiloil "E" leaves *amazingly* little carbon. And no other lubricating oil seems to combine these *two* advantages in such a marked way.

It was only after a way had been found to combine these two qualities in one oil that the new Mobiloil "E" was offered to Ford owners.

Thus the new Mobiloil "E" offers two definite economies in Ford operation



It costs money to remove carbon. It costs money to replace transmission bands. With today's Mobiloil "E" you greatly postpone *both* of these expenses. Thus Mobiloil "E" is the cheapest Ford lubricant to use. Its slightly higher price is returned to you many times over by these definite savings.

There are other savings, too. The new Mobiloil "E" has just the right character and body to protect the Ford engine, clutch and transmission. Wear is substantially reduced. Repair bills are held to the minimum. Overheating is a rarity.

Proof in one crankcase full

Four quarts of the improved Mobiloil "E," when poured into your crankcase, will show you new smoothness in Ford starting and stopping.

As the mileage rolls up, the cash savings from the improved Mobiloil "E" will roll up, too. Fewer band replacements, fewer carbon removals, and fewer repairs to pay for. Have your Ford crankcase drained and re-filled with one gallon of fresh Mobiloil "E," which can be obtained in original sealed one-gallon cans, or by the quart from reliable Mobiloil dealers. Also supplied in larger cans and drums for home supply.

Use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck the year round. In Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. Ask the Mobiloil dealer what grade of Mobiloil to use in cars, trucks and tractors of other makes. All Mobiloil dealers have the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil "E"
for Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country



The Story of an Engine Ride

Some Impressions of a Passenger On a Fast Locomotive

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

SINCE the coming of the railroads, was there ever a small boy who has not dreamed of being a locomotive engineer? There is something romantic and thrilling about the great power of one of the huge locomotives that grips the imagination not only of the boys but of some of us

grown-ups. I remember well that when I was a small boy and lived near a railroad how often I used to look at the engineer with his hand on the throttle of the great engine, leaning out of the window, and dreamed that some day I too would be an engineer and drive the powerful monsters from the unknown and ro-

mantic country beyond the horizon from which they came into the also unknown and fascinating land into which they went. Like a good many dreams, this one of being an engineer did not come true, but the other day I did have a ride on an engine of one of the fastest trains on the New York Central Railroad, and I thought the experience was enough of an adventure to be worth telling you about it.

Through the courtesy of R. W. Quackenbush, of the Agricultural Department of the New York Central Railroad, I sought and obtained a permit from Mr. D. W. Dinan the General Manager of the New York Central

to ride the engine of a fast train up the Hudson Valley from New York City to Albany. So armed with this special permit or order I went down, introduced myself to the conductor of train No. 3, leaving New York at 8:45 in the morning. After securing his okay, I went up and told the engineer what I wanted to do.

"Come right in," said he, "and ask me any questions that you want to."

Steam locomotives are not permitted as a rule in New York City proper so that all of the railroads coming into and going out of the city must use electric engines. The New York Central changes all of its engines, both coming and going at Harmon, N. Y., therefore the first part of my trip from New York to Harmon, a distance of about 33 miles, was on one of these large electric engines as the guest of Mr. Frank L. Cambies, engineer and Mr. S. Stern, his assistant. The ride was as smooth and as easy and clean as it is in a regular coach or pullman. The windows shut out the rushing air. There is no dust or cinders and both the engineer and his helper wear good clothes. It was quiet enough so that by speaking a little louder I could easily visit with either the engineer or his assistant.

For several miles up through the city the trains of the New York Central run underground and the tracks are lined with a mass

of signal lights easily intelligible to the engine crew, but meaning nothing to me. As each set of signals came into view the engineer or his helper would call out the colors and the other would repeat this call as a safety check. This watching of signals was the chief duty of the helper on the electric locomotive and his job was quite an easy one as compared to that of the fireman on the steam locomotive.

From Harmon to Albany, a distance of 106 miles, I rode perched on the fireman's bench as the guest of Mr. J. Agne, the engineer, and Mr. Peter S. Rockford, the fireman, on one of the Central's largest and fastest steam locomotives, and I am telling you right here that that was no pullman seat! A steam engine is not built for passengers. It was hot, next to the engine, and drafty. Cinders and dust were plentiful and there was a jar and a swing to the locomotive that is exceedingly tiresome. It was a warm day so that one did not suffer from the cold, but I did wonder how the engine crew kept from catching cold in the bitter drafts of a cold winter day.

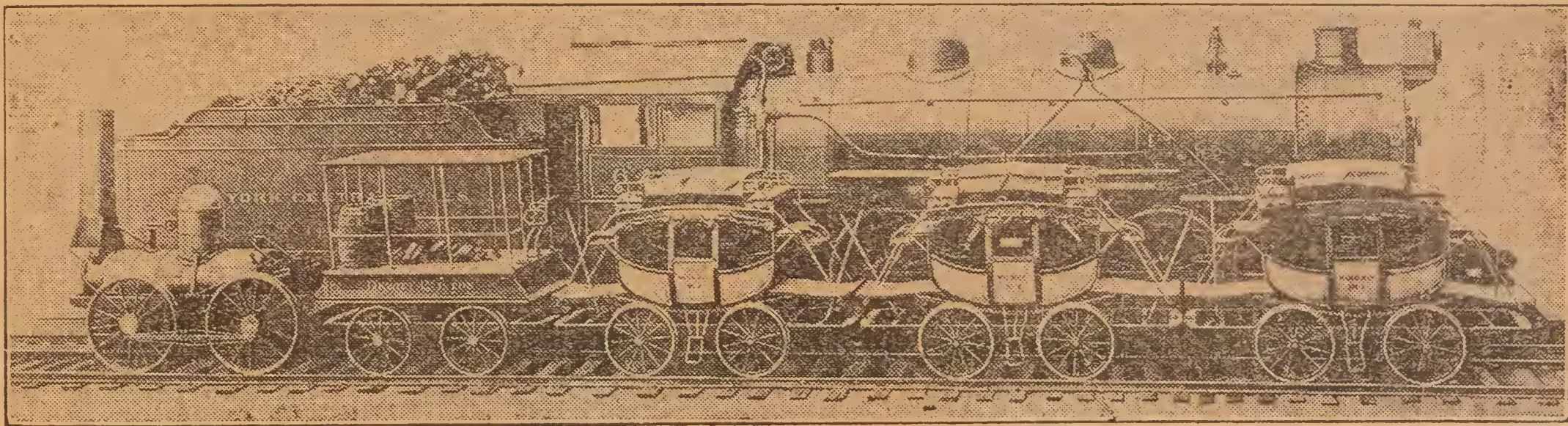
No conversation is possible on the steam locomotive except by yelling, although the fireman, among his many other duties, watches the signals and yells them each time to the engineer. Make no mistake about the fireman's job on one of the big steamers. He certainly works. I was much interested in the ability and skill of Mr. Rockford, the fireman, in keeping the steam at just the same pressure
(Continued on page 12)



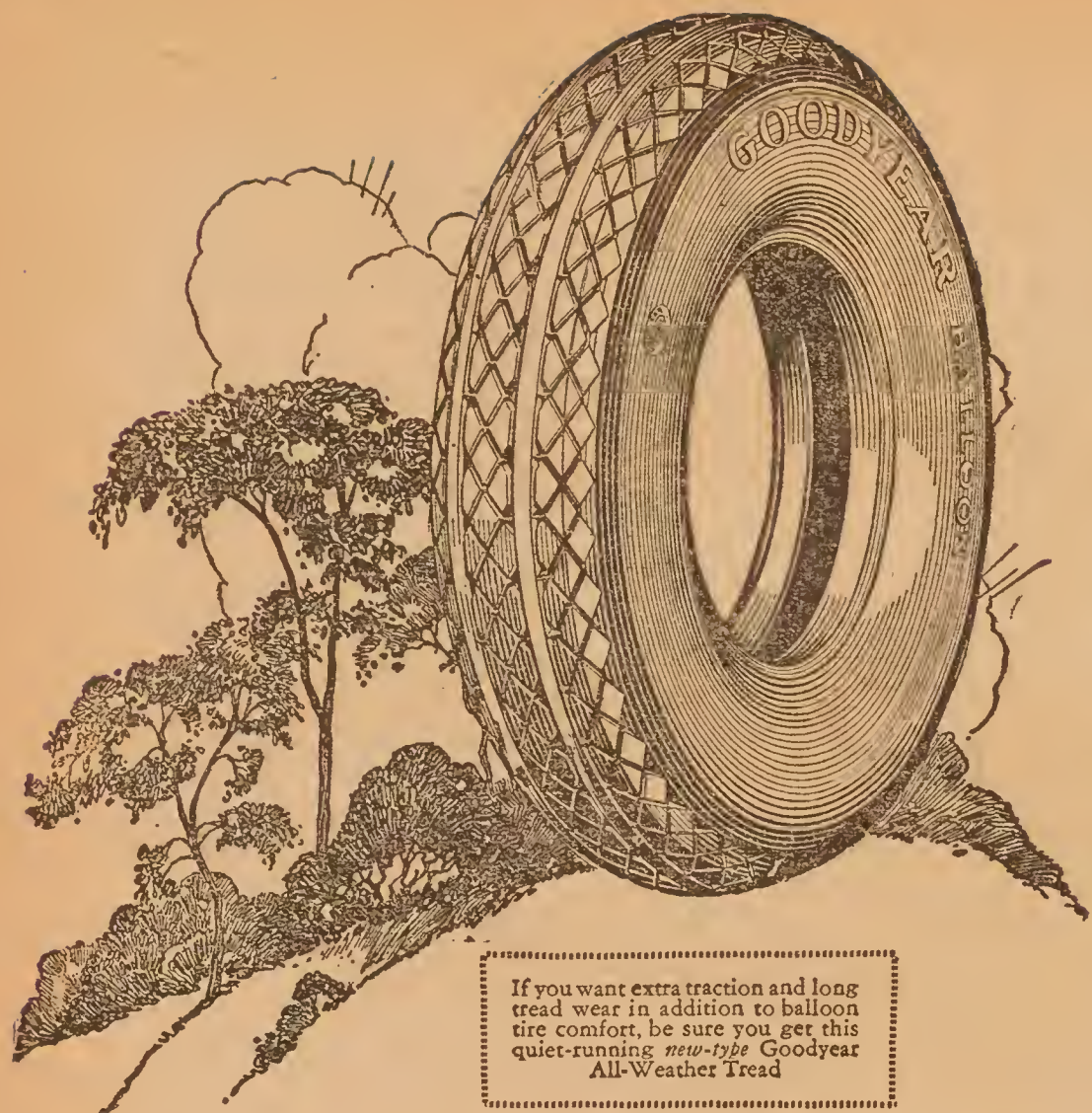
Frank L. Cambies, electric locomotive engineer, N. Y. C. Railroad, New York City to Harmon.



John J. Agne, steam locomotive engineer, N. Y. C. Railroad, Harmon to Albany.



One of the New York Central's modern locomotives and "The Dewitt Clinton", the first passenger train—note that the locomotive is larger than the whole train.



You can see it before you buy

The right size and type of tire for your car is carried in stock by your local Goodyear dealer; *you can see it before you buy.*

And after you buy, that dealer will back up the tire's superior quality with a service designed to *insure* you the lowest cost per mile.

He sells the world's finest tires at a range of prices to fit any pocketbook; the values he offers are dependable and real.

He puts the tire you buy on the rim for you, fills it with air, and throughout its life helps you give it the care it should have to deliver maximum results.

The Goodyear dealer's service will cut your tire bills down. Save you time and trouble. Make your tire money pay bigger returns.

It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products, and to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced standard quality Goodyear Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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Back to School

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

HOW quickly a week passes by

By M. C. BURRITT

business in life at this period and their

when one is busy! It is but a step from one week to another. The past week has been, and the coming weeks will be,



M. C. BURRITT.

very busy ones for us. It is the beginning of our intensive harvest period for apples, pears, cabbage, cauliflower and sweet corn. During the past week we finally secured a second cutting of alfalfa in one field which we were unfortunate enough to get cut just ahead of a week's rain. It

was nearly ruined but it will do to winter old horses on and for the stock to pick over in the barnyard. We have also been able to do some fitting on the wheat ground. Most fields that are to be sown to wheat this fall are ready and sowing will be on during the coming week.

Dutchess apples have all been harvested and Wealthy's are nearly ready. So far the first market was the best market, and it has not paid to store. It would be hard to get as much within 25 to 50 cents out of storage as could have been had from the packing table at picking time. Some Wealthy's and Gravensteins have been sold at one dollar and seventy-five cents per bushel for U. S. No. 1, Twenty-Ounce bring about the same or a quarter more per bushel for the larger sizes. Sales are few and slow. Bartlett pears were picked during the past week and yielded about as expected a half crop or less. They were generally small and more or less affected by psylla. The price which started out at \$2.50 per bushel for U. S. No. 1, has now fallen to not more than three or three and a half cents a pound.

Cabbage Crop Good

It has been a week of wonderful weather—warm, bright and no rain. The rain which fell a week ago is about gone and we are about beginning to feel dry and to need another rain before wheat sowing. Two cars of early medium cabbage were loaded here by the Cooperative at ten dollars a ton F. O. B. The contrast with cabbage harvest last fall is pleasing. Then we had to haul very small loads out of the fields with teams and reload on solid ground. Now we can put on full loads directly from the fields and be on solid ground all the time. The cabbage crop is of good quality and yields well.

Better prices for fruit and a more favorable season are already beginning to hearten our farmers and to improve the outlook. It seems to me that land values are strengthening slightly. There is a better inquiry for good farms that come on the market.

The better farms for sale are in demand. Of course the buyers are either city men or farmers who have accumulated a surplus before the depression. It will be a long time before the average farmer will again be able to buy farms. Several good years will be necessary to make up losses of the past few years. But it is encouraging to see some few small signs that the tide is beginning to turn here in old Western New York.

The children are back in school again. We are glad to have them there for learning is their chief

education is our chief interest. But we miss them at home both for their companionship and their help with the household and farm work. The usual weakness of the district school in the eighth grade has compelled us to send the older boy to the village. It is very general experience that those children who try to take their eighth grade work in the district school, are poorest prepared for High School and very often fail to pass their first regents examinations. Few of us want our own children to have this handicap and so we usually send them to a graded school if we can. But we still insist on maintaining our district schools as they used to be for the other fellow's children.

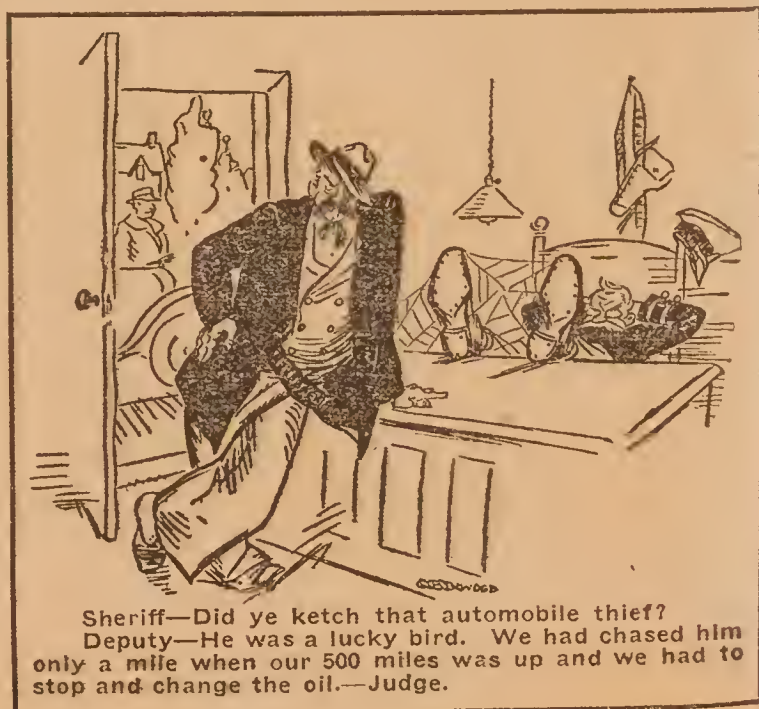
Cooperation Needed

Why can't we face frankly this problem of education as it really is under modern conditions? It calls insistently for cooperation—sometimes called consolidation—in larger units. Better transportation, increased school costs, a wider ratio between property and population in the country, modern educational needs for equipment and graded schools all point toward centralized schools as inevitable. But we country folks, or at least a majority of us, allow our prejudices, our fear of increased taxation and losing control of our schools to dominate our attitude and to prevent better school facilities in the country. So we either accept necessarily poor teaching in the seventh and eighth grades in our district schools or transport our children to other schools at our own expense, pay tuition there in addition to our regular taxes and have no control whatever of the courses or the teachers in the village schools. We are the victims of our own prejudices and fears.

To my mind cooperation in larger units for schools and for churches as well, is as necessary and as inevitable for the preservation and development of these essential country institutions, as good roads and automotive equipment is necessary for modern transportation. Leaders who can convince us of these facts and lead us to their practical application without exciting our prejudices further will deserve the gratitude of our children.—Hilton, N. Y., Sept. 10.

A New Bulletin

Blacksmith shops are becoming fewer and many farmers find it necessary to shoe their own horses. Many state colleges are giving demonstrations that help. "Farm Horseshoeing", Farmers Bulletin 1535 gives direction for the job. Write to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for your copy.



Sheriff—Did ye ketch that automobile thief?
Deputy—He was a lucky bird. We had chased him only a mile when our 500 miles was up and we had to stop and change the oil.—Judge.

More About Horse Breeding Associations

High Pressure Promoters Take the Profits---Farmers the Losses

HIGH pressure promoters are again taking advantage of the scarcity of colts in New York State to push the organization of horse breeding associations. An investigation made two years ago by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture indicated that the only persons likely to benefit from the organization of such associations were the promoters themselves, or the local parties who took them around to meet their neighbors. Numerous warnings were issued by the extension service of the State College of Agriculture and reliable farm papers.

In the articles of warning published, exception was not taken to the cooperative ownership of good breeding stock or to farmers' cooperative organizations in general, but to the promotion methods used and to the sale of stallions at prices far above their real value. County farm bureau managers and other members of the extension service of the College were severely criticized for these articles and it was claimed that the extension service was not fostering sound cooperative efforts on the part of farmers to buy good breeding stock. However, results of horse breeding associations in operation during the past two years indicate even more disastrous results than were predicted in the warnings sent out, two years ago.

The usual method of organizing an association by a promoter is as follows: Having selected his community, he engages the services of a local farmer or veterinarian to help place a stallion at

By V. B. HART

Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture

\$3600 by selling 18 shares of stock in a proposed horse breeding association at \$200 per share. This local party apparently gets several shares as pay for introducing the promoter to his neighbors and convincing them that they should buy stock. Shares of stock are usually paid for by the buyer giving four interest bearing notes of \$50 each,

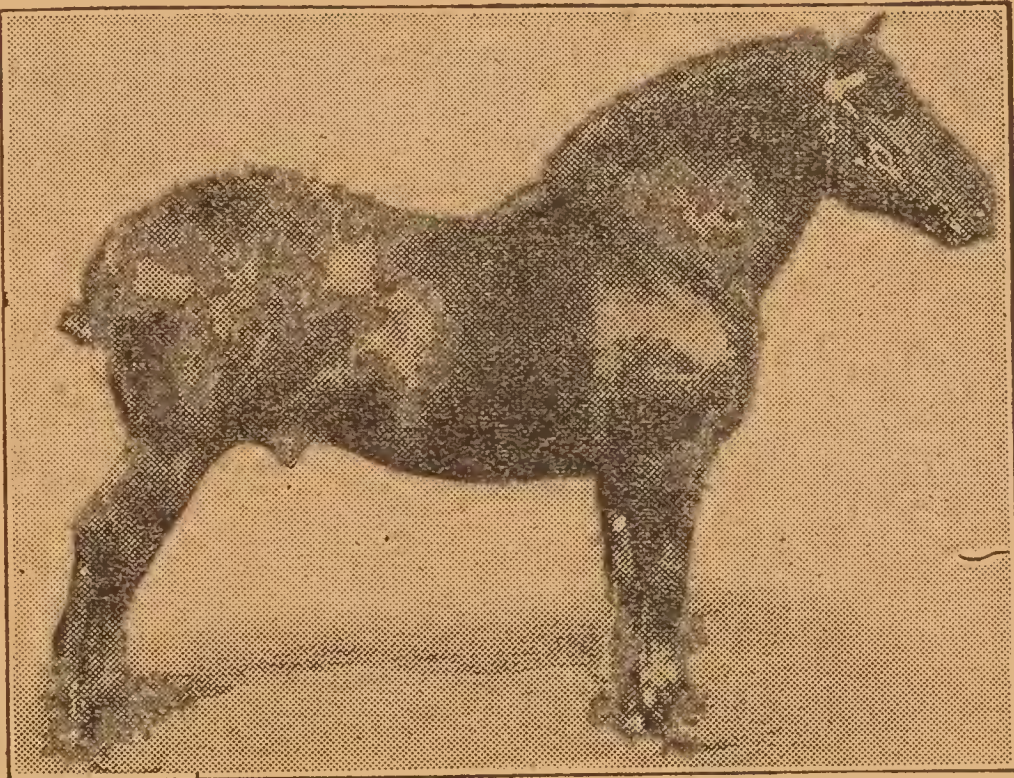
payable at intervals of six months, or one year. Having obtained signatures to enough notes to cover the \$3600 purchase price of the horse, the promoter calls a meeting of the stockholders to organize the association. At this time an opportunity is usually given purchasers of stock to discount their notes for cash or for a single short time note payable at a local bank. The principal interest of the promoter seems to be to make it unnecessary to return to the community to collect his money. The

stallion sold to the association is usually selected by the promoter and insured by him to protect his own interests. The promoter usually promises to replace the horse with another if he proves to be a non-breeder and to replace the horse in case of death for an additional \$1000.

Each stockholder has the privilege of breeding a certain number of mares, usually two or four. If he does not have enough mares to take up all of his options, he may sell them to his neighbors. Non-members are charged a service fee of \$25.00. One argument used in selling stock is that a holder of a \$200 share of stock could sell two \$25 services per year to a neighbor and in this way pay for his stock in four years.

In actual practice an association usually does very little business outside of its members. Few farmers in New York State have as many as four mares to breed in one year and practically every stockholder therefore, has surplus options to sell. A stockholder will make more by selling an option to a neighbor for \$10 than by having the neighbor do business

(Continued on page 9).



—Courtesy, Horse Association of America.

There are probably some communities in Eastern states with mares enough to warrant a stallion. In such cases farmers may well organize their own association and secure a good animal at a reasonable price.

Unfavorable Weather Results In Poor Fruit Crop

Fall Report of State Horticultural Society Shows Poor Prospects in New York

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Following is the September report on fruit conditions issued by the New York State Horticultural Society. This report is not a government crop report but is put out by the Horticultural Society with the cooperation of R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

AN unusually light crop of all kinds of fruit is evident from the reports of 168 members of the Society, a summary of which is included in the accompanying table.

County, district and state figures are simply an average of the reports as received except that the state average for "apples, all varieties" and of pears, peaches, quinces and grapes are "weighted" in proportion to the usual production of these crops in the various districts. Figures for counties from which less than three reports were received are not generally given, although these are included in the district and state totals.

The expected harvest of marketable fall and winter apples on the farms of 125 members reporting prospects for this year, and the quantity harvested in 1925 and 1926 is 147,302 barrels this year compared with 230,072 barrels in 1926 and 238,792 barrels in 1925. On the farms of 13 members

reporting for only two years, 12,440 barrels are expected this year compared with 18,626 barrels in 1926. In general, the reporting members represent the best commercial sections of the state.

The "condition" reports on percentage of a normal crop of apples of all varieties is 39 per cent for the state as a whole compared with 73 reported at this time last year and 60 in 1925. Prospects are relatively much better in the Hudson valley than in Western New York. The non-commercial sections, not represented by these re-

ports, had a very heavy production last year, while this season it is generally very light.

Fall varieties of apples, heavy last year, are relatively light this season. McIntosh, which had a small crop last season is better this year, though not heavy, while Northern Spy is also better than a year ago. On the other hand, Baldwins, the major variety of the state, show only 33 per cent of a normal crop, while 64 per cent was shown last year, and Greening, the second most important variety, has the very low condition of

(Continued on page 13)

REPORT OF N. Y. STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. CONDITIONS IN PER CENT OF NORMAL CROP.

Barrels of Fall and Winter Apples of Marketable Quality Grown by 125 members reporting	APPLES												PEARS PEACHES GRAPES			
	Fall Varieties						Greening						Northern Spy		All Varieties	
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
Niagara	6225	13375	38	*82	34	29	42	50	15	82	28	28	42	52	33	72
Orleans	15200	27503	34	92	32	44	42	50	18	78	44	44	31	49	32	81
Monroe	12800	17437	40	82	40	30	38	60	19	72	30	28	44	44	29	70
Wayne	13250	26582	41	76	38	34	24	65	16	49	48	25	35	38	24	87
Genesee	1200	2340	28	62	78	—	20	55	26	67	44	26	28	22	*10	—
Wyoming	1450	5150	*20	—	*30	—	33	75	15	90	52	—	*25	—	—	—
Livingston	1000	267	*50	—	*50	—	*50	—	*10	—	*75	—	*85	—	—	—
Ontario	4420	9940	36	71	53	35	16	79	20	79	52	30	36	36	16	82
Yates	400	1200	*10	83	*25	—	*5	85	*5	77	*25	12	*50	—	*50	—
Seneca	2500	3200	22	63	34	40	18	47	12	58	44	18	52	37	12	—
WESTERN NEW YORK	58745	107694	36	79	39	35	32	60	17	76	42	27	39	45	28	75
Ulster	16359	23980	53	63	64	43	35	76	28	79	51	29	54	54	6	78
Greene	2400	5500	43	77	43	36	35	44	28	44	45	—	55	*45	5	67
Columbia	15850	17000	64	75	61	30	56	52	40	72	67	30	61	*59	6	79
Dutchess	20830	26175	50	79	88	58	24	81	22	84	64	24	64	64	12	84
Orange	9833	11883	67	78	76	54	55	79	22	94	65	52	*82	64	*5	89
Westchester	3300	6700	50	*100	*92	*5	32	*85	22	*85	*28	*50	76	67	60	*90
SOUTHEASTERN NEW YORK	70572	94238	56	75	65	45	37	68	28	78	58	30	64	56	16	80
NORTHERN NEW YORK	3000	4700	50	*90	47	*68	—	—	—	*80	*62	*28	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL NEW YORK	7310	13130	32	90	58	58	19	73	14	77	57	46	41	45	*0	—
EASTERN NEW YORK	6325	5810	62	71	64	19	34	59	28	53	48	34	50	40	*5	*88
SOUTHWEST'N NEW YORK	1000	4000	—	*100	*60	*35	*15	88	*5	80	*10	*60	—	*40	*35	*95
SOUTHERN NEW YORK	350	500	*30	*90	*85	*50	*40	75	*20	*100	*65	*100	—	10	—	—
1927	147302		44		52	33	22		49		45		27		56	
1926		230072	79		40	64	76		31		46		76		92	
1925		238792	62		71	56	43		66		62		52		71	
1924			67		53	31	59		39		49		62		81	
1923			46		54	68	38		46		34		54		68	
1922			80		—	—	—		—		84		92		91	
1921			37		—	—	—		—		53		—		31	

*Less than 3 reports.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

"The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earn it."—HORACE GREELEY.

* * *

ALL summer in common with our farmer friends we have growled about the weather. We are now glad to get over on the other side and say a good word for the splendid, warm, sunshiny days of the first two weeks in September. Under the mellow September sun, crops have matured and corn has jumped right along, although nights have been pretty cool for it. Some way or other, we have gained the impression that the fall is the nicest time in which to live, in spite of what the poet said about the perfect days of June.

* * *

OWING to the good fight made by the leaders of the dairy organizations, the dairy industry is at least one branch of farming that is fairly well protected by the tariff. There is a tariff of 12 cents a pound on butter, or \$240 a ton. The tariff on cheese ranges from 5 to 7½ cents a pound. In general it is true, however, that the farmer has not been protected as well as the manufacturer by the tariff schedule.

* * *

PRACTICAL farmers for years now have been up against the proposition of how far they can afford to go in fighting back the brush and weeds of the roadsides and the hedges. On the one hand is the high cost of labor in keeping fences and pastures clear of the brush and on the other hand is always the bad appearance of the brush and weeds and the danger that in time, if left, they will encroach upon valuable land. In riding across hundreds of miles of farm lands of the East this summer, the lack of help on farms was plainly indicated by the increasing amount of weeds and brush in the hedges and pastures.

Probably the answer to the problem is in allowing the ever on-coming brush and weeds to conquer the back poor lands and in using what labor is available to keep clear the hedges and meadows that are still worth cultivating.

* * *

HOW true the old song is that "you never miss the water until the well runs dry". This is the time of year when farm people get the most from their gardens and crops for their own tables, and yet we wonder sometimes how many farm folks really appreciate these good, fresh products. We

know that we did not when we lived in the country, but we certainly do now when we have to live on the tasteless, poor vegetables and products from the stores.

We were thinking of this a few days ago after a pleasant visit to the home of Arthur Hoose at Fishkill Farms. Mr. and Mrs. Hoose have a garden, at least half an acre in size we should say, and in this garden were almost all of the products that can be grown in this climate. It had been well cared for and the yield was good. In their kindness, they insisted upon our carrying generous samples of the products home with us and as a result our taste has been ruined for the stuff that can be purchased from the local markets.

* * *

THE New York State Department of Farms and Markets reports that the peach crop in New York is the lightest in years, not much over half a crop. New Jersey growers are congratulating themselves on almost an average crop, with good prices in prospect. The prospects in Michigan and other peach producing sections are for a very light crop.

A Time of Separation

SCHOOL bells are ringing again, marking the close of the long vacation and all over the land the children and the young folks are at the great American job of obtaining an education. The beginning of the school year is a time of change and sadness with many. It is then that the mother kisses her baby good-bye and tearfully watches him march proudly down the road to school for the first time. It is then also that the big boy or girl, finished with high school, leaves home for college or for work and we, the fathers and mothers, know that while vacations will bring them back for short periods, the chances are that they never will return for long. So we are lonesome and sad.

But if these sons and daughters of ours are happy and if they make useful citizens, we must be content, for such is the way of Life.

Save Your Seed Corn

ALL reports are discouraging on this year's corn crop and there is every indication that seed corn next year will be very scarce and high in price. So it is especially necessary to hold over any good seed that you may have on hand and to select and save seed from this year's crop, providing you are fortunate enough to have any that matures.

For Better Dirt Roads

IN a meeting before the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County, E. L. Calflisch made the statement that the farmers of the county were sinking in the mud of the dirt roads. Mr. Calflisch has written on this subject in past issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

What he says about his own county is true of the dirt roads everywhere. Wonderful progress has been made in the building of good roads along the main highways, but although the farmers on the back roads have helped to pay for the improved roads, their own dirt roads are in much worse shape than they were a generation ago.

We believe it is about time that these dirt road farmers were given more service for the taxes they spend. One suggestion is that a certain amount of the money which has formerly gone to the improved roads should be set aside to gravel a section of dirt road in each county every year. It is true also that whatever improvement is made on the dirt roads must be done without additional local taxes. This can be realized if a part of the gasoline tax, which will undoubtedly be passed this year, and appropriated back to the localities, is then used on the dirt roads instead of the main hard roads. We suggest, however, that farmers living on these back roads, although they are still in the majority in each county, will not get their just share of road service until they stand up for their rights and make their protests through local

Granges or other organizations, or through signed petitions to local officers in charge of county and town affairs.

It Pays to Spray

ONE of the finest apple crops that we have seen in years is in the orchard of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The apples are large, especially well colored, the trees hang full, and best of all in an hour's walk through the orchard, we saw but one apple that had any scab on it. These apples have been sprayed and dusted eleven times, and sprayed at the right time, not three days or a week after the right time. Think of the cost and the labor of all this spraying. Of course, spraying will not put apples on trees that do not bear, but how unfortunate it is, particularly in a year like this, when apples are high in price, to find an orchard bearing well but full of defective fruit because of lack of spraying. Yet there are many such orchards this year because fruit growers have become discouraged and failed to spray in the one year when it would have paid them best.

Every year we are more firmly convinced that fruit growing is a great special trade involving an exact science in addition to an infinite amount of care and labor. Therefore, those who do not have the qualifications of this trade or who are not willing to apply the knowledge when they have it, can no longer make a success as a fruit grower.

Cooperation Here and in Denmark

FOR years now about every other time the subject of cooperation is mentioned something is said about the wonderful cooperatives of Denmark. Speakers constantly rave on the subject and writers have filled volumes in holding Denmark up as a model until we frankly confess we are getting a little tired of the subject, and we believe that most farmers are.

Let us admit that the people of Denmark have done a very fine job in raising the standards of life of nearly all of the people of the little country through cooperation. But at the same time let us not forget that Denmark is not much larger than some of our largest counties. It has an area of about 17,000 square miles. New York State contains 49,000 square miles. The population of Denmark is a little over 2,000,000 as compared to something over 11,000,000 in New York. Therefore, it is just plain common sense that forming a successful cooperative enterprise in little Denmark is an altogether different proposition from building, for instance, a cooperative organization in the great New York milk shed covering the good part of three large states. A cooperative enterprise that might be a huge success in a locality as small as Denmark could very easily be as large a failure where it had to cover five to twenty-five times as much territory and membership. We believe in cooperation, of course, but it should be realized that the great size of country and diversity of conditions here make an entirely different and greater problem than there is in a smaller country.

Eastman's Chestnuts

QUITE a number of my friends at Ithaca very frequently feel sorry for me and other poor mortals who are so unfortunate as not to have the privilege of living in Ithaca, so I am sure that some of these friends, including Curry Weatherby, Charlie Taylor, Ed Babcock, Mary Fennell, Professor Savage, Dr. Ladd, Jay Coryell, Bristow Adams, and other Ithaca-ites will appreciate the following story.

An Ithaca man died and passed into the great beyond. A guide showed him about, but after an hour of wandering, the Ithaca man said contemptuously:

"Well, I've heard heaven cracked up a whole lot, but I'm telling you it ain't a darn bit different from Ithaca."

"Heaven!" exclaimed the guide. "THIS ISN'T HEAVEN!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

I ATTENDED the Dutchess County Fair at Rhinebeck and the State Fair at Syracuse on August 26th and 27th respectively. I enjoyed both of these days thoroughly. The farm sent sixteen Holsteins to Rhinebeck and Herdsman Hoose had them in very good condition considering the short time we had to get the stock ready for the Fair. We won something in every class we showed. Mr. Chaffee of Amenia and ourselves divided most of the blue ribbons. In a contest for grand champion, we were defeated in two classes by two 4H Club Boys. These boys deserve a lot of credit for coming to the Fair with two as fine calves as I have seen anywhere, and if we had to be defeated, I was delighted to see boys walk off with the prizes.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

This was our first experience at showing and I felt that I learned a distinct lesson through having my animals judged alongside of a great number of other good stock. I also got to know my fellow breeders much better through competing with them.

The spirit of sportsmanship was excellent. After this experience we feel justified in showing another year. I hope that the Dutchess County Fair will be held a week earlier next year and not during the same week as the State Fair. This would enable us to select from the winners a County herd to go to the State Fair.

* * *

WE entered ten White Leghorns in the Dutchess County Fair. Our pullets were not in very good condition as they were light in

sion about changing the time for holding the Fair for another year, on account of the inclement weather. A good many of the people I talked with were in favor of having the Fair two weeks later next year, or about the middle of September. There was some talk in favor of having the Fair in session for two weeks instead of one. I would be glad to get opinions of our readers as to whether they would like to see the Fair held next year for one or two weeks.

At the request of Commissioner Pyrke, I spent about a half hour visiting the Midway. Personally, I would just as leave see the Midway done away with, as all the shows I visited were not worth the price of admission. Very few of the tents contained the actual exhibits that the flamboyant signs on the outside of the tent led to believe were there. How do our readers feel

about the Midway at the State Fair and also at the County Fairs?

I have just received a letter from Dr. E. T. Faulder, who is in charge of the tuberculosis eradication work for the State of New York. I am printing his letter as I thought it would be of interest to other breeders who are either accredited or are on the way towards having an accredited herd:

"We are enclosing an official renewal seal to be affixed to your Tuberculosis-Free Accredited-Herd Certificate No. 129553 thereby accrediting for the second time your herd of 103 Holstein-Friesian cattle. This certificate with seal attached will expire July 20, 1928.

"Two or three weeks before this renewal will become void you should write this Department and call attention to that fact; at the same time stating the name and address of the accredited veterinarian preferred by you to make the retest at your expense.

"Congratulating you upon the reaccreditation of your herd."

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Visits With the Editor

DOWN through the age there have always been a few men born with the spirit of high adventure to whom the Unknown beyond the horizon always has had an irresistible appeal, a call to come forth, brave the danger, disaster and death, and to plant the



E. R. Eastman

flag of their nations where no man has ever gone before. Every age has had its small quota of these men, the pioneers and the explorers, and it seems to have been true that there was something about this beckoning call which required such a singleness of purpose that there was no time or opportunity for many of the small failings that afflict ordinary mortals. As a usual thing, the explorers and the pioneers, whether they were the first to sail the unknown seas or to break the trails through the wilderness, were good men and true, men of courage, imagination, unbounded faith and high ideals.

I was thinking something of this at the dinner given by Jerome Barnum, publisher of the *Post Standard* at Syracuse, at the State Fair, when it was my privilege to hear Richard E. Byrd and to look into the face of the man who was first to sail an airship across the "top of the world", who more recently made a non-stop flight from New York to France, and who says it is now his one ambition to plant his country's flag at the South Pole.

As I looked into his resolute but smiling face, and was charmed by his personality and modest demeanor and speech, I thought how fine it is that men like Byrd and Lindberg and their equally

fine associate adventurers of the air could be the representatives of our young American manhood.

When Commander Byrd was introduced, the audience instantly arose to their feet as a tribute, and as he began to speak, he was very evidently embarrassed. He thanked the audience for their courtesy and said that he wished his shipmates were there for it was to them that the success of his ventures had been largely due. Commander Byrd said that he was glad to come to Syracuse and to meet so many farm people. There are three brothers in the Byrd family, Tom, Dick and Harry. Tom is Governor of Virginia and sent his best wishes from the people of Virginia to Governor Smith, who was present at the dinner, and to the people of New York. Tom and Harry are large Virginia farmers and Commander Byrd said that this year his brothers would harvest 40,000 barrels of apples and that, as every fruit grower knows, to grow these apples, keep them free from disease and to market them properly took real hard work and study. Commander Byrd said that his brothers had often endeavored to get him to come into the farm enterprise with them, but he replied that he guessed he had better stick to aviation for it would not do for the whole Byrd family to "carry all of their apples in one basket!"

After his introduction, he spoke briefly of some of the problems of aviation and said that the subject had been already so well covered that there was not much more to be said. "It is much like

Old Mother Hubbard went to her cupboard
To get her a bottle of gin;
When she got there, the cupboard was bare,
Her daughter had already been."

Then he began to speak of some of his adventures and as he did he warmed to his subject and, with simple, conversational language, gripped his hearers with the great drama of his experiences. In speaking of the Eskimo people, Commander Byrd told how these strange beings live entirely on the resources of the far North and that their manners and customs have been the same for five thousand years. He told how he reached that goal of so many explorers, the North Pole, on the 9th of May, 1926, at two minutes past nine A. M. He circled around the Pole before leaving and dropped the American flag. From that desolate point every direction is south. A wind is always blowing, and it is always a south wind.

The commander then spoke briefly on his non-stop flight to France, giving great credit to the skill and bravery of the men who

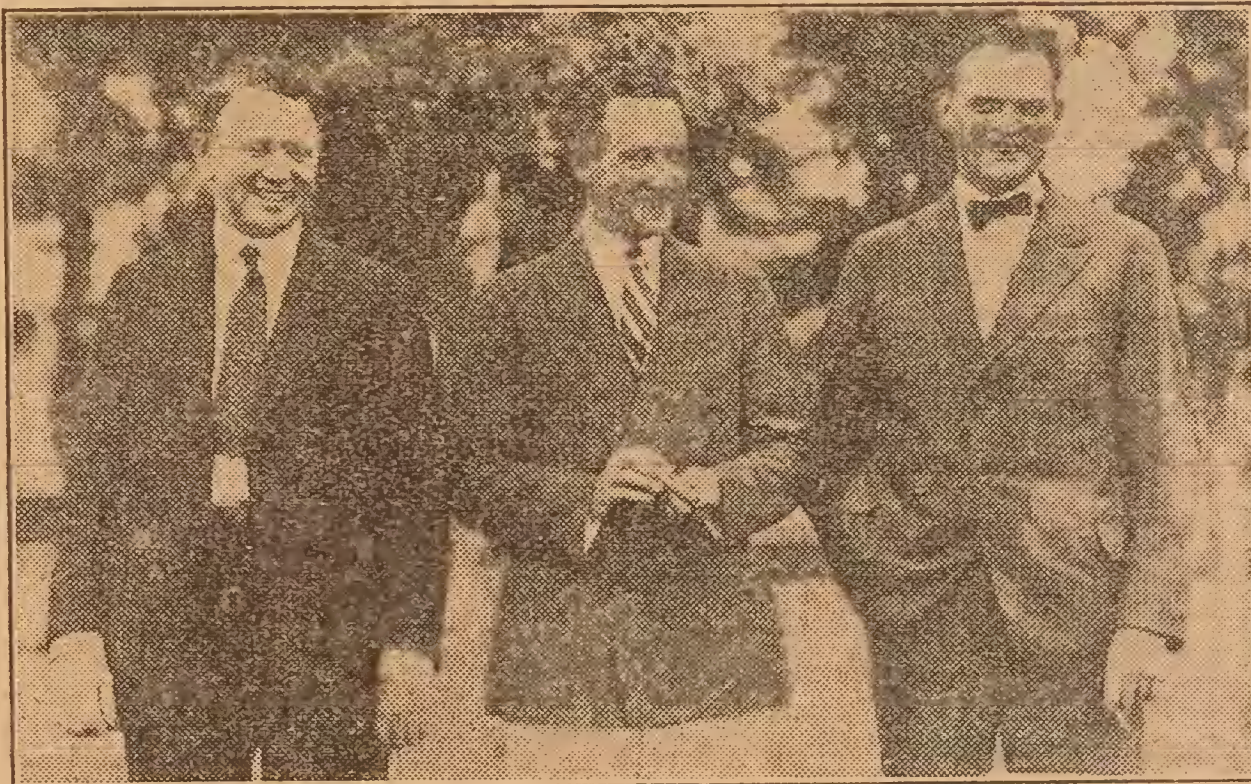
(Continued on page 14)



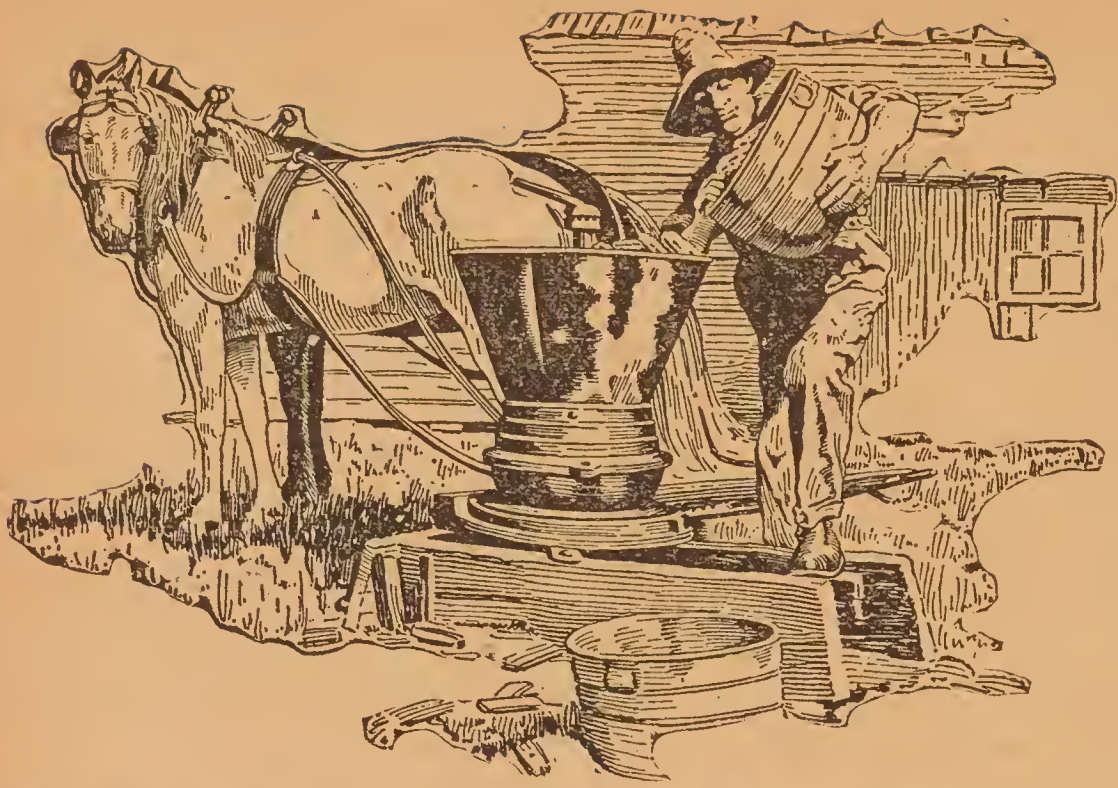
A Reproduction of the renewal seal for Fishkill Farms Accredited Herd Certificate.

weight, so we did not expect very much from them. In the class for a pair of young pullets we won second prize, one of the pullets having been raised by my sons which, needless to say, pleased them immensely. In the class for young cockerels there were twenty-one birds competing and we won second and fourth prizes. In the young pen class, our birds were thrown out because the judge found three little stubs between the toes of the cockerel. Again we felt that showing our birds in competition with others gave us an opportunity to really judge our own stock far better than we ever had before.

I got a distinct feeling at the State Fair that everybody felt more prosperous and more hopeful about farm conditions for another year. It seemed to me that this was one of the best State Fairs I have ever attended. The live stock exhibits, fruit, vegetables and Farm and Home Bureau exhibits were all very good. There was considerable discus-



From left to right: Thomas, Richard and Harry Byrd (Tom, Dick and Harry). Tom is Governor of Virginia, Dick is the great aviator, and Harry is a large fruit grower. This picture of these remarkable brothers was taken recently by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of American Agriculturist, while they were visiting Franklin Roosevelt.



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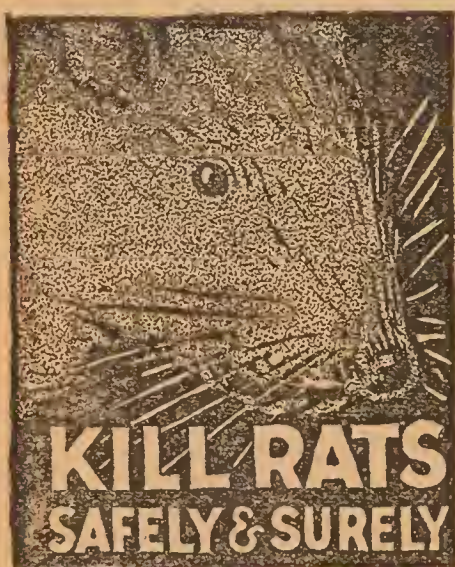


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Blight Hits Maine Potatoes

Heavy Losses From Diseases and Rot Reported

THE late potato deal is the subject of a great deal of speculation following recent reports from important producing sections both in Maine and New York. What looked like a bumper potato crop for Maine six weeks ago or less has suddenly developed into one that may possibly be the shortest of marketable crops in years. It is reported that blight and rot have struck the Aroostook district and conditions are said to be the worse experienced in several years.

Growers and shippers have been anxiously awaiting the September government reports which will give some indication of the changing trend. However, it will not be until October and November reports come out that we will actually see the extent of the damage caused by rot.

Maine the Hardest Hit

The government potato estimate for September 1, issued on September 9, showed a reduction of 11 million bushels as compared with the August forecast. The greatest reduction was in Maine which accounted for almost half of the decrease. There are also decreased prospects in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. New York shows a very slight gain.

Early in the season the Maine crop promised to be one of the largest in the history of the state. However, during the latter part of August constant rains along with cloudy, hot days, presented an ideal condition for the development of blight which killed the vines and stopped the development of the tubers. At this time of the year the tops should be green, particularly on late varieties such as Green Mountains and Spaulding Rose. However, it is said at the present time that a field of green tops is rarely seen in the potato district.

In a statement issued early this week by E. L. Newdick, chief of the Division of Plant Industry of the state, Maine potato growers were advised not to be in too much haste in disposing of their crop, despite the discouraging features which have developed within the past few weeks. Mr. Newdick covers the situation fully in his statement which follows:

"The State Department of Agriculture feels it a part of its duty to give to all our farmers what seems to be the exact situation at present regarding our potato crop. At the time of the last government report, August 10, everything looked good

for a large crop of potatoes, but the situation has changed tremendously during the last 20 days. A late blight epidemic, which is general over the Northeastern section of the United States and in some provinces of Canada, has brought this about.

"The Irish Cobblers, our earliest variety, are practically all through growing for this year. The yield will be fairly good.

"The main crop, or Green Mountains, is going down fast with late blight, and will not make as large a crop as was at first thought.

"The Spaulding Rose situation is the same as the Green Mountains, and all potato men will recall how sensitive the tender skin of this potato is to the late blight spores, causing much dry rot in the bin.

"The department believes that our growers, and especially our seed men, should not hasten to sell, but should wait a while and determine for sure whether or not their potatoes will pass the certification grade.

"No one can predict just how much dry rot there will be, but it is expected from the appearance of the tops that there will be some. This will materially lessen the number of potatoes fit for shipment, and ought to strengthen the market.

"It is not the policy of the department to meddle in private affairs of our citizens, but it is believed from the best information obtainable that the potato market will be somewhat improved and that two months from now a grower can sell with less trouble than he can today.

"The September government forecast will be interesting, but in the opinion of the department will not be as valuable as the October or November reports, which may have something to say about how much dry rot there is in the potatoes.

"What is true about seed is probably true of table stock. The market today is weak. Our farmers are receiving but \$1.25 a barrel at the loading stations, and the stock is not carrying very well to market.

"The seed market is showing some signs of becoming more firm and it is hoped our farmers will watch the situation closely. Our advice is not to become excited and sell too quickly, or too much; but go slow and feel your way and see if this present situation cannot be made to turn you a profit."

The Vegetable Shows

Quality Exhibits at Syracuse and Rochester

THERE seems to be no question but that

By **PAUL WORK**

the New York State Fair boasts of America's greatest vegetable show. The exhibit at the Rochester Exposition is not so large, but ranks unusually high in the quality of material shown, thus New Yorkers are very fortunate in having at hand two educational agencies of the utmost value. Unfortunately commercial producers are just beginning to look to these exhibitions as clearing houses for information on types and varieties, and also for the interchange of cultural information.

The vegetable show at the New York State Fair this year was a great deal more complete and of higher quality than last year, due perhaps chiefly to the fact that exhibitors have been able to adjust themselves to the early dates. The M. and L. A. building falls far short of the possibilities that would be afforded by a horticultural building, but nevertheless its spacious arches furnish a very attractive setting. The urgent need is for a building which will provide special facilities for this type of exhibition including refrigerated storage



Paul Work

and exhibition cases, as well as a suitable assembling room and facilities for judging demonstrations. This structure has held third place on the building program for about the last 15 years and it is pretty nearly time it moved up as other requirements are being met. Horticultural interests stepped aside in favor of the coliseum and have been aside ever since.

Cards Identify Exhibits

The Syracuse Show is very fortunate in commanding the services of C. H. Riley, of Sennett, New York as Superintendent. Mr. Riley has now been on duty for several years and has learned the game very well indeed. Every year has seen improvement in arrangements and educational facilities. This year a small pavilion was erected for judging demonstrations. Experience shows that there is interest in this sort of thing and important improvements are contemplated for next year. Another distinct advance is the placing of cards to indicate kind of vegetable and variety in each of the several hundred classes. These cards were made by hand this year, but are to be printed next year and will be even more effective. A small section of refrigerated cases in which lettuce, spinach

(Continued on opposite page)

and tomatoes was displayed has proved the usefulness of this type of case and an appropriation is needed to extend this service.

The potato and grain classes were judged by R. D. Lewis, F. O. Underwood and Lincoln Gardner of Horseheads. H. W. Schneck and Paul Work judged the vegetables.

The New York State Vegetable Growers Association held a brief meeting on Tuesday morning and it is expected that this feature of the show will be developed on a permanent basis.

Local Associations Exhibit

The classes for displays by local associations affiliated with the state association brought out larger competition and great improvement in the displays themselves. In the upland class the Central New York Vegetable Growers Association of Syracuse, the Albany Market Gardeners Association and the Southern Tier Market Gardeners Association of Elmira competed. The last named was organized two years ago and as a newcomer made a very creditable show. Central New York took first and Albany second. The muck classes included the Central New York Association, and Williamson, and Genesee-Orleans associations. These received awards in the order indicated and the show was one hundred per cent better than last year.

An Educational Feature

The new organization of the State Fair with education as its central objective promises to do much for the vegetable show. The New York State Vegetable Growers Association and the locals have cooperated heartily in the past and will be of great service in the future. The commercial growers of crops will find it of great profit to sort out their finest products for competition, and a half a day or a day spent in the hall yields information and suggestions that are of value which few realize.

The vegetable show at the Rochester Exposition is under the superintendence of C. G. Porter with Harold Barnum as assistant. The contest at this show is for Grange collections for which Irondequoit and Greece Granges competed. How a finer collection could be assembled is hard to suggest and the competition is always very close. A separate award is made for the wall display and Greece won first for this with a vegetable field scene developed with different kinds of vegetable seeds which was a rare bit of artistry. The term is used advisedly for the shading of color and the command of perspective are only at the service of an artist. The battle for individual collections of vegetables, limited to 15 kinds and 3 varieties of each, brought out six displays, any one of which would take first in most shows. J. H. West and Sons received first premium, winning by one-half of one point over C. Duerr, both being from Irondequoit. Quality vegetables with simply, uncrowded and well-balanced arrangement were characteristic of both displays. C. R. White and Paul Work were the judges.

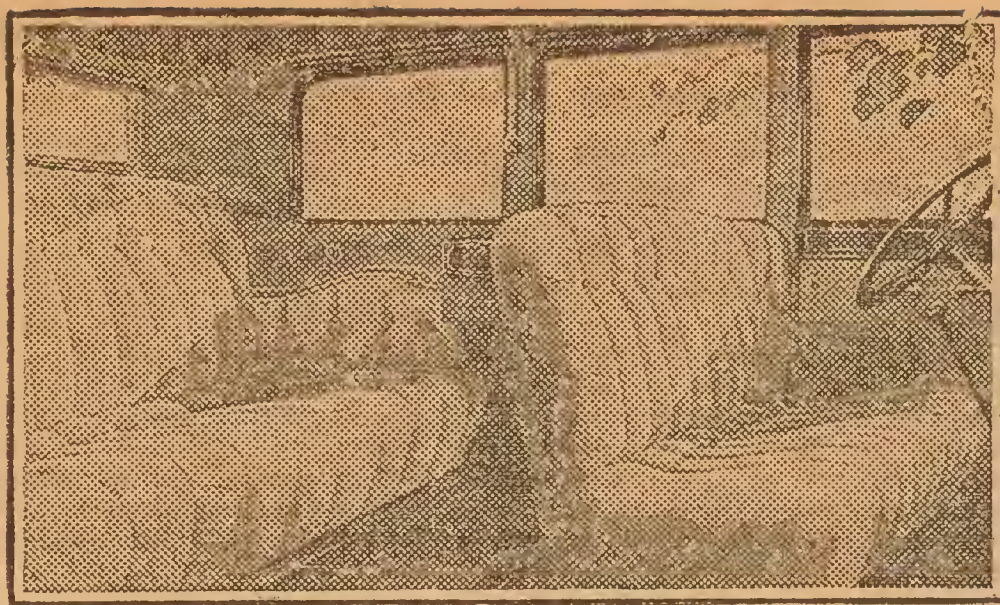
Emmadine Farms Win Awards At Syracuse

EMMADINE Farms, the pure bred Guernsey cattle breeding farms conducted by J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penney Co., at Hopewell Junction, New York, won the ribbons for Grand Champion Bull and Grand Champion Cow in the Guernsey division at the New York State Fair on August 31.

Five firsts were scored by Emmadine Farms in other classes as well as first in the Dairy Herd class.

Mr. Penney who is an internationally known breeder of Guernsey stock is conducting an experiment in breeding for type and production in this well known type of dairy cattle.

Clean house in the farm woodlot on slack days by cutting out the weed trees, like dogwood, blue beech, and ironwood. The grapevine is another enemy.



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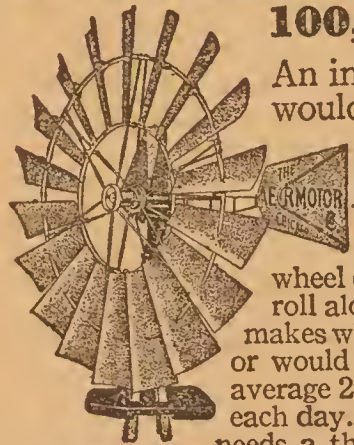


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we started at \$450 with the promise that if he were unsold on July 1, the price would go down \$50. It went. Since then on the first of each month \$50 has been lopped off. Here it is September and off goes \$50 more. Now

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It is interesting to note that this young bull we are selling carries Colantha Johanna Lad and King Segis Pontiac blood in both the upper and lower parts of his pedigree. Truly he is qualified to accept the responsibility of heading any man's herd.

**\$450 was his starting price
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Large Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50. 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00.

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

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Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each.

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Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$5.50 each.

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Cattle at the New York State Fair

Guernseys and Holsteins Lead in Numbers at Syracuse

By E. S. SAVAGE

Superintendent of Cattle.

WE of the cattle department are not affected by rain. With the fine barn that we have and the coliseum, the judging can go on in practically any kind of weather and still keep the cattle comfortable.

The exhibit of cattle this year was remarkable in many respects. The thing that stands out most prominently in my mind is the fact that we had almost exactly 200 head of Holstein and 200 head of Guernseys at the New York State Fair from our own State. Some will say that this is nothing to be proud of and to crow over, but I think it is. I believe that our own State Fair is the place to prove that to the stock and I am proud of the fact that we could make such an exhibit.

New York State is a Holstein state first of all because of tradition and numbers of Holstein cattle produced here. We have as good Holstein cattle as any place in the world and I believe that our New York State Fair is the place to prove that to the world. Therefore I do not believe in a state classification alongside the open classification. I believe that the regular classes should be open to the world and then we can show our own cattle against those of any other state.

Should Encourage Small Breeders

However, I believe that the State Fair should do something to encourage the smaller breeders who do not keep their herds in top show condition all the time and who cannot afford to maintain show herds. This we are doing by means of the county exhibit classes. This year there were eight county herds in and it was a wonderful exhibit. I hope next year that there will be at least ten counties showing.

Oswego County won first; Onondaga, second; Washington, third; Chenango, fourth; Chemung, fifth. Washington and Onondaga were allowed to enter a second county herd, but were not allowed to show for place because their second herds were entered very late and all counties were not notified that they could enter more than one herd from a county.

The quality of the older Holstein bulls shown was very poor. We must get out better bulls for our fair. The quality of the female classes was fine. All in all I look upon our State Fair as a big opportunity for New York State breeders to show the world what they have. It is an opportunity for the New York State Holstein Association to do a wonderful piece of work through the county clubs.

The Guernsey Exhibit

The New York State Guernsey Breeders Association has built itself a permanent home at the State Fair that is an outstanding accomplishment. This accomplishment was backed up by a wonderfully fine exhibit of cattle, both male and female.

In the Guernsey breed we had a more nearly state show than in Holsteins because there were only 15 Guernseys from outside the State. The Guernsey breeders considering the number of animals in the State made a wonderful showing of 183 New York State Guernseys by actual count.

Guernsey breeders have taken hold of the county herd idea well also. Onondaga County won first; Cayuga, second; Madison, third; Columbia, fourth. Onondaga was allowed a second entry to take fifth money. Here too we want 10 herds another year.

Ayrshire Jersey and Brown Swiss

The other dairy breeds did not have as large exhibits as the Holsteins and Guernseys. There were 136 Jerseys in the barn, 71 Ayrshires and 72 Brown Swiss. All of these exhibits were creditable. Special mention should be made of the Brown Swiss exhibit perhaps, because of the really small numbers to draw from.

There is a real chance for these groups to build up better state and county club

organizations and get in more county herds. Jersey breeders presented three county herds this year. Onondaga won first; Washington, second; and Greene, third. There was only one Ayrshire county exhibit from Onondaga county. There was no class for a Brown Swiss county exhibit. I think we should make such a class another year on account of the interest our Brown Swiss breeders are taking.

The Milking Shorthorn breeders made a wonderful showing in quality and with 54 animals out the number was good compared with the number of animals in the state.

The Beef Cattle

I have been Cattle Superintendent at the New York State Fair for six years. This is the first year that we have ever paid a premium to a New York owned Hereford. We also paid premiums this year to New York owned Angus cattle. Altogether there were only 65 beef animals show in the Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn breeds. We cannot expect a large beef cattle show so long as the present date of the fair is as it is. The Eastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association had a meeting at the fair and passed a resolution that the date of the fair be put back

to the old date, that is, to the week previous to the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

As to quality, the beef cattle exhibit was fine.

A wonderful part of our cattle show this year was the cattle exhibited by the boys and girls in their calf club work. I believe that in this department the fair is certainly doing good educational work. The boys and girls are active. They learn every minute that they are there. I believe that the contacts they make are good. The only place that the fair is falling down is with respect to the treatment that the boys and girls get. I believe that if the date of the fair remains as it is that these calf club exhibits can be accommodated in the cattle barn. Perhaps that is argument enough to keep the date where it is, although that means that the beef cattle show will always be small in numbers.

I came from this year's cattle show with the feeling that our cattle show can be made better and more representative of our great New York State Cattle business. At the same time I firmly believe that progress is being made. For years your Editor, E. R. Eastman, has asked that the name, age, and name of owner of every animal be put on a card at the head of each animal. I am glad to say that we accomplished this this year and that the public appreciated this.

Farmer Kills State Troopers

Allegany County Tragedy Stirs Countryside

TWO State Troopers, members of that organization which has been so active in protecting the farmers' property met death recently near Rushford Allegany County at the hands of Wilmer L. Wagner, a twenty-three year old farmer. The two troopers, Robert Roy of Dobbs Ferry and Arnold Rasmussen of Jamestown went to the Wagner tenant house on the B. D. White Farm to serve Wagner with a warrant secured by Clarence Benjamin of Filmore which charged Wagner with having defrauded him of \$4, the cost of some gasoline purchased. The troopers found Wagner at the dinner table and he asked permission to change his clothes.

Roy was standing outside and Rasmussen in the kitchen when Rasmussen heard a shot and saw Roy fall. Rasmussen, a former member of the Canadian Royal Mounted police, started upstairs without hesitation to "get his man." When half way up, he was also shot. Wagner used a shot gun and both men were killed instantly.

Troopers and Citizens Unite to Find Wagner

Wagner fled carrying the shot gun. Word of the double killing was sent to the Sheriff's office and officers of Troop A, located at Batavia, immediately ordered five men to the scene.

It is reported that feeling is very high in the section against Wagner and citizens' posses as well as State police and sheriffs' deputies are searching the section where Wagner was last seen. Police in Rochester and Buffalo have been notified to be on the look out for him.

Bloodhounds were used in an unsuccessful attempt to track him down near Middlebury in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. A patrol of troopers was left at Middlebury while the sheriff left to follow up other clues.

A few days after the tragic and untimely death of these two fearless troopers, the story comes from New Jersey of the ride of two state troopers on motorcycles a distance of seventy-five miles in sixty-five minutes to save a life.

They carried anti-snake bite serum from New York to Trenton to save Louis Gusinier, a fifty year old farmer

of Titusville, who had been bitten by a three foot copperhead. The latest report indicates that Gusinier will live.

New York City Health Department Wants Inspectors

IN the August 6 issue an announcement was made that the New York city Department of Health wishes to obtain the services of approximately thirty temporary milk inspectors. Notice has been recently received that the Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the request of Commissioner Harris to reopen the applications for these positions. Any one interested in securing such a position with the Department should write to the Department of Health, 505 Pearl Street, New York City.

Applicants must have had agricultural school or some equal training and must have had some experience in the handling of milk and milk products or any milk inspection work.

New York County Notes

Chenango County—The oats this year are extra heavy of excellent quality. Plenty of hay. All crops are rather late in harvesting. Buckwheat is very good. Corn ensilage is very good. Potatoes extra quality this year. Apple crop is very poor. Pasture is extra good.—J. B.

* * *

Tioga County—The music furnished for old home week and Owego's centennial was from a band from Baltimore, Md., who were hired to come here for the week and also the boys' band of the Owego Free Academy (which is an unusual band of youngsters), and which is called "one of the best around this section," and they made fine music all the week.—D. B.

* * *

Cayuga County—Cayuga County Farm Bureau will conduct a dairy tour through the center of the county on Wednesday, September 28. The speaker will be Professor W. T. Crandall.—C. L. M.

More About Horse Breeding Associations

(Continued from page 3)

with the association and paying \$25.00 for a service fee into the funds of the association. Lack of business outside of members is certain to result in an assessment on stock to pay for the keeping and management of the horse. Non-members are thus benefited more than are members.

During the summer of 1924 four associations were organized in the State by one promoter. At the end of the first breeding season two of the associations had no colts and none expected. One of the associations was able to get another horse from the promoter to replace the non-breeder which they had purchased. The other association still had their original horse at the end of the year although their contract called for his replacement. The other two associations had a total of 21 mares in foal as a result of their first year's business. However, apparently only one service fee was actually paid for by a non-member, as the records of the 4 associations showed a total income of only \$25.00. The total expense of the four associations during the first year, exclusive of interest on investment, was \$1773. This meant an assessment of approximately \$25 per share of stock. Local parties who may have received stock in payment for introducing the promoter to their neighbors found that they owned a liability rather than an asset.

Promoter Merely a Salesman

The standard price asked by promoters for a stallion seems to be \$3600, although several have been sold for larger amounts. The stockholders in an association seldom see the horse until after the promoter has their signatures on the notes for stock. Frequently, when stockholders have attempted to start action to recover damages from a supposed stock raiser who sold them their horse, they find that the promoter was not a raiser of horses, but merely a salesman whose "whereabouts are now unknown."

While some stallions have been sold to groups of farmers in New York State by reliable breeders at a reasonable price, the usual \$3600 horse sold by a promoter is a very mediocre animal and could easily be replaced for less than \$1000.

The writer knows of no horse breeding association, organized in this State by a promoter that can be termed successful, but he does know of many that have wound up their affairs, during the past few years, with the stockholders owning an almost worthless stallion and some highly embossed stock certificates, as payment for their \$3600. In one county, in this State, three associations were organized where there were scarcely enough brood mares to warrant the standing of one good stallion. In another county an association was organized about a year ago just after the affairs of an older one were wound up and the stallion sold for \$300. This new association had the best horse and the best chance of success of any promoted association with which the writer is familiar, but it finished its first year's business with an assessment of \$20 per share of stock to cover the cost of keeping the horse.

Horse Raising Not Extensive in East

What the writer has said in this and other articles in way of criticism is not meant as an attack upon the need for good breeding stock in New York State or the cooperation of farmers to jointly purchase good sires. Exception is taken, however, to the placing of stallions in communities where there is no need for any, and to the promoters' methods which almost invariably result disastrously for the farmer stockholders.

Horse raising can never compete, in New York and other eastern states, with the production of milk and those cash crops adapted to our section. The East will probably always depend largely upon those limestone sections of the Middle West that have cheaper feed and a longer pasture season for our principal source of horse flesh. However, with the present shortage of colts and prospects for higher horse prices in sight, there is a much better chance now of a person getting his money back from raising a colt in New York or other Eastern States than when horse prices are very high. Many colts are raised when horses are high and few when they are cheap.

There are probably a few communities in New York and other Eastern states where there are enough mares that farmers wish to breed to warrant the keeping of a good stallion, and none is available. In such cases, farmers might well organize an association themselves, minus the services of the high pressure salesman with his handsomely embossed stock certificates and local solicitor. The cost of forming their own association and of sending two or three members out to look up a good horse is likely to be much less than that incurred by groups of farmers who have paid promoters for doing the job for them.

Justice Tompkins to Hear Milk Graft Cases

JUSTICE A. S. Tompkins of Nyack has been designated to sit in the criminal court building in Manhattan as a committing magistrate and inquire into the milk grafts in York County. Ninety-six alleged criminal offences in connection with the milk, butter and cheese inspection uncovered by Charles Kelby former Justice and special milk investigator will be reviewed by Justice Tompkins. It is said that Justice Tompkins was invited from another county to prevent any suspicion of partisanship. The ninety-six cases scheduled are out of the one hundred and forty-eight reported by Mr. Kelby. The remaining fifty-five are divided among the four other counties of the city. The names of the persons implicated have been withheld. In an interview, Chief Assistant District Attorney, Pecora, on August 30 declared that he doubted whether or not evidence had been gathered to make possible any new or important convictions. Later he protested that he had been misunderstood, saying that he meant that no new convictions of greater importance than those of a year ago seemed likely.

Holstein Makes New Butter Record

DAISY Aaggie Ormsby 3rd, a seven-year-old Holstein cow owned by the Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Michigan, has just completed a butter production record which makes her the United States butter champion over all ages and all breeds. In 365 days she produced 33,140 pounds milk containing 1,286.23 pounds of butterfat or 1,607.78 pounds of butter.

She was bred by John Erickson, Wau-paca, Wisconsin, and is one of the daughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. Her dam is Daisy Aaggie Ormsby.

Shortly before she finished her record breaking test she was purchased by Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware.

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Here is money-saving information you can have right at your elbow. No cost. No obligation. Before you build a new barn or remodel the old one—send the coupon. Thousands of barns have been built from Louden plans and suggestions.

We will show you how to avoid expensive lumber waste—how to establish the proper floor levels—how to build the strongest roof with large, open mow space—how to get a better barn for less money. Fill out and mail coupon today. We will send you, free and postpaid, blue print plans and suggestions to fit your needs. We gladly help farmers plan.

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The coupon will bring you the latest information about Louden Stalls and Stanchions—how they save you time and labor and give cows real pasture comfort while stabled. Louden Water Bowls end the job of turning the cows out to water—increase milk production—bring in more money. The Louden Manure Carrier takes the drudgery out of barn cleaning.

Pay From We have an Easy Payment Plan for the installation of this better equipment. Ask us for details.

The Louden line also includes Feed Carriers and Trucks, Steel Pens, Manger Divisions, Bull Staffs, Cupolas, Ventilating Systems, Hog House Equipment, Hay Unloading Tools, Power Hoists, Barn and Garage Door Hangers—"Everything for the Barn." Mail coupon.

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Cows Make More Milk
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An easy push. Louden Manure Carrier ends drudgery. Makes boy's play of barn cleaning. Send the coupon today.

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Send me, postpaid and without charge, barn plan blue prints and suggestions.

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for . . . cows . . . bulls . . . young stock

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	...\$3.37	\$3.22
2 A Fluid Cream	.. 2.21	2.05
2 B Cond. milk		
Soft Cheese	.... 2.46	
3 Evap., Cond., Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	.. 2.15	2.00
4 Butter and American cheese	.....	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for September, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The August surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.57 per cwt. for Class 1.

July Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following July prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	.....\$2.48
Expenses	..... .06
Net Pool Price	..... 2.42
Certificate of Indebtedness	..... .10

Net Cash Price to Farmers\$2.32

The net cash price to farmers in August 1926 was 3% \$2.26 (\$2.46 for 3.5%). The August 1925 net cash price to farmers was \$2.00 (3%).

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for August 1927 is \$2.44½ per hundred. This is equivalent to \$2.64½ for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for August a year ago was \$2.37 for 3% milk. The Aug. 1925 Sheffield price was \$2.46.

BUTTER AGAIN HIGHER

CREAMERY	Sept. 13	Sept. 6	Sept. 14, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra	..46 -46½	45¼-46	45 -45½
Extra (92 sc)	..45½-46	44½-45	44¼-45
84-91 score	..38½-44½	38 -44	37½-44
Lower G'ds	..37 -38	37 -37½	36 -37

The butter market shows another advance over the quotations reported last week. The gain has not been uninterrupted. On the 8th a fly got into the

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ointment and prices slipped a half cent. The bears held sway for a very short time however,—the consumptive demand being too much for them. As a result on the 9th prices had recovered and by the 13th they showed a half cent advance with good trading generally reported.

School started on the 13th and naturally this brought home the last of our vacationists and the consuming trade shows it. Buying has been very active. As a matter of fact on some days the current trade requirements exceeded the receipts and we have had to withdraw more butter from storage than has gone in. According to the Government figures on September 1 the cold storage holdings of butter in the United States were approximately 163 million pounds while on the same date a year ago holdings totaled a shade over 138 million pounds leaving this year's holdings slightly under 25 million pounds in excess of last year. During August the into-storage movement amounted to almost 18 million pounds whereas a year ago during the same period over 14 million pounds went into the Chambers of Hope.

CHEESE GAINS A FRACTION

STATE FLATS	Sept. 13	Sept. 6	Sept. 14, 1926
Fresh Fancy	...26 -27	25½-27	24-25
Fresh A'ge	...	...	22½-
Held Fancy	..27½-28½	27½-28½	
Held A'ge	...	...

There has been a fractional gain in cheese prices since our last report. Although the advance appears to be only minor nevertheless it is in that class of goods that effects the producers the most. Extra fancy lines known as specials have not advanced. It is the regular line of fancy goods that is a half cent higher. Sentiment in the market however, is even stronger.

Very few state flats are available at less than 26c. When a man wants some very choice marks he has to pay up to 27c and sometimes the seller is not anxious to let his stock go even at that figure. The market is in a very firm condition. Our cold storage holdings here in New York are almost half what they were a year ago and with no material increase in the make the outlook is good. At the present time primary markets in the west and up-state are above a parity with New York.

FANCY EGGS GAIN SHARPLY

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 13	Sept. 6	Sept. 14, 1926
Selected Extras	...54-56	48-51	57-60
A'ge Extras	...49-52	46-47	54-56
Extra Firsts	...43-47	41-45	47-53
Firsts	...37-41	36-40	41-45
Gathered	...33-45	32-43	36-51
Pullets	...37-40	32-37	35-43
Pewees	...27-30	23-27	30-33
BROWNS			
Hennery	...44-48	41-46	47-52
Gathered	...34-42	30-40	35-46

Fancy nearby white eggs have taken another sudden jump and closed up much of the gap compared with last year's prices that existed last week. It is always customary at this time of the year when school starts for trading to take a jump. Similarly at this time of year the average hen begins to lose interest in laying. The supplies that are arriving on the market give evidence of that. The receipts show the effects of holding in order to accumulate enough eggs to warrant a shipment. In other words where many shippers were accustomed to sending two or three crates a week they now send along only one or possibly two. The effect of holding the eggs until the crate is made up, is very apparent when the eggs go before the candler. Naturally therefore we are getting a smaller quantity of strictly fancy nearby whites and that is just where the demand is centering at this time.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the egg stocks on hand on September 1 totaling 9,652,000 cases compared with 9,573,000 cases a year ago. The excess over last year appears to be reduced to 79,000 cases. A month ago according to the revised reports the excess was slightly over 90,000 cases.

The New York State report shows that on September 1 there were 1,252,310 cases on hand as compared with 1,406,846 cases at the same time a year ago. On August 1 the holdings totaled 1,605,192 cases. This shows a marked reduction in New York State holdings

and we are now below those of a year ago. From the storage standpoint the outlook is encouraging.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET IMPROVING

FOWLS	Sept. 13	Sept. 6	Sept. 14, 1926
Colored	...27-30	-23	28-30
Leghorns	...19-21	-16	21-25
BROILERS			
Colored	...29-31	24-28	28-32
Leghorn	...22-27	-25	25-28
DUCKS, Nearby	...23-26	21-26	26-31

The live poultry market is in very good shape compared to what it was a week ago. There had been a much better demand for fancy fowls. Chickens and broilers are also sharing in the sentiment.

In the express market receipts have been rather limited and where fancy

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birds have been shipped they have been bringing as much as 3c over the average run of the freight market. Express chickens have also been in light supply and in the face of a good demand have moved out very quickly. The demand has been good. How long this is going to exist it is impossible to say because everything hinges on the freight market. It is reasonable to expect however under the circumstances that we are going to see pretty fair trading for a short time at least.

POTATOES COMING BACK

MAINE	Sept. 13	Sept. 6	Sept. 14, 1926
150 lb. sack	\$2.00-2.50	-2.25	
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.75-3.25		4.25-4.40
LONG ISLAND—No. 1			
150 lb. sack	3.50-4.00	2.75-3.00	3.50-4.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.85-4.35	3.25-3.50	4.40-4.75

The potato market is coming back. It has been through a hectic period and of late it has been very jumpy. For a while down on the East End of Long Island prices were as low as 80c a bushel, now buyers are offering \$1.10.

On page 6 of this issue is another article on the potato deal.

It is extremely hazardous to make any predictions about what prices are going to be. However, we cannot help but take into consideration the sharp changes that have taken place in the last few weeks. As we said several weeks ago "a whole lot can happen between now and digging time." That is exactly what has happened to the tune of several million bushels. For a while it looked as though potatoes were going to be given away this year but the seasons are rapidly changing. Following is the September 1 potato forecast issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have only included the principle late producing states. The September 1 forecast is given with the final December figures of last year's crops.

	Sept. 1, 1927 Forecast	Dec. 1926 Final figures
Maine	...34,644,000	36,830,000
New York	...31,995,000	29,018,000
New Jersey	...9,135,000	7,250,000
Pennsylvania	...26,214,000	22,176,000
Michigan	...24,217,000	29,880,000
Wisconsin	...25,284,000	27,140,000
Minnesota	...32,361,000	29,800,000
Idaho	...22,218,000	16,198,000
Colorado	...15,232,000	11,760,000

GRAINS AND FEEDS

The bears put across a knock out blow in the wheat market on the 13th following the publication of the Canadian government report which was given to the trade on Monday showing 1 million bushels more wheat than a month ago. As a result prices dropped between 4 and 5 cents from the close of the previous day.

Corn also suffered an awful crack. Weather reports have been responsible for much of the decline. Weather conditions over the belt have been very favorable and the forecasts indicate continued favorable conditions. Of course the corn market is in the lap of the Gods. A sudden frost now would knock

everything galley west. The grain market as a whole at this time is one terrible speculation and gamble.

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Sept. 13	Sept. 6	Sept. 14, 1926
Wheat (Sept.)	...1.27½	1.32½	1.35½
Corn (Sept.)	... .94	1.01½	.78½
Oats (Sept.)	... .44½	.43¼	.38½

CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.41½	1.46½	1.46½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	..1.10½	1.20¼	.96½
Oats, No. 2	... .56	.54½	.49½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Sept. 10	Sept. 3	Sept. 11, 1926
Gr'd Oats	...37.00	37.00	29.50
Sp'g Bran	...29.00	30.50	25.00
H'd Bran	...33.00	32.50	27.00
Stand'd Mlds	...34.50	38.50	26.00
Soft W. Mlds	...42.00	42.00	32.00
Flour Mlds	...41.00	41.50	32.00
Red Dog	...49.00	49.00	37.50
Wh. Hominy	...41.50	43.00	33.00
Yel. Hominy	...41.00	42.50	32.50
Corn Meal	...44.50	45.00	33.50
Gluten Feed	...39.00	39.00	37.75
Gluten Meal	...48.00	48.00	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	...42.50	41.00	33.00
41% C. S. Meal	...45.50	44.50	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	...47.50	46.00	38.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	...47.00	47.50	45.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

HAY MARKET QUIET

There is nothing of consequence to report out of the hay market. Receipts have been fully ample to take care of the trade needs which have been fairly satisfactory. The market has been progressing steadily under the \$24 quotation on No. 1 timothy. Occasionally a car of particularly choice hay in large bales has gone out at \$25 but \$24 more nearly represents the market. Other grades range anywhere from \$13 to \$23 depending on quality. Timothy light clover mixed is variable. The best lines are bringing \$23 but other grades sell anywhere down to \$18.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market still holds up in fine shape. Strictly prime marks have been selling up to \$17.25 with occasional trades at \$17.50. Most of the arrivals have been priced at anywhere from \$14 to \$16.50.

Lambs are still topping the market at \$15.50 for the better lines. Anything that is medium to good has been selling from \$13 to \$14.50. Most of the states have been selling from \$11.75 to \$14.25.

Bulls are selling anywhere from \$4 to \$7.25 depending on condition, size and finish. Heavy fat states are up to \$7.25, mediums around \$6.50, light weights in good fresh generally \$5.25, commons down to \$4.

The cow market has been fairly steady, heavy fat states selling from \$6 to \$6.25 with medium fats from \$5 to \$5.50, other from \$2 for common canners up to \$4.75 for heavy cutters, reactors from \$3 to \$6.

Hogs are meeting a fair market. The nicest Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds have been selling anywhere from \$11.75 to \$12.25. Those ranging from 170 to 200 pounds generally from \$11.25 to \$11.75. Those over 200 have a hard time getting better than \$11.25.

OUTLOOK FOR HIGH APPLE PRICES

It is nothing new to say that apples are going to be high but recent developments indicate that prices are going to be better than first anticipated. At least this is the slant one gets in the market after talking to some of the large operators. It is said that the western New York crop is so short that a great many of the buyers are trying their luck in the Hudson Valley. However, reports come out of that district that most of the Hudson Valley fruit has already been sold. One orchard of McIntosh have been sold at \$8 a barrel, tree run, with the understanding that the buyer takes other varieties in the orchard which are not so desirable.

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News From Among the Farmers

North Country News Notes--New Jersey Notes

WITH the fair season practically out of the way, and with the whirl of the engines and ensilage cutters pouring their contents into the silos of varying sizes and descriptions all over the North Country, we sort of stop our minds travelling round and round and consider some of the things that we have seen and heard during the month of August.

The changes in farm machinery, and the further changes that we are promised by the engineers of farm machinery companies will be forth coming during the next few years, have revolutionized farming in many ways. After looking around the State Fair and other fair exhibits, I was talking with an uncle who has passed the three score and ten milestone, but is just as vitally interested in farming progress as he ever was. The new corn planters with their modern features came in for discussion, and he told of the first horse planter that was used for check rowing.

This machine had a seat for the driver and behind was a seat for another who pulled a handle every time a cross row was passed, releasing some kernels. If an instant slow or an instant fast, the kernels would be somewhere else than in a row crossways. Later some enterprising man decided that if he tied knots in a rope every forty inches, he could arrange his lever so that the knots would pull it instead of having a man for the purpose, and insure having the corn in a straight row. But he reckoned without the weather changes, and the stretching and drying that took place upset his calculations as to the proper spacing.

From this came the idea of having a chain stretched across the field with the trip knobs every so often. I can well remember the machine of this latter type that this same uncle purchased when I was a small boy; how it was nearly, if not the first check row planter in use in Orange county, and how everyone thought that it could not possibly work on account of the hills and stones. The fact that it did plant successfully brought farmers for miles around to see how a machine was taking the place of the old-fashioned marker and the hand stabber that had to be worked by handpower with shanks horses for propulsion.

* * *

THE reaper and binder followed a long trail from the old fashioned sickle used in the Bible days of Ruth down to the wonders in use today, that will probably be superseded on many farms eventually by the header and thresher, built on a smaller scale than those now used on the large farms of the west. My father when a small boy used to run ahead of the mowing machine then coming into use, which had to have four horses, and tell the driver when he was coming to some inequality in the ground, or a rock. This machine cut a swath of about three feet in width, cutting right behind the horses, and facilities for lifting the cutting bar were lacking. One had to drive around.

From this type of machine McCormick evolved the idea of the reaper, which went round and round and had to have one man to a side of the field to bind the grain as cut. Following this came a machine which two men besides the driver rode upon, each seizing enough grain as it came up from the cutting bar to make a bundle, and binding it with a wisp from the bundle itself—the same as binding upon the ground, but doing it quicker. One had to be very quick and accurate for the grain did not stop coming as long as the machine was in motion.

Later it is said that a school teacher in Sandwich, Illinois, discovered the principle of the knot now used on all

binders, and developed it to the point where it could be used satisfactorily, when in common with so many benefactors of mankind, someone walked off with the idea that has been worth untold fortunes, and he was left empty-handed. The history connected with these developments is very interesting, so much so that the saying that truth is stranger than fiction comes strongly to mind.

* * *

THE Farm Bureau corn trials this year were narrowed down to only one, and that has been coming along rather slowly. It is on the farm of Ira Chaffee at Carthage and the varieties included are—Westbranch Sweepstakes, Leaming Lucas Favorite, Oswego Ensilage, Cornell No. 12, Cornell No. 11, Onondaga White Dent, Golden Glow, Golden Nugget, Early Huron, Alvord's White Cap Dent, Eight Rowed Dent, King Philip, and Early August.

The corn borer was quite generally reported all along the North Country

bordering on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, by farmers coming to the Jefferson County Fair, in some sections doing considerable damage, and in others just appearing. Those who discussed it, were interested in the methods of control, and are planning to do all that they can to prevent it spreading. Lower cutting and thorough fall plowing seemed to meet widespread approval.

* * *

A SEVERE thunder storm Saturday night settled around the vicinity of Watertown with its intensity and several farms suffered fires, among those losing most or all of their buildings being Dr. Geo. H. Ives, and John Colligan. These sudden storms are the most feared of any by farmers in general for one never knows where they will come next, or what freakish things will happen. One place the lightning hit a building during the storm, splintered the top of the door frame, and did no other damage.—W. I. Roe.

News From South Jersey

SOUTH Jersey has been favored during the past week with ideal weather. There has been but little rain, the air has been cool and the skies unusually bright. It has been fine growing weather. The peach crop held well on the trees and the growers have received higher prices as a result. Corn has made an excellent growth, with indications now of a big yield. So far none has started to ripen, but the ears are well matured, very little milk is the early plantings and the stalks are standing in most fields.

It has also been fine weather for sweet potatoes. It now looks like a light crop at the best, but the weather has been the best of the season for the crop to develop rapidly. Then it has been good for the finishing of the white potato harvest. The potatoes in Central New Jersey are about dug and the tomato crop in South Jersey is passing the peak. The canners have had the greatest rush in years over the past week end to get the crop into cans.

* * *

CENTRAL New Jersey has again taken the lead in the number of cars of white potatoes that have been graded and passed U. S. inspection requirements. Nearly 700 cars have gone to market this year with the stamp of approval of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is about 300 cars more than were inspected in 1926.

During the past week, a representative of the Extension Service, New Brunswick has been examining poultry flocks in the state to find an outstanding pen for one of the banks of Sussex County. This live institution is giving a \$75 flock of Leghorns away in a guessing contest.

A number of the leading dairy herds of the state joined with other dairymen from Pennsylvania and Maryland in sending stock to the flood area of Louisiana. This is a part of a project launched by the American Red Cross to re-establish cattle in the area swept clean during the floods. The stock sent south will be kept as a breeding unit and the off spring distributed among the farmers of the state.

This shipment is the result of an appeal made to the American Jersey Cattle Club by Professor C. R. Staples, of the dairy department of the Louisiana University, at its annual meeting in New York three months ago. Two carloads of cattle left Philadelphia late last week on a fast freight for Indianapolis where additional animals will be put on the train for the South.

The cattle, represent some of the best

herds in the east and are of the finest blood of the country. The animals range in value from \$500 to \$1,000 each. Among the herds represented are, "Erdenheim," the estate of George Widener, Chestnut Hill, Pa., the estate of Mrs. Edgar V. Segler, Newtown Square, Philadelphia, Pa., H. B. Frelinghuysen's farm, Morristown, N. J.; the estate of Walter Jennings, Cold Spring Harbor, N. J.; W. R. Spann and Sons, Morristown; Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.; and several others.

* * *

ANOTHER new labor saving machine was demonstrated at Mullica Hill, in Gloucester County a few days ago. A transplanter, drawn by a garden

County Notes From Pennsylvania

Dauphin County—The threshing season is drawing to a close with some splendid yields reported. The wheat ran from six to thirty-eight bushels per acre. One man had six acres of winter barley which made 180 bushels. We have had no soaking rains for some time consequently plowing is at a standstill. Corn is in a peculiar position and keeps farmers guessing as to its maturity. Farmers without silos are especially nervous. Early potatoes were an especially good crop but it is rather dry for the late varieties and some blight is reported. Markets are a little dull as laborers at public works are on part time.

Prices are as follows: Wheat, \$1.30 at the farm, corn about the same price, eggs 45c per dozen, poultry dull, green corn 30-50c per dozen, peaches \$1.25 per ½ bushel basket, apples \$2 per bushel, potatoes \$1.25 but will probably advance. Dauphin County Fair had plenty of exhibits but was not so well attended.—I. F. A.

* * *

Crawford County—While there are many farms idle and for sale, there are a few ads wanting to buy or rent. Early oats are all in. Late ones ripening. Corn is about one month late. Coming slow due to cold nights. Some second crop of hay is being made. Some farmers are through with their threshing early. Oats on dry ground are quite good yields. Some potato blight. Butter sells for 45-50c, eggs for 35-40c, potatoes \$1.50 bushel, sweet corn 35 cents a dozen ears, wheat, \$1.30 a bushel.—J. F. S.

* * *

Cumberland County—Having quite a siege of dry weather, much plowing to

tractor, built with a special attachment was able to set celery plants in a satisfactory manner. It has never before been possible to get the machines to operate in such a fashion that plants could be set closer than 12 to 14 inches. This new machine makes it possible to set celery and other plants at six inches. Three men with this machine were able on the first day of its operation to replace six men. It opens up another avenue for reduced costs of operation on truck farms. It is planned to take the machine west another year, and try it out on the best farms of Colorado and other states.

Glassboro fruit growers are busy taking out the peaches which they placed in storage ten days ago. The market has advanced and the fruit is now selling at prices that are considered satisfactory in the face of the heavy supplies that were on the market.

* * *

THERE has been an enormous increase in the applications for tuberculin testing in the past two months. Cape May and Atlantic Counties and four townships in Cumberland County, have taken the important step towards ridding themselves of tubercular cattle. At the request of herd owners the veterinarians are completing the first test of all herds in these sections.

It now appears that the entire state fund of \$100,000 will be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year. This is quite unusual as in the past there has been money to revert back into the State Treasury from this fund.

Salem County has joined the ranks of South Jersey counties that are planning to hold a fair this fall. October 8, has been selected as the date and leading members of the Farm Bureau have accepted the responsibility of various committees to make the fair a success. It has been many years since Salem County had a fair. With Burlington County, joining the ranks with a county fair this year, it leaves only Monmouth, Camden and Ocean as the only ones in South Jersey not to stage a fair.—Amos Kirby.

do yet. Farmers are waiting for rain. Corn is very far back and needs rain badly. It will be a very small crop. Potatoes are being dug a fair crop with early planted late and some blighted. Wheat is being threshed with big yields. Straw but with a few exceptions is not yielding well. Hay is very cheap. Wheat \$1.25, rye 75c, eggs 30c, butter 25c and higher as to quality, potatoes \$1, onions are yielding well at \$1.50. There is about a half a crop of fruit and in some places none. Quite a lot of abandoned farms.—J. B. K.

* * *

Susquehanna County—Oat harvest about over and crop is fair in general. Some sections report rather light yield while others are heavy.

The past week of clear warm days has given corn a big boost and while ear corn will probably not mature, the silos will have a fair crop.

Regardless of warnings earlier in the season, many failed to spray potatoes for blight and as a result many fine fields are failing rapidly.

The county farm bureau is holding a meeting this evening at the farm of Reed Tucker at Jackson to discuss the blight. Mr. Tucker had a fine looking field of 9 acres but they are beyond all hope now.

It is almost out of the question to raise potatoes in this section without treating for blight.—W. P. D.

All the good things that can be said about alfalfa apply in slightly less degree to clover and other legumes.

* * *

One way to save labor is to put it on the best land.

The Story of An Engine Ride

(Continued from page 1)

without the variation of hardly a pound all the way from Harmon to Albany. Into the maws of the great furnaces he shovelled several tons of coal on the trip, jumping up on the seat beside me for half a minute to look out for the signals, and down again to shovel more coal. All of these men impressed one with the serious and responsible way in which they take their jobs. I envied Rockford his tremendous strength—tall and lean and hard as nails from his work. One of the men told me about how necessary it is for them to look out for their health and keep in perfect condition. It is easy to understand why.

An interesting device or invention for saving time is that of taking up

water for re-filling the engine tank without stopping. Many of you have no doubt noticed on the main line of railroads the long narrow water pans between the tracks extending for a quarter of a mile or so. When the engines comes over these shallow pans, the fireman opens some valves and the rapid speed of the train draws the water from the pans between the tracks up into the reservoir of the engine tender. This is done without very much slackening of the train's speed and of course saves a large amount of time.

It gives one who rides the trains a good deal a feeling of confidence to notice how the crews on both the electric and steam locomotives gave strict attention to "safety first". The rules are

very strict and so far as I could see the men observe these rules and precautions for safety to the letter. No greater railroad invention has done more to improve train service and safety in traveling than the air brake. The ease with which the tremendous momentum and weight of the trains are controlled by air is almost uncanny and the appliance is so arranged and constantly tested that it is practically impossible for it to fail.

It was a beautiful day for the trip and as I rode up through the beautiful historic Hudson Valley, on these great "seven league boots" roaring along at a speed of a mile a minute, I looked out across the beautiful old Hudson to the high lands of the Catskills stretching

beyond the Hudson toward the west, and thought of the tremendous change in transportation methods in a few brief years. The New York Central tracks are not far from the old Albany Post Road over which a brief century and a half ago rattled and roared a traffic impelled by horse power. Ten miles an hour was a splendid speed for four horses and coach.

Then came the steam boat. You will recall the story of "Fulton's Folly", Robert Fulton's foolish dream of a boat which could actually be propelled by steam. You will remember how the crowds gathered on the banks of the Hudson only a little over a hundred years ago and prepared to jeer at Fulton and his boat, the Clermont. But to the crowd's utter astonishment, when all was ready the great inventor gave the signal and the boat moved out into the Hudson and against wind and tide it kept right on moving until it reached Albany.

The Day of the Canal

For the next quarter century the whole country went wild over water transportation. Hundreds of steam boats were built and so many canals were dug that their old banks can still be found in hundreds of counties throughout the East and Central West. Men thought a new day in transportation had arrived, as indeed it had, but the new day did not stay long, for it was closely followed by another era of travel, the day of the railroad.

Think of it! The first railroad was not built until about 1830, less than one hundred years ago. Yet see the changes that rapid travel has brought in the world in that brief time, as history measures time. Montgomery, the historian, well says: "The railroad clamped the people together with iron bands and in time made every part quickly and cheaply accessible to each other. It ultimately reduced the expense of travel to one-fifth of that by stage coach and cut down the expense of transportation by wagon from an average of twenty cents a ton per mile to less than one cent. The freight traffic of the United States, if moved by horses, would cost, it is estimated, more in a single year than all the railways of the country have required for their construction."

Railroads have Developed Rapidly

How fast the railroad has developed since its first inception. You will remember the story of a party of farmers who refused to allow a meeting in a rural schoolhouse in Pennsylvania that was to discuss such an "un-Godly proposal" as a railroad. As I sat on the mighty engine of speed and power weighing 447,300 pounds, or more than 223 tons, and drawing a heavy train roaring up the old Hudson Valley at a mile a minute, I remembered the story told by Irving Bacheller in his book, "The Light in the Clearing" of Silas Wright, a senator from northern New York, who was a passenger on one of the first trains that ran on the New York Central from Albany to Utica. "After they got a little ways beyond Schenectady," said the senator, "the engine broke down and it was necessary for the passengers to get out and help push the engine back to Schenectady for repairs." Can you imagine the engine on which I rode breaking down and the passengers being ordered out to shove it back to the nearest station?

Such is the development of travel facilities almost within the memory of living men. Compare the old stage coach or even the first train with a modern train with its tremendous momentum, roaring across the country at express speed and yet with a safety to its passengers a hundred times greater



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The Story of an Engine Ride

(Continued from opposite page)

than that of the slowly moving trains of fifty years ago, and with comforts and luxuries that one has in the very best hotels.

Some philosopher has said lately that there is danger in this machine made civilization of ours that men will become the slaves of mechanics, the slaves and the tools of their own machines. I do not believe it. No matter how wonderful a machine man may make, God has made man himself infinitely greater and therefore something always of more interest. So while I am impressed by mechanics and things mechanical, I am always more interested in the minds which control them. What kind of men are those who operate these great trains that we ride on, and to whom we entrust our destiny often without giving them a thought? What do they think? What about the railroad man's experiences, his feelings, his outlook upon life? If all small boys want to be engineers, how do the engineers like their jobs after they get them? These are some of the facts that I tried to find in visiting with the engine crews with whom I rode.

Engineers a Fine Type of Men

I believe there is no finer type of men in America as a rule than the railroad men. Railroading is a job which, like farming, breeds a sense of responsibility. Look into any old engineer or conductor's face and note the stern lines of care and responsibility given them by their long years of service in a responsible job. With the exception of farming, there is no other occupation in America that men stick to throughout a lifetime as they do in railroading. For example, Mr. Cambies, the engineer on the electric locomotive, had worked for the New York Central for twenty-five years. Mr. Agne, the steam engineer, told me he had been in railroad service for forty-seven years. Think of it! We Americans are notably an uneasy people. We are constantly moving from one place to another and from one job to the next. Few of us have the enviable record of serving on one job for nearly a half a century. A conductor friend of mine recently told me he had been in the railroad business for nearly fifty years and that all he asked for out of life was the privilege of rounding out the half century of service.

Promotion is Slow

I asked Mr. Agne, after looking back across the forty-seven years of railroad work, if he would choose the same position over again and if he would advise young men to take up railroading. He stopped and thought a moment and then replied: "I don't know, but I do not think that I would go through it all again. It is a fascinating business and once in it there is something about it that would make us dissatisfied with any other job." Then he stopped, and I saw a tired look come into his face, "But I tell you, mister, it has been a long, hard pull. When I began railroading, things were different than they are today. We never knew when we went out on a trip in the morning whether we would come back sound and alive at night or not. Almost every day there were wrecks of some kind on the road and someone was always being hurt or killed. And it was cruelly hard work. Most of the men who started when I did have died or have been maimed or killed. We did not have the safety devices that now guard the crews and the passengers on our fast moving trains." Then he continued: "You might think that this is a good job that I have now, and it is. But think of the years I have worked to get it. Promotion is very slow and only a step at a time. My fireman who rode with us today you noticed was a mighty good man, but he has been firing for fifteen years and

it probably will be some years yet before he gets to driving an engine regularly."

Engineers Work Under Immense Strain

I asked Mr. Agne how many hours he had to work and the length of his runs. He lives a Harmon, New York, which is 33 miles from New York City, and 106 miles from Albany. He takes his train up in the morning from Harmon, to Albany and in the afternoon he takes another one back to Harmon, making a run for the day of 212 miles, which he repeats the next day and then the third day he lays off and has the day to himself. This means that he works, if I understood him correctly, about two days out of three. But make no mistake. That is plenty enough, and enough from the standpoint of the passengers whose safety depends upon the strength and the clear, untired brain of the engineer.

The engine crews are changed frequently but the engine itself usually goes through to the end of the run. For instance, the day I rode, Mr. Agne, the engineer, and Mr. Rockford, the fireman, climbed off at Albany with me, and a fresh engineer and fireman got on the same engine to continue the trip until relieved. There is a very heavy nervous and mental strain on any locomotive engineer and especially on those who have fast passenger trains. He sits with his hand on the throttle constantly and with his eyes glued to the road and the signals ahead.

Wrecking a Train for the "Movies"

Mr. Cambies, the electric locomotive engineer, was also a man in every sense of the word and was very obliging in explaining to me how the engine worked and in answering all of my questions.

I asked him if he drove an automobile and he said: "Yes, but I do not like to very much, particularly in traffic. These fool drivers of automobiles who have no idea of the terrific dangers from high speed make me so nervous that it takes all of the pleasure out of driving a car. Operating an engine pulling a passenger train gives a man some appreciation of what speed is and what it will do when it gets out of control."

"What happens in here," said I to Mr. Cambies, "when you hit an automobile?"

"Nothing," he replied. "Our speed and weight and momentum are so great that the car is crushed as easily as an egg shell, unless a portion of it should happen to get under one of our wheels, and then it might make trouble."

"Were you ever in a wreck?"

"No," he answered, "except for the movies." Then he told me of driving an engine deliberately into some cars where a wreck was inevitable in order that it might be photographed for the moving pictures.

What Will the Future Bring

As we were going through Yonkers, Engineer Cambies said to me: "We killed a man here the other day. He stood too close to the platform and in spite of all that I could do the engine struck him and killed him instantly."

"What were your thoughts?" I asked him.

"Well, the first thing I did, almost without thinking, was to try to save the man by stopping the train, and then after it was over, I did not think much about the man himself. His troubles were all over. But it did make me sick to think of the family, the wife and the children, that maybe this man had kissed good-by just a few minutes before."

Some distance south of Albany the

railroad passed along parallel to the highway and for a little time a big automobile nearly kept up with us. As I watched that speeding car, I wondered, as all of you have done, about the future of transportation and what it is going to mean to our children and our children's children. Will the changes be as tremendous in the future as they have been in the past? I believe they will be. The past fifty to a hundred years have been the era of the railroad. The railroad many years to come will still play an important part in transportation, particularly with freight, but at the same time, the past twenty-five years have also been the day of the automobile, and I believe that the time will come when transportation by both railroad and automobile, while still important, will be secondary to that of the aeroplane. Who then can say what this world will be economically, socially and spiritually when New York and London are almost as near together in time and convenience as adjoining county seats were once in the old Colonial days?

Unfavorable Weather Results in Poor Fruit Crop

(Continued from page 3)

22 per cent compared with 76 per cent on September 1st last year.

Unfortunately, the weather this summer has been conducive to the development of apple scab while aphids has also been prevalent. The result is shown in reports indicating that only 48 per cent of the crop is expected to be suitable for packing as "A" grade, compared with 71 per cent reported at this time last season.

Judging from the number of reports on price offers, there is more interest in this subject early in the season than in several years. In Western New York, 15 members reported that an average of \$3.03 per barrel, tree run, for winter varieties of apples, was being offered by dealers, while on the basis of 14 reports, in the Hudson Valley, offers averaged \$3.67 with a state average of \$3.34 in contrast to \$1.78 last year at this time. For "A" Grade winter apples, packed in barrels, 11 reports in Western New York averaged \$4.57, 14 reports in the Hudson Valley averaged \$4.70 with a state average of \$4.59. The corresponding figure at this time last year was \$2.79. There were quite wide variations in the price-offers reported.

Pears are again a fairly light crop. All varieties average 45 per cent compared with 46 per cent in 1926 and 62 per cent in 1925. By districts and varieties, the reports are as follows:

	State		Western New York		Hudson Valley	
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
All Varieties	45	46	39	45	64	56
Bartlett's	45	45	34	38	64	60
Seckels	44	35	38	32	58	40
Kieffers	44	52	41	49	47	60

Last year, many peaches were not harvested on account of the large crop and poor prices when the September 1st condition was 76 per cent.

In marked contrast is the 27 per cent reported this season. Elbertas make up by far the largest proportion of the acreage. The crop throughout the state is light, with very few in Western New York and a very scattering crop in the Hudson Valley.

Another light crop of quinces is in prospect, with a state condition of 40 per cent compared with 52 per cent a year ago.

The grape crop is irregularly distributed, the yield being especially light in the Chautauqua-Erie Belt of Western New York, with a state average of 56 per cent compared with 92 per cent reported in 1926.

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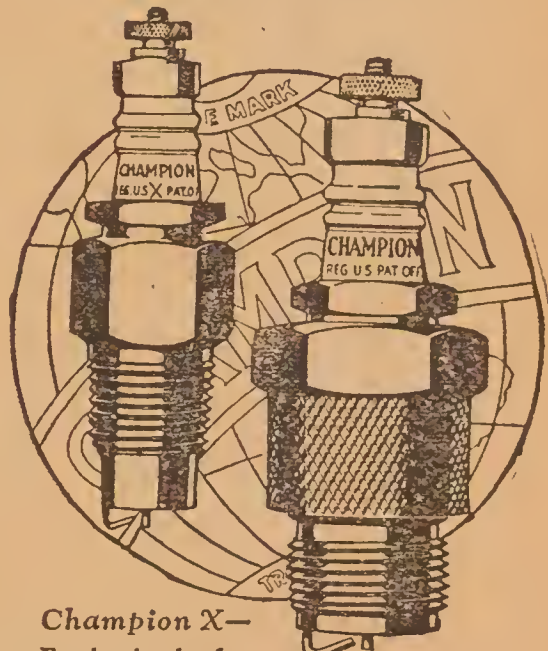
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Fashion Forecast

The Fall Season Brings New Styles, New Fabrics and New Colors

BEFORE replenishing your fall wardrobe, it is a good plan to review the fashions in the shops from the new colors, fabrics and lines to the unusual trimming touches and accessories that add smartness and distinction to new clothes.

Autumn is the inspiration for the lovely new woodsy browns, tawny tans, and crimson reds that blossom anew in the shops. These colors are especially good in sports apparel. Two-piece costumes in soft tweeds, jerseys, and woolens of cashmere weaves, in these colors, are appropriate for many occasions and, therefore, are an asset to any wardrobe. A new red, spoken of as Ducet red, flaming maple, and tawny birch shades, Roma blue which is nearer the pencil blue than the French or Copenhagen, greys and black, are prominent colors featured in readymade clothes.

Sheer Wools Are Newest

Cobwebby wools, sheer, soft and feathery in weave, are the delightful surprise of fabrics this season. They come in wool crepes, wool georgettes, wool voiles, cashmeres, and sherwool. Snowflake tweeds, rodier fabrics gold spun tweeds and soft woolens, brushed to give a hairy appearance to the surface, are good.

Fashion authorities speak of a "velvet season" and truly you think it is one when you see the gorgeous array of new velvet georgette which is as soft as silk, made up in very simple lines for afternoon frocks. Velvet georgette lends itself to fine pleats and mass shirring and it is so lovely in itself that it requires very little trimming.

It is shown combined into blouses of metal brocade. It is effective made up with georgette in matching color.

Printed velvets and velveteens are shown, as well as satins and satin crepes, suede, and flat crepes.

For party clothes flowered chiffon taffetas are featured in frocks of plain and period styles. They resemble the old-fashioned Godey prints with their bouffant styles, skirts that dip in the back, scallop hemlines and drop-shoulder necklines. They are lovely for the young and slender types. For those who prefer a more sophisticated type there are beautiful shimmering satins, trimmed with dull surface embellishments and velvet georgettes. They are made sleek and snug through the shoulders and at the hips. Many are draped at the side and fastened with a bow or buckle.

Dresses and coats mould the figure with reverse pick-up tucks used to take care of the fullness. Skirts show some fullness in flares, drapes, pleats, and shirrings. Hips are snug with waistline raised or lowered according to one's taste. Skirts are short except in evening clothes where they appear longer with graceful transparent lines. Many of the skirts show the uneven hemline with a dip in the back. Sleeves are long and many necklines are collarless. The V neckline is popular.

Interest is centered at the waistline in daytime clothes. Fancy belts, buckles, swathed girdles of velvet and bows add interest and a touch of smartness. In spite of the flares and drapes, the silhouette remains slender. Both coats and dresses give a sleek appearance.

Tweed Suits Are Smart

The collection of new fall clothes illustrated above emphasizes many of the outstanding style points of the season's fashions.

For general utility wear nothing is smarter and more serviceable than the tweed suit with short jacket and wrap-around skirt. With these suits are worn a blouse of crepe or crepe satin or a sheer blouse of iceland wool or angora.

The three-piece suit illustrated is of Havana brown homespun. The skirt is pleated, with small box pleats all around which are held in place at hips with three rows of stitching.

The hip-length jacket is made with a yoke in front and back, notched collar

and set-in pockets. Sleeves show the new shoulder line. Blouse is of matching crepe made close fitting at hip line with long tight-fitting sleeves. The blouse is devoid of trimming except for the narrow belt and small bow ties of self material at the V neckline. A separate scarf of homespun carries a silk crepe flower in a lighter shade of tan.

Worn with this suit is a matching brown felt hat with up-turn stitched brim. Other three-piece suits are fashioned of jerella, a soft material with velour finish. A lovely suit in oatmeal color jerella showed a three-quarter length coat with collar of mole. The blouse was of vanilla-colored crepe with the satin side used for facings and applique trim. Other tweed suits are trimmed with shaggy furs such as badger and kit fox. Those with iceland wool sweater show the tops lined with chiffon. Some feature a scallop trim of tweed at the neck and sleeves.

Equally as popular as the three-piece suit is the coat dress of tweed or light

sleeve and shoulders cut in one. The left side of skirt and sleeves at wrist are trimmed with two rows of four-inch pleatings. A narrow belt trimmed with pleatings on the end ties at left side front.

Coats preserve a slender appearance with long-haired furs luxuriously used for contrast. The smart coat illustrated is of cashmere wool with shawl collar and irregular fur trimmed band on lower edge of wolf seal. The coat is belted tightly at the hips with a belt and buckle of self material.

The majority of the new coats are straight in line with off-the-face collars that are really immense. The collars are of fur or fur trimmed. The long-haired furs are very smart. Soft tweeds are used in sports coats, with trimmings of badger, kit fox, beaver, white wolf and krimmer. A clever one of red tweed showed a box-pleat down the center back and black krimmer collar and pockets.

A few coats show a circular effect in the front or side flares with tucks to pick

of white crepe de Chine with edge blanket stitched in blue. Blue buttons and loops fastened the front.

LEONORE DUNNIGAN

Visits With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

went with him. I have never listened to a more dramatic account than Byrd's description of his landing on the coast of France. He told first of the loneliness and desolation of the upper air through which they sailed hour after hour for 2000 miles without a sign of the ocean under the dense fog beneath them. Then coming to the French coast at last, they sighted a lonely beacon in a lighthouse and set their course for Paris. It was rainy, there was a heavy fog, and in the dead of night. Not a light or object of any kind could be distinguished after they left the coast and they knew it would be death to attempt to land without being able to see. So with their gasoline nearly exhausted, they turned about and set their course for the coast and the lonely lighthouse again. It seems to me that one of the most remarkable proofs of the skill of man and his ability to conquer obstacles is the fact that Byrd and his crew were able to bring their ship back again to that little pin point of light lost in a thousand miles of sea shore. Now with their gas gone, they knew that they must come down and Commander Byrd gave the order. They struck the sea with such force that it cut the landing gear off of the bottom of the ship like a knife and threw them all out into the water.

French Gave a Royal Welcome

One could hear a pin drop in his audience as Byrd told of how he swam around in that water in the dark and called and called for his companions who never answered. He kept swimming and finally after a time he found the others in the water and they succeeded in getting ashore. Then they realized that the reason they had not responded to the call in the water was that they were stone dead, made so by the great roar of the engine during the forty-two hour voyage. They soon recovered from this deafness, and you have read in the papers what a joyous welcome the French people gave them.

The last few minutes of Byrd's talk were spent in telling of the trip to the Antarctic. The North Pole is surrounded by water and ice, but around the Antarctic is a great frozen continent one and one-half times as large as the whole United States, and the scientists say that the South Pole is on a mountain two miles high. The weather in the Arctic region has taken its toll of death from dozens of expeditions that have tried to conquer it; but bad as it is, it is twice as bad at the South Pole. In order to conquer and win through, it is necessary to spend more than a year in preparation and to leave no stone unturned to insure the safety and success of the expedition. A last stand and supply base will be planted as far South as possible and from this base the aeroplane will leave to cross "No Man's Land". Two expeditions have reached the South Pole but on one has been there with an aeroplane.

Commander Byrd is not a stunt flyer. There have always been scientific reasons for and results to be obtained from his expeditions. The trip to the South Pole will be no exception. It is thought by scientists that inasmuch as there is land in the Antarctic region and because the sun shines there for six months at a time it may be possible for life in some form to exist and the Byrd expedition hopes to prove this and to bring back specimens.

"And so", Commander Byrd concluded, "this great unknown continent draws me like a magnet and I get a 'big kick' out of the thought that maybe I can drop the American flag at the point farthest south."



Left to right: Afternoon Dress of Chinese Red Cashmere Crepe with Pleated Full Trim; Coat Dress of Navy Mirrolem with Flesh-colored Vest; Three-piece Suit of Brown Tweed Coat of Tan with Attractive Fur Trim; Child's Coat of Red Felt with Interesting Border Trim and Matching Hat.

weight wool. I chose the matron's dress of navy mirrolem because it is appropriate for so many occasions and because it is the type of dress in which one always feels well dressed.

It is made one-piece with notched collar and long, close-fitting sleeves. Tucks at the shoulder allow for extra fullness in the waist. The skirt is made tight at the hipline in a wrap-around style.

Two set-in pockets at the left side and an attachable vest of flesh-colored satin add an interesting note. Small straps of self material tied through metal rings hold the skirt snug at the hips and make the sleeves appear trim at the wrist.

The union of felt and velvet in the hat worn with this costume is new. It features the high crown, narrow brim and point brim with a rhinestone ornament to add a flattering touch.

And speaking of rhinestones, there are matching sets consisting of bag, pin and tailored rhinestone belt to dress up a dress of velvet or satin. Of course, pearls will be worn. Large pearl earrings to wear with snug hats and the long strand necklaces which this season come in orchid, green, gray and pink tones, carry out the ensemble idea.

A practical type of afternoon dress is the model shown above at the extreme left in Chinese red suede crepe. It is a one-piece style with boat-shaped neckline and

up the fullness. The horseshoe collar of deep fur which shapes around the face like a horseshoe is a new note in coat styles.

Quilted silk linings and kasha linings are used in sport coats. The latter are smartest in tans, greys and browns.

Cunning coats of felt in bright blues, reds and tans with interesting border designs on lower edge and sleeves with little matching hats are very smart for the four to sixes. Miss Six-year-old is particularly proud of her coat of dull red felt with insert band brim of tan, brown and red felts and close fitting hat to match the border design.

For Sunday best frocks of velveteen made with a fairly full skirt gathered or tucked to a little yoke with elbow length sleeves and collars and cuffs of deep ecru lace are quite the vogue. An attractive dress of crepe de Chine was smocked at the shoulders and sleeves in pink with collar and sleeve bound in pink. Blue buttons and pink loops fastened the front. An attractive print of blue, rose, yellow, flower pattern on a navy background was combined with French blue for collar, cuffs and vest. The latter was embroidered down the center. A velvet tie finished the neck. Another interesting print was of white crepe dotted with tiny blue elephants. This dress featured a small yoke with front and back smocked to hold the fullness in place. Tiny collar and cuffs were

Favorite Dumplings and Fritters

Cool Weather Whets the Appetite for "Filling" Foods

THE favorite recipe ran like this: 2 well beaten eggs, one tablespoon melted butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 2 rounding teaspoons baking powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups bread flour. Blend well together. If corn is wanted use one cup of it. If other variations, use the quantity desired, but if there are juices on the articles, thoroughly drain off every particle. Minced oysters or clams are fine mixed in the fritter dough and these should never be cooked before using in the batter. But all other meats, such as boiled beef, boiled ham, cold boiled pork, veal, mutton, should be cooked thoroughly before using for fritters. Many times there is just a little of different meats left over. These can be combined and mixed in the dough and will make excellent fritters. Also flaked canned salmon makes the finest of fritters. Serve with thin slices of lemon.

Vegetables are excellent, mixed in with the dough, but all must be cooked previous to using. There are cabbage, parsnips, cauliflower, potatoes, celery and a bit of onion for flavoring, chili sauces and chow-chows make a nice and acceptable dressing for many of these fritters.

Then there are the sweet fritters. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar to the batter and fruits desired in the dough. But all must be cooked beforehand. Drain the juices from a can of the desired fruit and the only way to do that and have it all drained off is to put it in a colander or wire strainer for an hour before using. The juice makes a fine dressing if one is wanted (though we never cared for any dressing on fritters but saved the juices for other uses). But upon removing the fritters from the deep fat in which they were fried we immediately rolled them in powdered or confectioner's sugar. They made a pleasing dish for the children and menfolk.

Heat fat to almost the smoking point before putting in the dough. Test it by a bit of dough or a small piece of bread and if it becomes golden brown in a few seconds it is right for using.

This fritter dough is nice for dipping in slices of ham or pork and let just enough of it adhere to them to cover them and then fry in a bit of fat in the frying pan.—CLARICE RAYMOND, N. Y.

Occasionally we need an item on the menu which will, by its "tastiness", offer a bright spot in an otherwise uninteresting meal. Fritters offer such an opportunity although as a rule fried foods should be the last to be incorporated into a menu, especially where there are children to consume it. Such a fritter batter as the one given here is very useful for left overs or fresh foods.

How to Make Sauerkraut

Trim the cabbage heads. Provide one or more stone jars of the size you wish, anywhere from five to fifteen gallons capacity. Put in a layer of shredded cabbage about 3 inches thick and sprinkle 4 or 5 tablespoons of salt over it. The right proportion of salt is $\frac{3}{4}$ pound for each 25 pounds of cabbage. Put in alternate layers of cabbage and salt, and then pound down the cabbage until the juice covers the cabbage. A cover should fit inside the jar and should be weighed down so the cabbage will always be covered with juice. Set the jar in a cool dry place for three or four weeks and it will be ready to use.

Plan for the School Lunch During the Canning Season

THE school lunch is such an important matter in our household that I began to plan for it long before the first of September. During the canning season I set aside jars of thick marmalade butters, and jams for the school sandwiches, and pickles and relishes, spiced just enough to be appetizing and not injurious. Having a great variety of fruit the children never tire of sandwiches made from bread and butter, and some kind of thick fruit spread.

The pickles and relishes add zest to what otherwise might be a plain lunch.—Mrs. L. H. F., Mo.

Just Gelatine

THE appetite of the little convalescent had been very capricious, but she brightened at the sight of a gift brought in by a kindly neighbor. It was simply a glass filled with orange gelatine, but fixed in it was "B" for Betty, cut from orange peel. The bitter white portion had been removed, the letter outlined with a sharp knife. Of course it was not placed in the gelatine, till the latter was partly firm.

This gave the convalescent's mother an idea, and when later on, a party was given, to celebrate the recovery, the centerpiece was a glass fishglobe, purchased from the ten cent store. It was filled with gelatine, in which were goldfish, cut from thin orange peel. This variation of fruit gelatine could be used for a luncheon, with an individual dish containing the initial, for each guest.—E. D. Y., Cal.

Playgrounds or Cemeteries?

WHERE is the emphasis placed in your community? It has been said that the moral tone of a community can be judged by the way it keeps its cemeteries; and if the living of that community are not taken into account either, then the situation is bad indeed.

Professor Ralph Felton of the New York State College of Agriculture tells

Comfortable Sleep-Ins



Pattern 2244 when made of outing flannel or other soft woolly material is lovely for the cold nights which are coming. It is equally useful for warm weather when made up in thinner materials. It cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. For the 8-year size $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material will be needed. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

of a Western New York State village which has a cemetery beautifully kept and well fenced with a tall iron gate. Over the gate is the sign "Children are not allowed to play in this cemetery." But the village does not provide a playground.

Professor Felton tells further of the little country church which was built years ago in Northeastern Ohio for \$900. In the beautiful cemetery surrounding that church was put a tombstone costing \$1800.

Nowadays the present salary of the minister of that church just equals that of the caretaker of the cemetery \$250 per year for each of them. It looks as if that community cares less for its living than for its dead.

A good way to change such a situation, in Professor Felton's opinion, is for schools to have swings, slides and seesaws, for churches to have social halls and for granges to conduct play evenings occasionally. Then it will no longer be true that the people in a place have to die in order to receive the benefits which that community provides.

Eight Miles or Four

SOME women walk as much as eight or nine miles a day just doing their ordinary house-work. Few persons would deliberately undertake a hike of that length without a good reason; but, they

Individual Coat Dress



Pattern 2996 is most effective for the tailored coat-dress made of flannel, kasha, velveteen, moire silk or other heavier silks. The vestee front permits the use of contrasting colors with the best effect. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Silk twill, printed velveteen, flat silk crepe or tweed is smart. The 36-inch size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 18-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

do not realize how the extra steps amount to miles, leaving them tired out each evening. If an efficiency expert should turn his attention from a factory to a home, one of the first things he would look for is unnecessary steps. Why walk across the kitchen and into the pantry for a frying pan when it might just as well hang within arm reach, back of the stove? And why carry brooms, mops, and dusters from one floor to another when a set on each floor would pay for itself in time and energy saved by fewer trips up and down stairs? Just because the kitchen table has been on the far side of the room for the past ten years does not mean that it cannot be moved. When bringing it closer to the stove and sink means bringing it ten steps nearer, think of the steps saved in making one cake. Rearranging the kitchen, re-routing the cleaning, and reforming everyday work habits may cut the eight miles to four, and recreate the housewife at the same time.

You'll want this

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Good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naphtha, working hand-in-hand in Fels-Naptha, save wear-and-tear on you and the clothes!

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Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Staughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.



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(H-2)

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TRADE MARK REG.

Radiant Heater

The Girl I Left Behind Me

By E. R. Eastman and G. D. (George Duff) Eastman

"WELL, they recruited the company—it was 'B' of the . . . 1st York Infantry—and little Ike led it to the war. He had a deuce of a time doing it, though; commandeered a freight train at Northampton and his first battle was with the train crew, but he won a signal victory. Also, he had to maintain authority in his turbulent command by the hardness of his bony fists and the long reach of his right boot. The . . . 1st New York was of the lucky or unlucky regiments that fought from Big Bethel to the end of its service in pretty nearly every battle of the first years of the war, but for every fight that Ikey hollered the boys forward in, I'll bet that he had twenty personal encounters with the same boys aforesaid. He carried it off manfully, though, and allowed only one member of the company to go unlicked. That was our friend Romans, who carried a harder and bonier fist than the redoubtable captain.

"I didn't enlist till the fall of that year, and I remember the excitement that was in the village whenever the stage brought the news of one of those early battles; Big Bethel, Ball's Bluff, Bull Run, and one or two others, small affairs, they were in comparison to those that came later when both sides got warmed up, but we got licked in all of them and the folks went wild. I recollect how they crowded around the post office when the mail came in, and how, if anyone had a letter from the front, it was common property, and someone usually read it aloud. Captain Ike used to write to the old Squire after every battle a sort of a description of the fight for his townspeople, and I remember the time the one came that told about Bull Run. The squire read it slowly to himself, and then taking off his glasses and, wiping them before reading it aloud, he said 'It seems, gentlemen, that good can come out of East Windsor as well as out of Nazareth. The captain says here that Romans was the only man in the company that didn't run like a sheep in the last fight. He says that George helped him to rally the company when everything went to pieces, and when the men wouldn't stand that fellow was for waiting alone for the rebels to come up. Ike says he had to drag him away with Romans cussing and raving every step, and stopping to load his musket every time the captain let him.—Hum—Well,—Who'd have thought it?'

"One reason why little Ike, the captain, got to be a brigadier general was that every man under him liked him and had confidence in him. He never forgot who did the fighting, and it didn't make any difference to him whether a man came from East Windsor or from the United States Senate so long as he made good. After Bull Run, we heard that George Romans was a second lieutenant, and by and by, he was a first lieutenant—that was in the spring of '62, and Ikey had got to be a major—and then Ike was Colonel of the . . . 1st New York and George was captain of company B;—A captain, and he couldn't read anything but cat, and could not write a word!

"Son, you recollect how in some of those old pirate stories by Stevenson and those writers there is a tune running through that sort of seems to be the mainspring of the piece? Remember 'Treasure Island' and—

"Fifteen men on the dead man's chest,
Yo, ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!—
Well, there's a tune running through this little story I'm trying to tell, and hearing some lazy customer whistle it on a fife there down in the valley is what wound me up and set me going like an eight day clock. I reckon that when the army in Flanders marched away after old Jack Churchill their drums beat and their fifes wheezed that rollicking old rattletrap:

"Oh, the girl, the girl, the pretty little girl,
The girl I left Behind Me!"

Anyway, I guess every body of Anglo

Saxon troops that ever went away from anywhere marched to the jingle of it. On the morning that company B left town for the front, they had eight or ten farm wagons with hay riggings to carry them to Otego on the first stage of their journey, and so they really didn't march away with colors flying; but just as they were loading into the wagons the village band struck up that old tune, and then a little thing happened that was rather dramatic. Mary Brown came walking out from a bunch of girls on the sidewalk, stepped right up to George Romans and kissed him. I never saw a more surprised look come over a boy's countenance in my life, but all of a sudden he straightened up and appeared to be about ten feet tall. He threw his shoulders back and a look of pride chased the surprise off his face, and I'm durned if he wasn't the handsomest man in the bunch. Some of the fellows began to guffaw a little but Captain Ikey, that was a bully, a bruiser and a gallant, true hearted gentleman, sang out, 'Silence in

Hill, but the rest of the members of Co. B all came back to Windsor, although most of them reenlisted in other organizations shortly. Among the rest was George Romans. The folks said he looked mighty fine in his captain's uniform. I can imagine that he did, for he looked manly enough in the stripes of a cavalry sergeant as I last saw him.

"It seems that the first thing George did after his return was to tramp over the hill and see how the old folks were coming on. I don't think he found much improvement in that quarter, though. He came back to the village the next day and, after he had bought a suit of citizens clothes and a boiled shirt at the dry goods store and put them on at the hotel, he went to call on Mary. There was no one present at the meeting, but as nearly as I can make out her attitude toward him was a good deal like that of old Sitting Bull at a treaty conference—very friendly but cool. I came to know Sitting Bull pretty well in the '70's, and I never really liked

the local pettifogger, write to the congressman and so on, but the only man who would have helped him, Captain Ikey, was away at the front and far away from the offices of the political warriors where those things were thrashed out. So Romans could not get a commission again, and, after a time, he became discouraged and disgusted, and tired of working as a common laborer in the fields, he enlisted again as a private soldier. Some whim of intention or chance sent him in the fall of 1863 as a recruit to the cavalry in which I was orderly sergeant. Romans came down to us with a bunch of recruits in the late fall, just as we were going into winter quarters. With the exception of a fool raid to Richmond in February, things were pretty quiet that winter, but I recollect that in a small brush we had on that raid George tried to pull one of his grand stand plays for promotion. 'Twas at Ashland Station in sight of the spires of Richmond. Every fourth man held horses and the rest of us were advancing through a piece of brush outside of the little village, and there was considerable of a gang of Confederate skirmishers in that brush who made it mighty interesting for us. Our line had become somewhat broken and mixed up and some of the boys showed signs of quitting when Romans suddenly let out a yell and started forward at a run, calling for the men to follow. A mischievous young cub named Charlie Weston who was always in all the deviltry and fighting that was going on, echoed the yell and ran after George, and we all trailed along behind according to our speed and ambition. By Jingo, those Johnnies went away from there mighty quick, and right after them ran Weston and Romans, cracking away with their Spencers to encourage the erring southern brothers. We could catch glimpses of the pair running side by side for a long time as we plunged and wheezed after them but, by and by, the boy drew away from Romans on account of better wind, so it was that he and not George who led the charge into the station. The rebs just kept on going, and when we came up where our racers had halted in the outskirts of the village, George was glaring at the boy and muttering between gasps for breath,— 'You little cuss—You blamed little cuss!' Charlie and Romans both got promoted to corporals for that little episode, Romans held his small gain, and being of fine set up and superb in the drill, he presently was given a sergeantcy. That was as far as he ever got in the second climb.

"This is the fifth of May. Forty years ago tonight before last we lay on the north banks of the Rapidan and looking away off to the south saw on certain distant heights the signal fires of Uncle Robert E. Lee's men. We were going somewhere in the morning, just where none of us knew except the general officers, but as it turned out, I have reason to believe that the gentlemen of Virginia who were kindling those fires knew our destination, and were prepared to welcome us with enthusiasm and fireworks. I have often thought of that night and the sinister watch fires on the far away hills, and of that great army of brave boys who saw those portents, of so many, many thousands of whom disappeared in the grim pine woods beyond the river never to return from their shadows until the bugles of the last reveille call them forth.

"The next morning Grant's mighty army was earlier on the move. We crossed the river, horse, foot and artillery, and entered the vast region of swamp and underbrush that lay between the Rapidan and the uplands to the south. Our regiment of cavalry was pushed out in advance, and we rode all that day, and that night went into camp about three miles, south of a clearing with a tumble down old frame building in it that afterwards gave the place its name of grim omen—Parker's Store.

(Continued on page 18)

Who Wrote Which Part?

THE serial which ends in this issue was written several years ago by G. D. Eastman (George Duff, the well known writer for the *Dairymen's League News*) and E. R. Eastman, author of "The Trouble Maker" and now Editor of *American Agriculturist*. The main fundamentals of the story are true and some of the leading characters actually lived, under different names. Some of the friends who have read this story and who know both "Editor Ed" and "George Duff", have been unable to tell which one wrote the first part and which the second. Can you tell? Whether you can or not, we are sure you will enjoy this tale by writers who grew up and lived in a back country neighborhood and whose writings always show a knowledge of and sympathy with farm people and their problems.

the ranks!' and his words had a ring to them that meant he would be following them right up with his tough fists and his handy boots, and the boys sort of subsided. The incident was quite a surprise to everybody, including, I think, Mary herself, but of course nobody said anything, the band went on playing that old jig and the men loaded on the wagons and rode away. I have some reason to believe, though, that one of them carried an ineffaceable memory that was mixed up with that tune. Kind of curious about music, isn't it? Nothing like it to bring back old memories.

"I don't think that Mary ever let on, even to her own folks, what there was between her and Romans, but I used to hear, while I stayed in the village, that she got letters from him written, I suppose, by the captain at George's dictation. I went away that fall and lost track of the affair; had other things to think of, you know, and with the exception of that part of the story that I saw played out myself I never knew anything more about it until I was here on leave of absence from the Regulars some years after the war. It seems, though, that a spruce young doctor, who to my notion might better have been serving his country as a surgeon, set up shop at Windsor in the fall of '62 and after a spell he began to shine around Mary. He was a nephew or something of the old squire, his folks were pretty well-to-do, and, as there was a dearth of young men around here about those times, he had things his own way. Any of the girls might be glad of his attentions. Mary rode out with him in his spanking turn-out, went with him to the country plays, parties, and by and by folks said that they were engaged to be married. Well, things went along until the May days of '63 and the two years term of service of the . . . 1st regiment of York State Infantry expired and the regiment was mustered out. Some of the boys were temporarily detained by unfriendly people at such places as Andersonville and Libby, and some had taken up permanent quarters in the swamps of lower Virginia and on the slopes of Fredericksburg and the summit of Malvern

him, but that has nothing to do with the story.

"George hung around the village for two or three days, and then one evening he met Mary again. This time in front of the post office, and there were plenty of witnesses, as it was about stage time. The lady had just got out of the young doctor's buggy when Romans stepped up to her and spoke earnestly for a moment in a low voice. When he ceased, Mary stood looking at him for a full half minute with her eyes flashing fire, and then she burst out in tirade that I am sure she was sorry for afterwards, and that everyone in her audience of loungers could hear. In no very gentle terms, she pointed out to Mr. Romans the fact that he was still poor white trash, even though he had got to be captain in the army. She recalled to him the truth that no Romans had ever amounted to anything, averred that none ever would, and wound up by advising him to go back in the army and get shot. I reckon that George must have said something pretty 'brash' to start her off like that, and I rather think he took her to account about riding out with the young doctor.

"When that denunciation ceased, Romans turned and walked away without a word. He went straight over the hills to East Windsor, and two or three days after he hired out to George Leonard to help dig potatoes. I reckon that he did not find that job much to his liking. It must have galled him to take orders from old George after he had shouted a line of battle up in the slope of Fredericksburg. Also it appears that he must have found it dull business working alone in the fields when, if he stopped and leaned on his hoe a minute he would remember the tumult of Seven Pines and old Antietam. Anyway, he didn't farm it more than a week or two before he began to pull wires to get back in the army with a commission. I never knew much about his efforts along that line, but I think that every way he turned he was headed off by the fact that he was absolutely illiterate. I believe that he tried to get his case up to the governor of the state and had 'old man Haynes,'

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SHARPLES MILKER USERS ATTENTION. For the benefit of our users we now carry a complete stock of repairs at Syracuse. For cost of complete overhaul or repairs write CHARLES K. LIDDLE, Branch Manager, 324 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED. College Inspected. Variety—Honor, White, improved selection of Dawson's Golden Chaff. No cockle. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SEED WHEAT; heavy yielding, no cockle or weeds, Honor variety, College inspected, certified, price reasonable. T. D. WHITNEY, Stanley, N. Y.

TIMOTHY SEED \$2.50 per bushel—bags 35c extra or send your own—money with orders—seed is 99.70% pure. We sell to farmers only. GEORGE J. NICHT Seeds, Auburn, N. Y.

Flowers—Plants

HOLLYHOCK, PHLOX, COLUMBINE, Delphinium, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants which live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Asparagus plants; for fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Asparagus plants; Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Trees

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

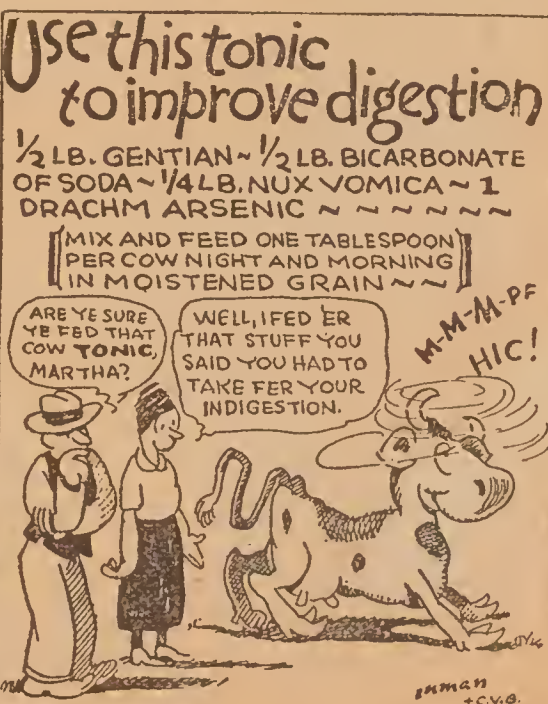
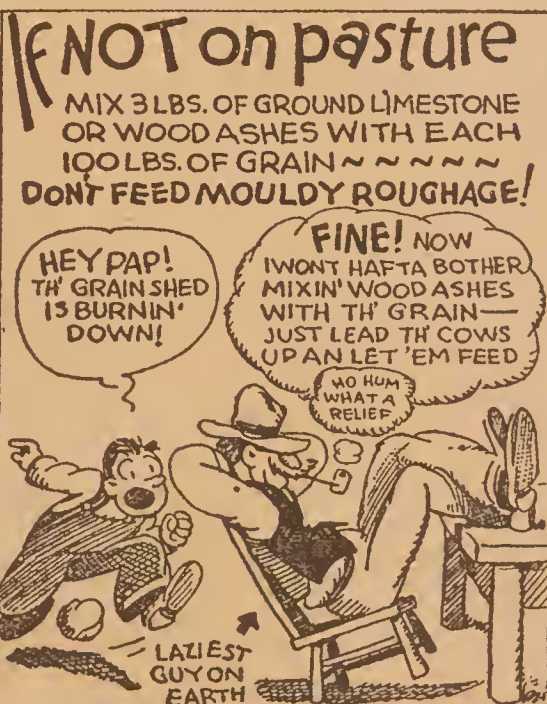
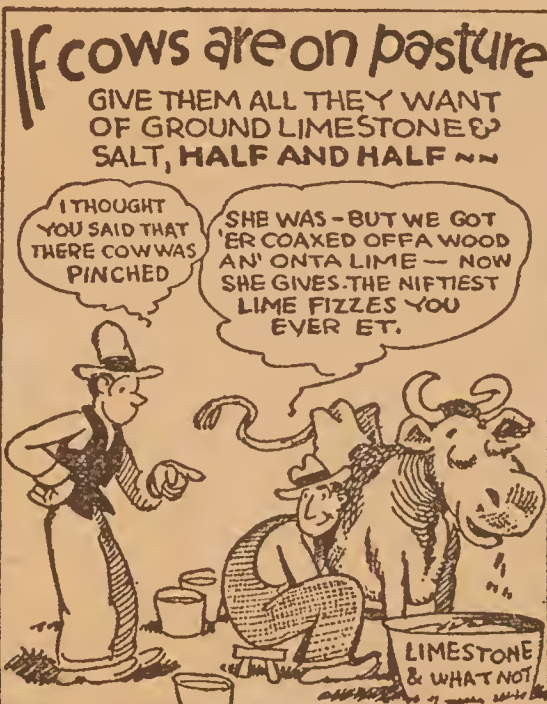
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor, Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Make a Mineral Mixture for Cows

By Ray Inman



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is not an expensive city when its visitors sensibly select the Martinique as their hotel. The rates start at

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and all service as well as restaurant prices are consistent with Martinique economy. For genuine

Comfort and Convenience

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Quality Baby Chicks \$10 per 100 up. Place your order now for Fall and winter hatched chicks. Husky, Pure Bred Stock. We hatch all year around. Twelve varieties. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list.

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BABY CHICKS GROWING CHICKS—PULLETS ALL AGES—All the time ROCKS—REDS—WYANDOTTES—LEGHORNS—ORPINGTONS.

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Special prices on Baby Chicks in large quantities to broiler raisers.

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CANFIELD HATCHERY,

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CLASSIFIED ADS

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHEL BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden, Conn.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Grey Beige, Nude, Peach, 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. GEORGE B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

The Girl I Left Behind Me

(Continued from page 16)

"Oh, the girl, the girl, the pretty little girl,

The girl I left Behind Me!"

"The man beside me crashed out the name of his Redeemer—perhaps 'twas an oath, but it seemed like an agonized prayer—and immediately he clambered over the embankment and ran out into the shot swept clearing. I called to him to come back, but he paid no attention and kept straight on until he reached the rear of the old store building apparently unscathed. The firing had begun again, but through and above the battle of the muskets and carbines I heard the lion voice voice of George Romans calling to his comrades to gather around him as he flaunted the mockery of life in the face of death.

"Stop right here, back o' the old store, boys!" he shouted, 'Rally here by the store and give 'em h.!!—We can stop 'em, Darn 'em we can stop 'em!'

"About that time, I thought it best to travel along, and by keeping behind the embankment, I managed to reach the north side of the clearing unhurt. By this time, most of our fellows who survived and were in running condition had crossed the open or retreated along the sides, and we formed a new line and held the rebs another half hour. We could keep them from advancing across the clearing as long as our ammunition held out, but they came up the sides and gradually overlapping our flanks again forced us back.

"In the meantime, there was something going on down by the old store. Romans had succeeded in rallying about twenty men back of and in the old building, and for twenty minutes of inferno they fought alone Richard Ewell's Division of the Army of Northern Virginia. Then the fire from the store began to fail, and before we were forced back the clearing's edge there were no longer any shots coming from that quarter. I presume that at a rough estimate five thousand Confederate riflemen took a crack at that store, and our doughboys who occupied that ground the next day said they found George and his company all present and accounted for. George had made his last stand and received his final promotion.

"A little distance back from the clearing we came upon number fours with the horses, and the bugles signalled to mount. The Confederates seemed by this time to be firing on us from all sides, and I think the Colonel had decided that we must cut our way out. However, there was a diversion along about then. We heard a new kind of racket in the rear, and, looking back along the pike, we saw a column of blue, four men wide, trudging cheerfully up. I tell you we were mighty pleased to say good morning to them, and the way we got out of the broad highroad, and let them through was a caution to bystanders. As they passed us, they opened out in battle line right and left, got a confederate volley that dropped every fifth man, returned the volley, fixed bayonets and charged. They were Warren's bullies, ten thousand strong, and the rebs found out that they had more unpleasant business on hand than dogging a poor cavalry regiment around."

The old man ceased speaking, and looked away down into the fields of the hollow where the early dandelions were beginning to fleck the pasture grasses with gold. After a long silence I inquired, "What became of Mary. Did she marry the doctor?"

"Hey, what's that?" said the Colonel. "Mary?—No, that was the strange part of it. After Romans went away the second time, Mary was a different girl. For a time she took to brooding around, never smiled, and then she sent the young doctor packing and seemed to cheer up a little; began to work almost night and day to do things for the soldiers. She organized the women in clubs and not a week passed that a big box filled with comforts and luxuries did not go out of her neighborhood for the boys at the front. Mary cut out all of the parties and social affairs.

The fact was, there were few parties any way for by this time there was little desire for fun or gayety left in the North. The grim shadow of Civil War had touched every country neighborhood and about every family. Mary took to visiting the sick and wounded soldiers who were home and she was a tower of strength to the mothers and sisters whose boys and brothers would never come back.

"Then came the news of the fight at Parker's Store. Mary was down at the post office when someone read out loud the letter I wrote home telling about the fight and how Romans had charged across the clearing and fought behind the store. The girl stood listening to the end, then without a word she turned and went swiftly home and for two straight years she never came outdoors again. In all that time few persons outside of her own folks ever saw her. She would help with the housework, but always with an eye on the door and on the first sign of the approach of visitors she would disappear and hide until they were gone. Her mother pled with her and her father would get mad and storm around, but all to no purpose. Queer, the neighbors called her, and after a time she and her eccentricities were taken for granted and they ceased to talk about them.

"Time rolled on and the war came to an end, as all things good and bad do, give them time enough. Some of the boys came back to the old farm hills and valleys and things settled down again to the ways of peace—but with a difference for the scars of war were furrowed deep in the bodies and hearts of millions, both North and South.

"One day late in the summer of '65, a passenger got off the stage at the Windsor post office and stood rather aimlessly looking around while the mail was being sorted. He was tall and so poor that his clothes hung on him in folds. A heavy beard covered his face and he walked with a limp. The folks in the post office looked at him, struck by his amaciated, gaunt form, and he looked back, his eyes lighting up, a little eagerly perhaps, but no one knew him and he made no sign of recognition or greeting and when the mail was sorted he passed out again into the street.

"Still walking slowly and apparently without aim, he continue to the north end of the village where the road forked. The main road leading up through the valley passed the big Brown farm, and the other turned to the right and went over the hills to East Windsor. The stranger stood at the forks undecided for a moment and then with a brisker tread he took the main road to the Brown farm, and when he reached it he opened the gate and knocked at the front door. The old lady came to the door and was about to close it again, thinking the man was a tramp, when he asked if Mary Brown lived there. Something seemed familiar about the man and Mrs. Brown opened the door and invited him in.

"Yes," she said, 'Mary does live here, but she can't'

"She was interrupted by the stair door flying open and by Mary standing there excited and wild-eyed. Only a moment she paused and then with the single word 'George!' she was across the room in three steps and had her arms around the ragged stranger."

The old man paused.

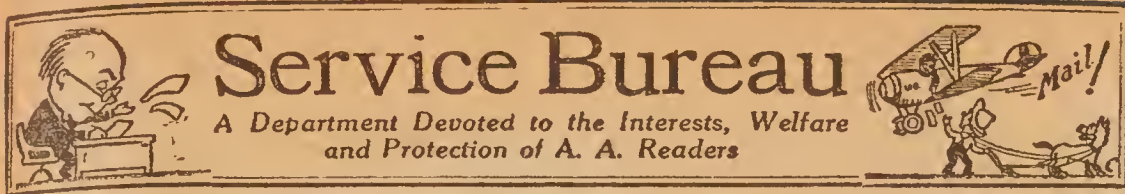
"So it was Romans!" I said.

"Yes, it was Romans, wounded and not killed at Parker's Store but they pretty near finished him in Andersonville prison."

"Well, what became of Mary? Did she finally marry Romans?"

"Yes, she did," said the Colonel, "and they made a pretty good team, too. George was a good worker after he had gotten his health back and Mary was the manager of the outfit. So they made out pretty well. ***Well, come along, son. We'll have to make a forced march if we get home in time for dinner."

(The End)



Rappaport & Son, New York Egg Dealers Subject of Complaints

COMPLAINTS are coming from shippers of eggs, particularly in the Middle West, against the concern of J. Rappaport & Son.

Jacob Rappaport for several years did business at 25 Harrison street. At that time, *The Produce Packer* received complaints against him and items appeared in this paper to that effect.

Rappaport, however, has left Harrison street and is now located at 1125 Blake avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. When *The Produce Packer* man called at the Brooklyn address, which was a small retail butter and egg store, he met a woman, who said she was Mrs. Rappaport. He told her that he had another complaint, this time from an Indiana egg shipper, who said that he had not received his returns for eggs shipped in July. Mrs. Rappaport said her husband solicited eggs from shippers under the name of J. Rappaport & Son and that he also sometimes used the National Dairy Stores' name. She said she would tell her husband and promised that the eggs would be paid for. But they have not been paid as yet. Rappaport on July 19 had promised to pay the shipper 35¢/37¢ for white eggs.

The concern has been the subject of

complaints from shippers for at least two years.—*The Produce Packer*.

You Can Charge Storage

Last spring we had electricity installed in our house. A few days after the job was finished a representative of an electric washing machine company left a washer. We told him at the time that we doubted if we would even connect it. In fact, we never did. We have written him and told him personally to remove the machine. When my husband spoke to him he began to swear at us and said he would remove it when he got ready. My husband told him that unless it was removed in a week we would charge him storage. Could we collect this? The machine is in my kitchen taking up room.

We had just bought an electric motor for our own machine when he called. I told him if our machine ran satisfactorily with our new motor I would not even consider trying his but he was bound to leave it.

He claims he has been here twice and we were not at home. Our place is never alone as either we or our help are always here and he has never talked to the hired help. What can we do? Can we set this machine out of doors in the weather?

YOU have every justification for charging storage for this machine. The methods used by the agent are high handed and strong armed. The best procedure is to give him a little of his own medicine. The fact that he used abusive language should be sufficient to warrant

having him arrested if you wish to go to that extent.

Although you would be perfectly justified in setting the machine out in the rain and weather. However, it would not be absolutely advisable. You could set the machine in the cellar or out in the wagon house where it is out of the weather. Then if it becomes cluttered up with dust it is no fault of yours. At least you have taken enough precaution to protect it from the elements. You have shown more courtesy and self control than many persons, under the circumstances.

"Every Day, in Every Way"—

"Enclosed you will find a letter sent to me by a Mr. Simmons and his partner, who are conducting the American Institute of Psychology at Jacksonville, Florida. They are trying to induce me to take a course in psychology, saying that by so doing they will be able to help one on to the attainment of one's desires and the achievement of success. They are asking \$30 for the course which would not be so much if they could do only half of what they claim to be able to do. I have heard a great deal about psychology already but have never taken much interest in it until I received letters from these people. I have thought of taking up their course but before doing so I thought I would consult you and ask your advice in the matter."

AS to the reliability of the men back of the American Institute of Psychology, we have learned through the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce that Judge Simmons has been one of the most respected and learned circuit judges in that section for more than fourteen years. As to the course in psychology, there is undoubtedly a different story to tell. We have referred the question to the National Better Business Bureau and what they say bears out our own opinions.

Undoubtedly, psychology plays a great part in the shaping of our lives and in our achievements. The National Better Business Bureau states that they have some of the literature of this Institute in their files and they believe some of the statements made are exaggerated. For instance, inferences that psychology may cure organic diseases. Were we to investigate this proposition we believe we would receive both refutation and confirmation of such a statement because mental healing has many advocates. We believe it is misleading to infer that the medical profession or "practically all of the progressive members of the profession" endorse faith healing or Christian Science healing, or whatever form of mind over body healing you may choose. The National Better Business Bureau writes, "We have no information concerning their special money back agreement but from our experience with such promises, we have found that no refund is given unless a student completes the course and then only because the student can present a reason for refund, which the school considers adequate."

When we get questions like this, we often think of the aged Frenchman who came to this country a few years ago. Coue was his name. He started the fad of saying, "Day by day I am growing better and better". Maybe our subscriber can follow the same tactics and save his \$30.00.

Progress Plant Company Fails to Answer Mail

WE have several complaints concerning the Progress Plant Company of Ashburn, Ga., for failure to fill orders and for sending out undesirable merchandise. The Service Bureau has endeavored to establish connection with this company but received no acknowledgement to its letters. At the same time none of our letters have been returned by the post office authorities. We take it for granted therefore that the company has received our communications. In view of the fact that the company has shown no willingness to negotiate on complaints concerning which there is absolutely no question, the Service Bureau has recommended henceforth they be refused advertising in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

Insurance Indemnities Paid in August

Paid up to December 31, 1925 \$21,359.30
During 1926 30,994.06
January 1 to August 31, 1927 .. 24,180.02

Total Paid to date \$76,533.38

Mrs. William D. Brodie, Hammond, N. Y. \$ 30.00
Auto accident—contusions.

L. L. Harvey, Marathon, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from load of hay—strained shoulder.

Mrs. C. Searles, Alpine, N. Y. 40.00
Crossbar on buggy broke—jerked shoulder out of joint.

George Hall, Sugar Grove, Pa. 47.14
Thrown from wagon—right side paralyzed.

L. F. McAfee, Cuba, N. Y. 47.14
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.

William Stanton, Plessis, N. Y. 75.71
Auto collision—cut arm—infection.

J. D. Regan, Potsdam, N. Y. 40.00
Thrown from truck—contusions.

Elsie Schwenk, Bridgehampton, N. Y. 10.00
Thrown from auto—sprains.

Howard Ormsby, Peasleeville, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from auto—lacerations.

Ely Lipsky, Perrinville, N. J. 42.86
Auto collision—cuts, fractures.

C. F. Tuttle, Ulster, Pa. 8.76
Thrown from auto—sprains.

C. P. Linaberry, Camptown, Pa. 30.00
Auto collision—bruises.

I. H. Greene, New Berlin, N. Y. 20.00
Auto over-turned—lacerated arm.

Richard Tweedie, Walton, N. Y. 50.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs, injured side.

Linford Kinney Estate, Branchville, N. J. 1000.00
Truck struck by train—killed instantly.

F. P. O'Connell, Lowville, N. Y. 85.71
Thrown from wagon—fractures.

Herman Leshner, Burlington Flats, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—fractured back.

F. B. Weinberger, Westerlo, N.Y. 40.00
Auto accident—contused shoulder, arm.

Will Loveland, Wayland, N. Y. 50.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.

Wendel Skarvarnetz, Waterloo, N. Y. 14.28
Thrown from wagon—bruised.

Charles Sexton, Cannonsville, N. Y. 20.00
Auto over bank—fractured rib.

D. M. Standish, Adams, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—contusions, sprains.

E. J. Cavanaugh, New Albany, Pa. 10.00
Auto accident—Contused face.

G. C. Campbell, West Sunbury, Pa. 20.00
Thrown from hay wagon—contusions.

G. E. Stuckey, Marcellus, N. Y. 50.00
Thrown from wagon—dislocated shoulder.

W. B. Sherwood, Bath, N. Y. 40.00
Car into ditch—contusions, fractured ribs.

T. W. Burrell, Hall, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from load of hay—injuries, concussion.

Norwood Samuels, Andes, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—fractured two ribs.

Clifford Swingle, Canton, Pa., R 2 20.00
Auto accident—Body bruised.

William Crowner, Copenhagen, N. Y. 60.00
Auto over-turned—lacerations, contusions.

C. H. Beebe, Forestville, N. Y. 30.00
Thrown from hay-rack—injured back and side.

Aivra Pennell, Powell, Pa., R. 1 10.00
Thrown from load of hay—strained ankle.

M. L. Griffin, Hebron, Conn. 15.00
Struck by truck—cut arm.

E. M. Sherman, Little Falls, N.Y. 30.00
Thrown from load of hay—sprained wrists.

H. E. Barnes, Nichols, N. Y. 130.00
Thrown from sleigh—bruises, fractures.

Stanley Durfee, Randolph, N. Y. 50.00
Auto ran into train—arm paralyzed; bruises.

Stephen Rogacki, Sardinia, N.Y. 20.00
Thrown from load of hay—sprained wrist.

Olin Friedah, Owego, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—contusions.

Harvey Burdick, Clinton, N. Y. 70.00
Thrown from load of wood—contused and strained hip.

J. A. Delmolino, Farnams, Mass. 35.71
Thrown from wagon—injured knee.

Mrs. Theo Rytiewski, Holley, N. Y. 130.00
Auto struck by train—lacerations, fractured ribs.

Francis J. Bishop, Rummerfield, Pa. 80.00
Thrown from car—dislocated shoulder, lacerated car.

Cora V. Schallenburg, Westernville, N. Y. 40.00
Thrown from buggy—ribs broken.

C. F. Henderson, Conewango Valley, N. Y. 20.00
Truck struck by train—injured shoulder and head.

Alice LaBlair, W. Chazy, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—fractured nose, cuts.

Emma E. Dickenson, Coopers-town, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from load of hay—fractured collar bone.

Mary A. Phillips, Marathon, N. Y. 4.28
Thrown from load of hay—sprained ankle.

Oliver Perry, Cold Brook, N. Y. 40.00
Auto skidded over bank—lacerated hands.

C. D. Howland, Barbourville, N. Y. 10.00
Tree struck wagon—lacerations.

Judd Hackett, Smithport, Pa. 32.86
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.

Louis Fournier, Orchard Park, E. Hamburg, N. Y. 30.00
Thrown from load of hay—fractured rib.

Justine Schwartz, Westtown, N. Y. 40.00
Thrown from load of hay—injured shoulder, arm.

C. M. Edwards, Avoca, N. Y. 40.00
Thrown from load of hay—injured shoulder.

L. Brown, Halsey Valley, N. Y. 30.00
Thrown from car—lacerated knee.

Francis Kimball, Holland, N. Y. 25.71
Thrown from truck—injured, bruised.

C. de Backus, Warren Center, Pa. 14.28
Thrown from auto—cuts, bruises.

Paul Sweeney, Camden, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—little finger nearly severed.

Cornelius Williams, Little Falls, N. J. 1000.00
Auto accident—splinter penetrated brain.

Wilbur Haynes, Unadilla, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by truck—sprained ankle, tore ligaments.

R. P. Kutschback, Sherburne, N. Y. 20.00
Auto skidded—bruised wrist and chest.

George Hatlee, Waterford, N. Y. 50.00
Thrown from load of hay—multiple contusion.

Mary A. Rayner, Colrain, Mass. 80.00
Auto collision—cuts on arm.

Russell G. Kelley, Dalton, N. Y. 75.00
Thrown from wagon—injured left leg.

\$4,254.44



Let's fix up Now!

Don't let the late fall days get by before you fix up your farm buildings for the winter. At your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store — where you will find the "tag" in the window — you can get everything you need for this work. These stores have roofing, roof paper, prepared shingles that they have selected to best meet the conditions in your locality. They can help you with barn ventilating systems, and are headquarters for paints and varnishes that will give your buildings full protection against winter storms.

It pays to keep all of your equipment in good shape, and the easiest money you can make is to keep up repairs constantly so that you do not have the expense of rebuilding.

Fencing, Too

Are your fences tight and in good condition? Don't put it off until spring to put in new posts if they are needed. It is easier to put in a new stretch of fencing now than it will be next spring when the ground is muddy and spring work is piling up. Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man can give you all the information you need about fencing as well as builders' and all other kinds of hardware.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



650,000

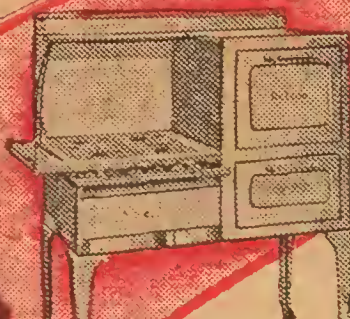
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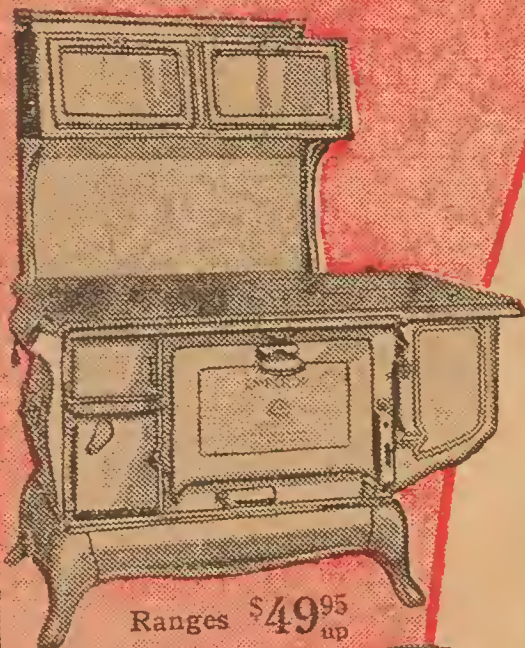
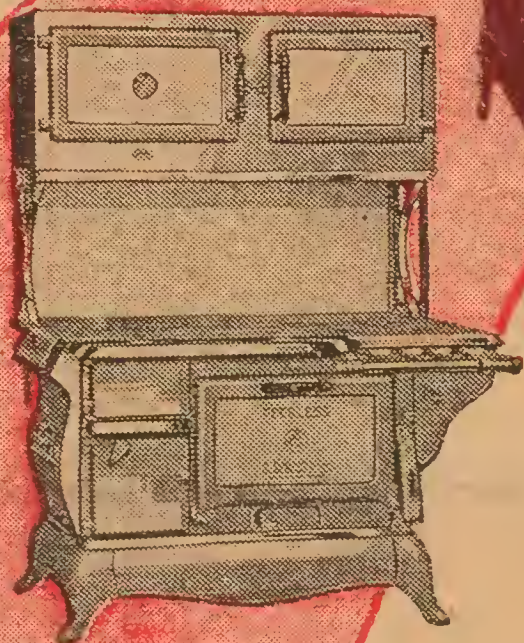
Gas Stoves
\$25⁸⁰
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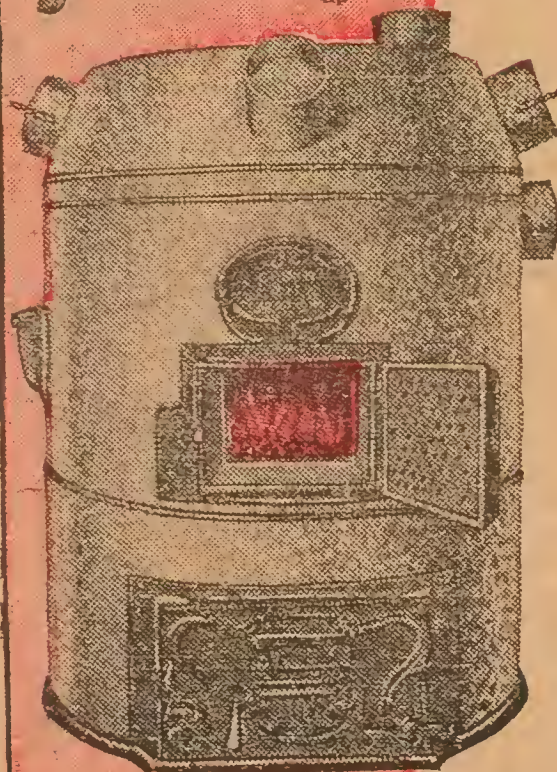
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bination
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Hot Balst, improved fire box—more heat from less fuel, a clean fire without smoke or soot. See the latest improvements in warm air furnaces—pipe and pipeless.

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I put up the furnace in a very short time. I saved from \$80 to \$100 on what it would cost me here. Am more than satisfied.

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Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing \$175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.

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How Taxes Are Gathered

Suggestions For Cheaper Ways of Collection

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Professor Kendrick is connected with the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell University, and has spent much time assembling information on and studying the farm tax situation.

By M. SLADE KENDRICK

THE RISING tide of governmental expenditures drove farm taxes in New York to a new height in 1925. In that year they stood at 231, when the period 1910 to 1914 is called 100. Thus where farmers in the years before the war paid \$1.00 for government, they were obliged in 1925 to pay \$2.31. In 1924, they paid \$2.20; in 1920, they paid \$1.98; in 1918, they paid \$1.46. This increase in farm taxes since the pre-war period has been rapid and of immense proportions.

The increase in farm taxes would have been insignificant enough had farm prices remained high. But this was not the case. Farm prices in New York rose from a pre-war base of 100 to 217 in 1920. Then they dropped in 1921 to 144; in 1922 to a new low of 134; and recovering a little to 142, in 1923 they fell again, this time to 128 in 1924. Since that time they have risen strugglingly, always remaining far below the index number of taxes.

When taxes are high, it is a sensible procedure to examine ways and means of operating government more efficiently. But when taxes are high and prices are low relative to taxes, there is a double incentive to look for more economical methods of carrying on the function of government. It is very hard for a farmer to have to sell his products at moderate or low prices and then pay high taxes with the proceeds. There is no more to sell because taxes are high; yet because taxes are high more must be sold to pay them. At such a time the government, as a silent

partner, takes more and more of the products of the farm.

Last winter the writer undertook the task of discovering one of these economical methods of administering a function of government. He made a study of the collection of general property taxes in New York and other states.

The provisions of the New York law respecting the collection of taxes are, to say the least, peculiar. State, county, and town taxes are collected by town collectors, one in each town. On taxes collected within 30 days from the date of the notice that the collector has received the tax roll, the collector is entitled to receive 1 per cent., except that he receives no fee for taxes collected on state lands. On taxes collected after the 30-day period he is entitled to 5 per cent. On taxes returned to the county treasurer as unpaid, he receives a fee of 2 per cent., except in four counties, where no fees are paid for returned taxes.

Thus the town collector receives five times as much for collecting late as he does for collecting on time, and twice as much for not collecting as he does for collecting.

School taxes, with few exceptions, are

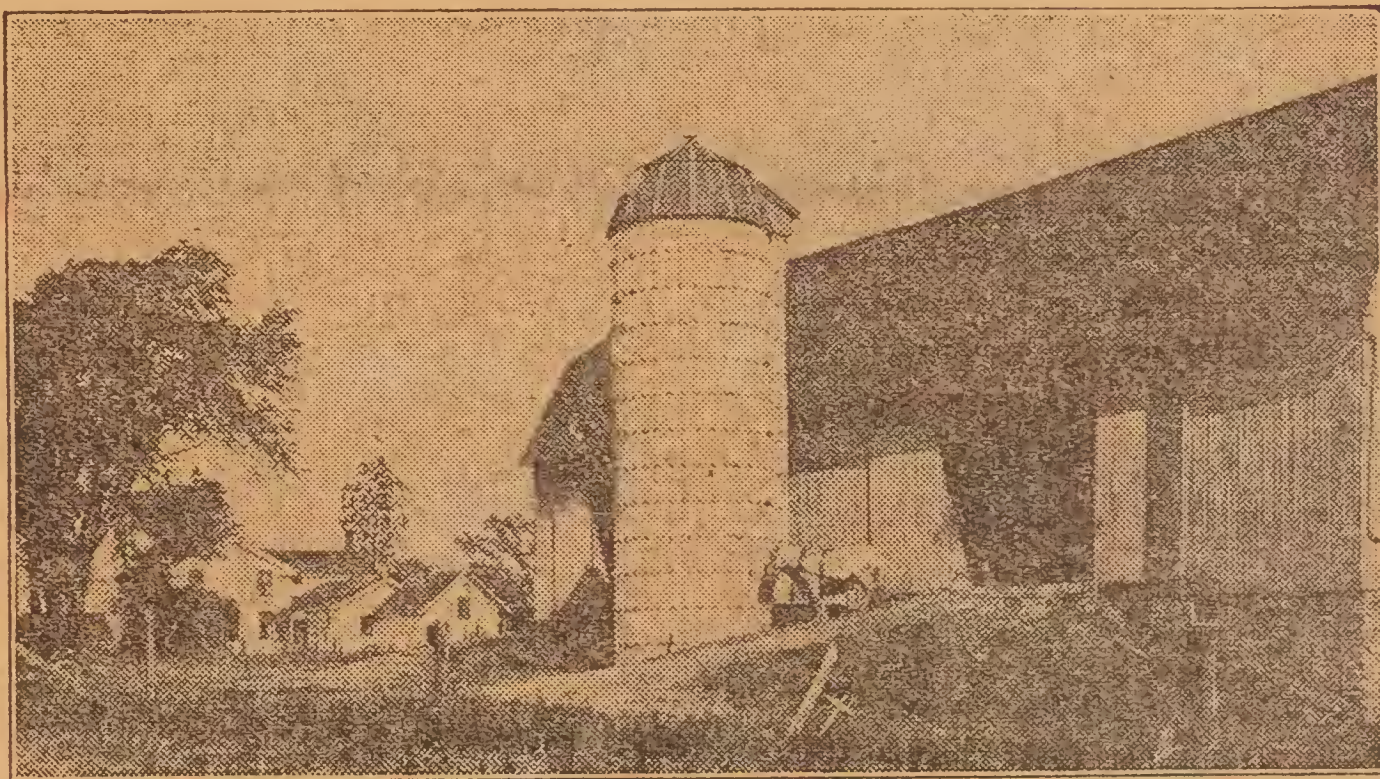
collected by special school district collectors, who receive 1 per cent. for collections made within 30 days, and 5 per cent. for late collections. They do not receive 2 per cent. for returned taxes.

The fees received by both town and school district collectors are not a part of taxes collected, but are in addition to them. With the exception of fees paid for taxes not collected, their payment is a strictly private matter between the collector and the taxpayer. The collector collects the tax, then the fee for collection. He turns over the tax money to the proper official and pockets his fees. Their sum appears in no public document. How does such a system work? To answer this question, a study was made of tax levies, collections and fees in a considerable number of towns widely scattered throughout the state. It was found that in general tax collectors in New York perform their duties, that is they collect taxes. Out of a total levy in these towns of nearly six million dollars, they collected 96.2 per cent. Many collected all or nearly all their tax rolls. A few returned a large percentage as uncollected. One failed to collect 18.1 per cent; another, 25.3 per cent, and still another, 27.8 per cent of the tax levy of his town.

In the towns studied rewards for collecting ranged from \$89.63 to \$4,209.25. The average payment was \$481.73. Most of the collectors' fees came from collections made within 30 days. These accounted for 67.5 per cent of the total. Fees for late collections were 25.4 per cent of all collectors' fees. Fees for taxes not collected were 5.8 per cent of the reward of collection.

Expressed as a percentage, the fees of these town collectors averaged 1.3

(Continued on page 20)

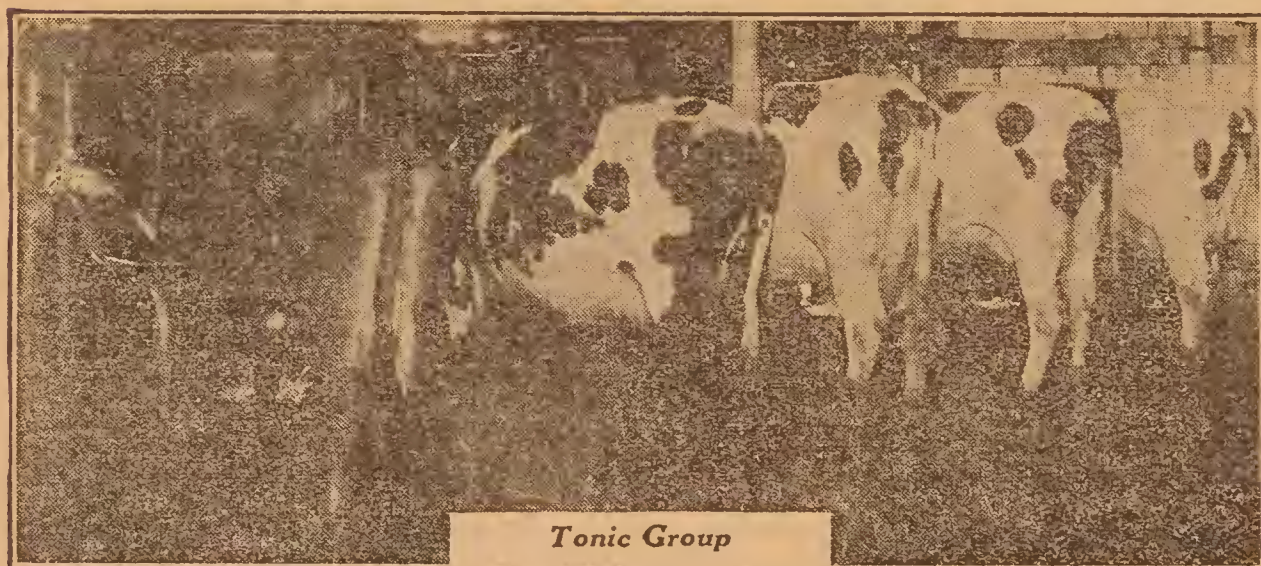


Farm Real Estate Cannot Much Longer Stand Its Ruinous Burden of Taxation.

BULLETIN

Weekly Milk Records on 10 Cows for 42 Weeks

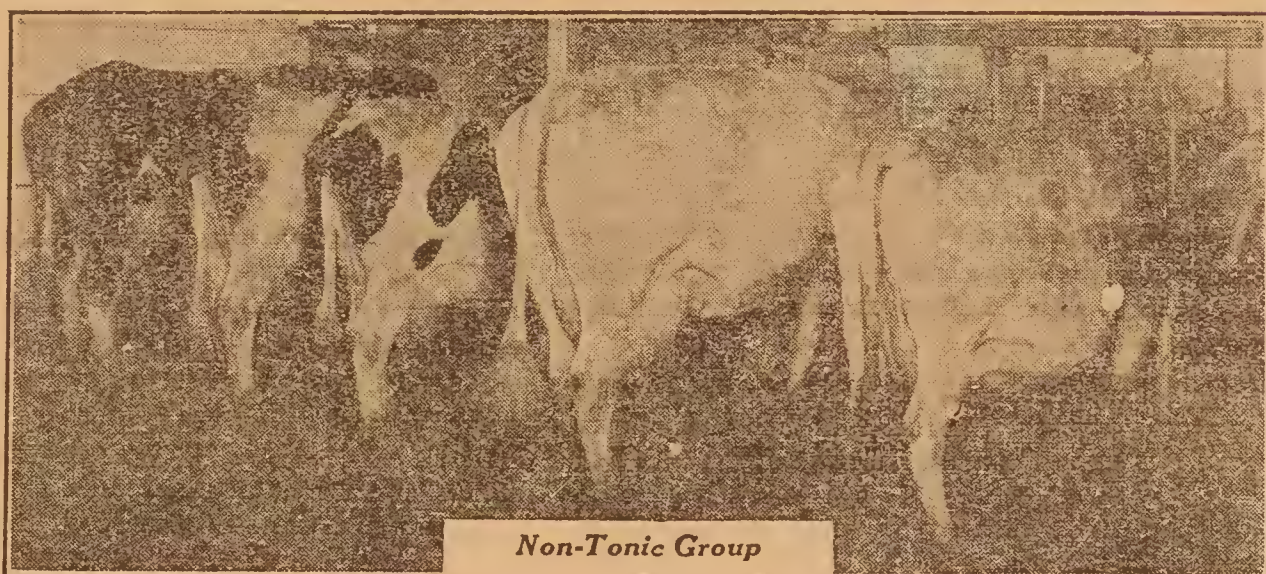
Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Tonic Group

These five ordinary-grade cows were on pasture in August when they freshened. In September they received a common dairy ration of ground oats, corn, bran and oil meal. Beginning October 1st Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to their ration and they were placed in competitive test with the five other cows shown below.

These five cows are as nearly like the cows above in grade and condition as possible. They also freshened in August while on pasture. During the month of September they received the same ordinary ration and care as the cows above. However, during that month these cows gave more milk than the others on the same feed and care. After October 1st they were continued on the same feed with the exception that they did not receive any Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.



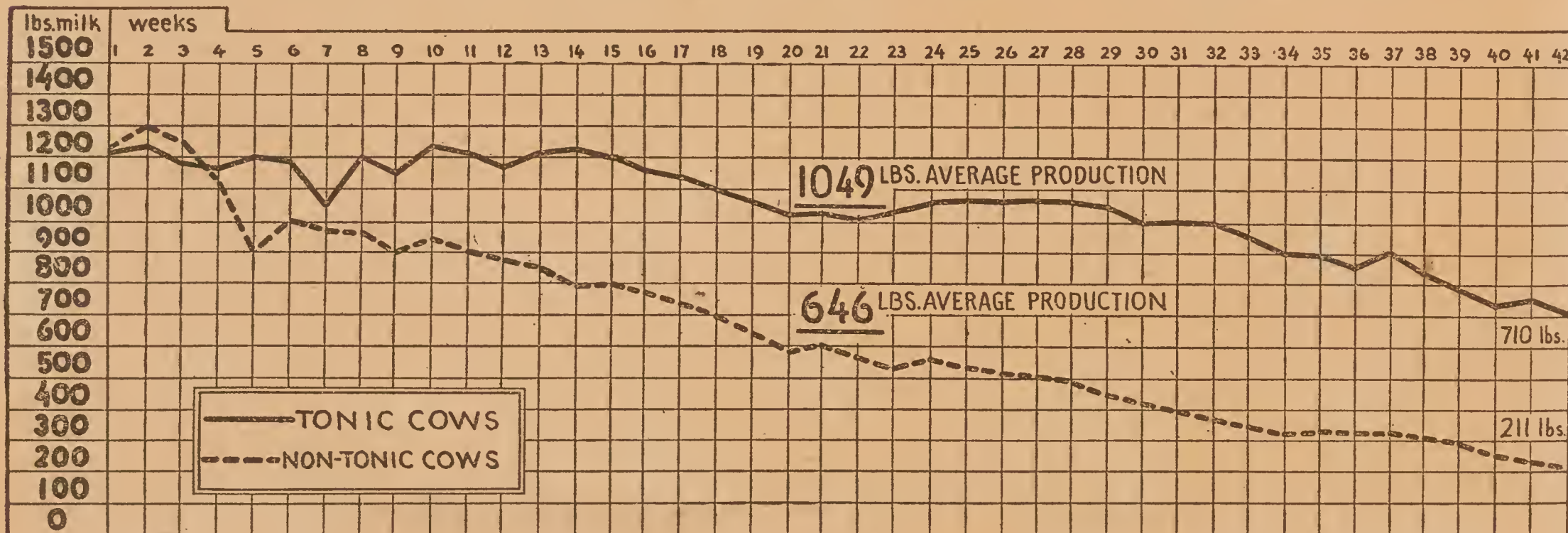
Non-Tonic Group

We give below a graph showing the milk production by weeks of the above two groups of cows. Follow carefully these two lines which tell a very interesting story. They demonstrate the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production.

Remember this is purely a comparative test between two groups

of ordinary grade dairy cows both receiving an ordinary dairy ration, and ordinary care. No effort was made for high production.

Note: The cows in both groups were on pasture until the end of the 10th week. Returned to pasture at the end of the 36th week. In the meantime ensilage and hay were substituted.



OBSERVATIONS—In the above graph note a sustained milk production by the Tonic cows. These cows started at 1209 lbs. per week and averaged 1049 lbs. for the 42 weeks. During the same period the Non-Tonic cows averaged 646 lbs. per week.

While the Non-Tonic group decreased in their production at a normal rate of approximately 9% per month the Tonic group lost approximately only 3% per month.

As a result of this sustained production the Tonic group gave 16,900 lbs. more milk than the Non-Tonic. Tonic used cost \$22.50.

The Non-Tonic group were irregular eaters, off their appetites occasionally, four of the five cows were gargety at times.

The Tonic group were regular eaters; steady every-day producers. While associated with the other cows in the barnyard and pasture not one of these five showed any symptoms of garget.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE

All combined in one product

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.

Ton lots 8½c per lb. (Except in extreme West and Canada).

Striking Truck Drivers Tie Up the Market

As Usual, Farmers and Shippers "Held the Bag"

By FRED. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

ON September 15 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon truck drivers in the New York produce market declared a strike. It tied up the fresh fruit and vegetable trade completely. Not a barrel of potatoes, not a bag of beans, not a basket of apples, nothing in the fresh fruit and vegetable line, moved. Produce rolled in Thursday night and Friday. It piled up for there was no place to send it. The American Railway Express was overwhelmed with express shipments. It did its best to divert produce to other markets to prevent a total loss to the shippers. The New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Erie railroads had a terrific job on their

and either had to store their trucks in nearby garages or take their stuff home. The tie-up was complete.

The cause of the strike was the demand by members of Local 202 of the truck drivers Union for an increase in wages. Only a week previous truck drivers in Local 232 and 287 who handle dry merchandise had received a \$5 increase. It was more or less expected therefore that those handling fresh fruits and vegetables would look for a similar increase.

There was one more fly in the ointment that made it a three-cornered affair. The truck owners association who employs the truck drivers was ready to grant the increase if the fresh fruit and vegetable trade would agree

to certain changes in market methods. One of the biggest complaints that the truck owners had was that the fruit and vegetable dealers frequently leave their trucks loaded for 30 hours. That means that the truck's earning capacity is absolutely tied up. The truck owners claim they could not grant an increase unless the fruit and vegetable dealers who employ the use of these trucks unload them promptly, thereby making it possible to put the trucks to greater use. Representatives of the fruit and produce trade soon came to terms with the truck owners and they in turn offered the truck drivers a \$5 increase (they were asking for \$7) and Friday night everybody went back to work.

The losses caused by the brief strike ran into the hundreds of thousand of dollars and shippers and farmers suffered the most of it.

For a while housewives in the Metropolitan district had to go without fresh fruits and vegetables but the period was very short. A great many retailers and dealers drove their own trucks out on Long Island and bought direct from the farmers. However, the consuming side of the proposition was insignificant. The one who was really holding the bag after it was all over was the farmer who consigned produce as well as shippers and some buyers who get F. O. B. purchases.

A few lucky ones in the trade got a little warning and they hastily wired their shippers to

(Continued on page 11)



A view in one of the produce markets showing vegetables piled up but out of reach of the consumer, and causing untold loss to the farmers that grew it.

A Two Million Dollar Investment Saved

How One New Jersey Community Made Good With Apples

By AMOS KIRBY

IT WAS some present that rolled out of Glassboros' stocking last Christmas. Neither was it a mean gift either, as presents go now days. Just a matter of some 58,000 bushels of the finest apples that Glassboro had ever grown. In round numbers, out of that stocking rolled 300 carloads of apples fit for a king to eat, that in former years had gone to the cider mill.

The gift was so unexpected that it took Glassboro several months to realize its value. Probably she did not realize its potential worth until the apple market began to climb up and up. Figure it out for yourself. At harvest time there was no market for fruit. It didn't matter whether an apple was wormy, or whether it was big and juicy and well colored, nobody wanted it and no one cared to buy for speculation. But along during May and June, even early in April, apples looked like real money, especially when clean fruit was bringing \$10.50 a barrel. Then the growers remembered a little meeting they had held about a year previous with the real Santa Claus in the person of Dr. T. J. Headlee, state entomologist. We will just step back a year or so and look over the situation as it existed about January 1, 1926.

Glassboro was having a terrible time. The codling moth, the apple scab and a few more troubles including low prices

had put the whole town, including most of the growers, on their back. It was like an unevenly matched prize fight, with the local pugilist knocked out in the third round and by a second rater,—the codling moth. The whole community had come to look upon the fruit industry as a coming winner and they had banked high on the profits that were to come to the town. The merchants had helped out handsomely, they had sold sprayers, machinery and supplies to the growers in anticipation of the profits on the fruit crops. Even

the banks held their share of growers notes, hoping for the big year that never seemed to come.

Year after year, there were too many wormy apples, the scab hit the winesaps and the fruit did not grade fancy, like the growers had hoped. Here was an industry with upwards of \$2,000,000 invested in land, buildings, orchards and equipment, yet not making any money.

The blame was finally put on the Experiment Station, for the growers had followed their recommendations, yet the fruit was still scabby and wormy. This drew the attention of Headlee, state entomologist at the Experiment Station, who immediately made a detailed study of the situation. "Doc" had tackled many hard problems in his time and had made a fair amount of success, particularly when it came to licking the Jersey mosquito on some quarter of a million acres of marsh land along the coast. At last, through the efforts of Farm Demonstrator George Lamb, a group of the best orchardists in the district, sat down with Dr. Headlee to go over the situation. After hearing their story, noting down their methods of spraying, fertilizing and caring for the crop, "Doc" finally told the group of growers

"Gentlemen, if we don't get these problems settled, the

(Continued on page 8)



It is always easy to sell fruit of the quality shown in this exhibit.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 121 October 1, 1927 No. 14

A Thought For the Week

*Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,—
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.*
—TENNYSON.

* * *

GREAT excitement was caused on the Stock Exchange the other day when a report was received, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which indicated lower prices for cotton. The report caused something of a small panic, with the result that prices of cotton dropped very rapidly and materially and it was estimated that cotton brokers, dealers and growers lost, as a result of this forecast, something like eighty million dollars. Immediately great pressure was brought on the Government to stop price forecasting, and the Secretary has so ordered.

It is unfortunate that it has been necessary to stop these price forecasts, for when properly used they have been of great benefit to farmers in marketing products. It does appear, however, that these price forecasts have often been of more benefit to consumers than they have been to farmers because they are wrongly interpreted by the city newspapers.

* * *

THE New York State College of Agriculture has just announced something new in the way of short courses for practical farmers, that should be of special interest to those who want to learn more about their business in a short time. These courses are for two-weeks periods, and there is one covering potatoes and cabbage, one for dairymen, one for apple producers, and one for farm machinery and farm mechanics. They will be held during January and early February. (These short two-weeks courses should make it possible for hundreds of farmers, and particularly young men, to get new information and inspiration for their life's business.) In addition the college also announces its regular short courses for a twelve-weeks period, covering most of the different branches of farming.

Why not take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by the College of Agriculture in the State in which you may live, to learn more of the technical facts upon which modern farming is founded?

Write to your College of Agriculture if you are interested.

* * *

THE National Lumber Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in the Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., has issued a little booklet called "THE STORY OF WOOD", which is well worth reading. It gives a historic outline of the development of the lumber industry, including the pioneer romance and the present status of the lumber business. The Association is also offering sub-

stantial prizes in a Slogan Contest which is explained in this booklet "THE STORY OF WOOD". The booklet can be had free of charge by writing the Lumber Association.

Eliminating the Middleman

VERY often we hear either a consumer or a farmer say something about getting rid of the middleman. It is perfectly natural to feel this way when we know that the prices which the consumer pays are from two to five times what the farmer gets. Yet the trouble is not usually with any particular middleman. It is the whole inadequate and inefficient system, together with the high cost of labor. The laboring man, however, who lives in the city, cannot be condemned very much because the prices he must pay for his food and other supplies make it necessary that he get a good wage in order to live. Labor has become part of a vicious circle whereby it first puts up its wages to meet the high cost of food and supplies, then the prices of food and supplies are put up to meet the high cost of labor.

It is an interesting fact, however, that the truck drivers in New York, who are a very important part of the system of getting products to the consumer, received \$53.00 a week last year as compared with \$17.00 a week in 1914, and labor in general averages two and one-half times what it did before the war.

According to studies and investigations that have been made, the middleman does not make the profits that most of us have thought he did. For example the New York State College of Agriculture, making a study of the wholesale fruit and vegetable business in New York City, found that out of every dollar's worth of produce handled, 9-5/10c was divided between the grocer and the railroads, and even here most of this 9-5/10c went to pay labor, and less than 1c represented profits. There are, however, too many middlemen, too many places where products must change hands before reaching the consumer, and about the only hope of cutting down the high cost to the consumer very much is eliminating some of the kinks and unnecessary steps between the farm and the city home.

For example Long Island is one of the greatest potato and vegetable growing regions in the world, yet there are dealers in Long Island towns and cities who buy their potatoes and vegetables from wholesalers in New York City. These products are grown within a few miles from them, shipped to the city and then re-trucked back again to the retailer.

A friend was telling us of another example of retailers in Rochester, N. Y., who bought canned vegetables from a wholesaler in Boston, Mass., which had been raised and packed in Western New York.

Some time some organizing genius is going to perform a great service to both farmers and consumers by showing us how, perhaps through cooperation and organization, to cut out some of these marketing absurdities.

How Has the Radio Helped You?

FOR several years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has cooperated with broadcasting station WEA and with State and Federal Departments of Agriculture in broadcasting market reports, and we have also cooperated with WGY in broadcasting farm news. We are doing this because we believe that the radio is one of the most wonderful and useful inventions that has ever blessed farm life. Do you think we are right?

We are very desirous of finding out just what the radio means to farm people. How has it helped you? For the best letter on this subject we will pay \$5.00, with prizes of \$3.00 and \$2.00 for the second and third best. We will also give \$1.00 for all the other good letters that we can use.

We know of a case, for example, where radio market reports saved a farmer \$500.00 on his

crop. Has this market information been of any benefit to you? If so, how? We know of other cases where the radio has been almost indispensable in preventing loneliness and in helping to keep the family about the fireside. Tell us what the radio has meant to you in education and entertainment. What kind of programs do you like best?

Write plainly and do not make your letters more than 250 words in length. The contest closes December 1st, 1927, but we will be glad to have your letters right away. Address Editorial Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Bravest Man in the World

NO man stands well in the opinion of his wife or sweetheart if she thinks he is a coward. In the short two-page serial story, which I have written with the hope of entertaining "A.A." folks, and which starts in this issue, poor Bob Greene gets into trouble with his "best girl" because she thinks he is lacking in courage. You may get some entertainment and a good laugh by reading how Betsy, the old toothless, moth-eaten circus lion helped to untangle Bob's very much tangled love affair.

By the way, did you make a guess as to who was the author of each part of the story "The Girl I Left Behind Me" which was published in the last two issues? Most of those who have expressed an opinion to me thought George Duff wrote the second part and that I wrote the first. However, they were wrong as it was the other way around, except that I wrote the conclusion.

—E. R. EASTMAN.

Taxes Greater Than Farm Income

THE annual cost of Federal, State and Local governments in the United States is ten billion dollars. No one, of course, has any appreciation of what a billion dollars means but perhaps you will get a clearer understanding if we tell you that one billion dollars exceeds the total value of a year's crop of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and all other farm products except, possibly, live stock. In other words it takes many times the income from our great industry of agriculture to pay the cost of the Government, and the end is not yet.

What are you going to do about it? One thing we can be sure of is that if we continue to ask the Government to do the things that should be done by private individuals, we must expect to continue to pay the cost and pay well. Every Grange and other farm organization, and every farm community ought to have a Tax Committee to assemble the facts and make a study of the tax situation this Winter. It is especially necessary for farmers to give attention to this problem because they are paying far more than their share of the total burden.

Eastman's Chestnuts

A GAUNT and kilted Scotsman made his appearance in a country village, and was endeavoring to charm the villagers with selections on his bagpipe. A shaggy-haired man opened the front door of a house and beckoned the minstrel.

"Gie us a wee bit lilt just oot here" he said in an accent which told that he also was from the land of haggis. "My auld mither's in a creetical condection oopstair. The doctor's wi' her the noo, and says the pipes may save her life."

Up and down in front of the house marched the braw Hielander, discoursing music that might well have been incidental to a cat and pig fight.

Presently the shaggy-haired man came out again. "Gie us the 'Dead March' noo," he said.

"Is the puir auld lady gone?" questioned the piper.

"Na, na, mon; ye've saved mither," came the reply, "but you've killed the puir doctor!"



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BUILDING PAGE



Selecting the New Roof

YEARS ago the choice of roofing material was a simple matter, as there was thatch for the very cheap, wood shingles for the moderate priced, and slate for the higher priced; and for the average home it was only a question as to the best type of wood shingle and how best to lay them. Now we have a large number of roofing materials available, and it often becomes quite a problem to select the roof which will give the longest and best service, the utmost satisfaction in appearance and lack of trouble, and the cheapest yearly cost.

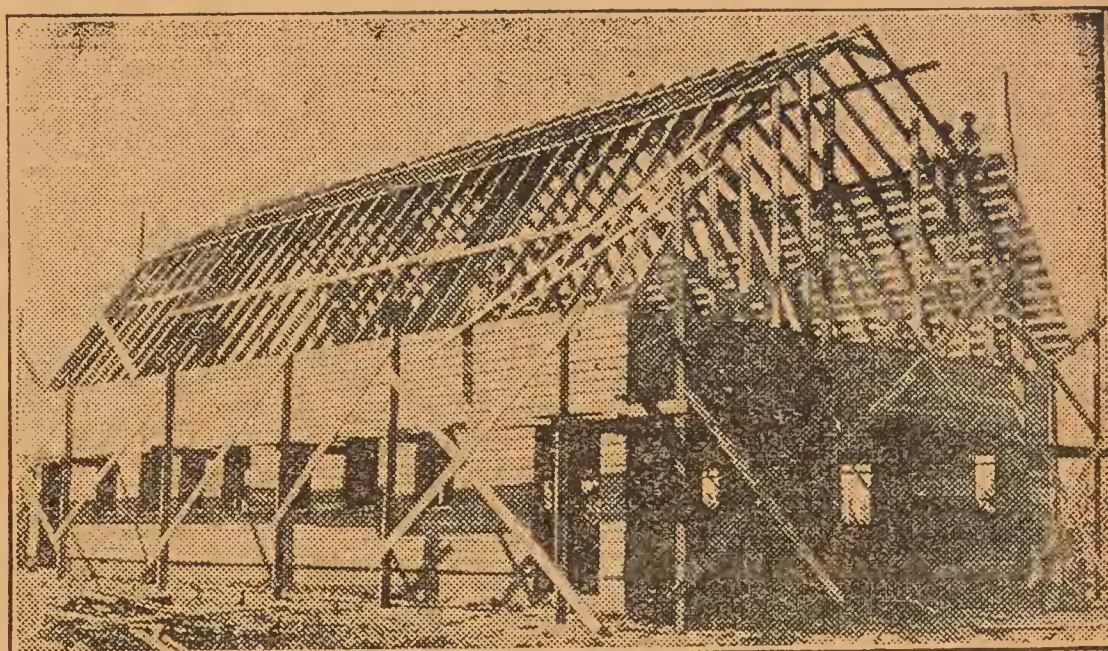
Wooden Shingles

Wooden shingles have been the standard roof covering so long and we have become so used to their appearance that we usually think first of that type of roof. They make about the cheapest roof in first cost and if of good material and well put on they make a very satisfactory roof. I think most people are likely to over-estimate the serviceable life of a wooden shingle roof, due largely to the extremely good record made by some of the old cedar roofs put on a generation or so ago, many of which gave good service for 25 to 30 years. Even the best of untreated cedar shingles today cannot be depended on for more than half this life. My present dwelling was built in 1911, and roofed with good cedar shingles, and in

that even where the fire is discovered in time to be put out, the damage to plastering and furnishings is quite serious. So serious has this danger of roof fires become that several insurance firms charge a considerably higher rate for wooden shingle roofs, and many cities will not allow them to be put on any building within certain limits. Dipping the shingles and treating with a fire resistant paint lessens this danger somewhat, but adds considerably to the cost of the roof. Since fire-resistant materials are now available, practically as cheap and just as pleasing as wooden shingles, many building experts feel that wooden shingles should not be used on farm dwellings any more than on city homes.

Asphalt Shingles

One of the newer developments in roofing materials is the asphalt saturated and slate-coated felt, commonly spoken of as surfaced asphalt roofing. This comes in roll form, and also cut into one, two and four width shingles. The roll form is much used on outbuildings, but because of its appearance is seldom considered for residence use. The asphalt shingles, however, makes an excellent looking roof, with considerable choice among several solid colors or by mixing the colors a variegated effect can be obtained. Asphalt shingles can also be obtained to give different



Modern Barn Framing

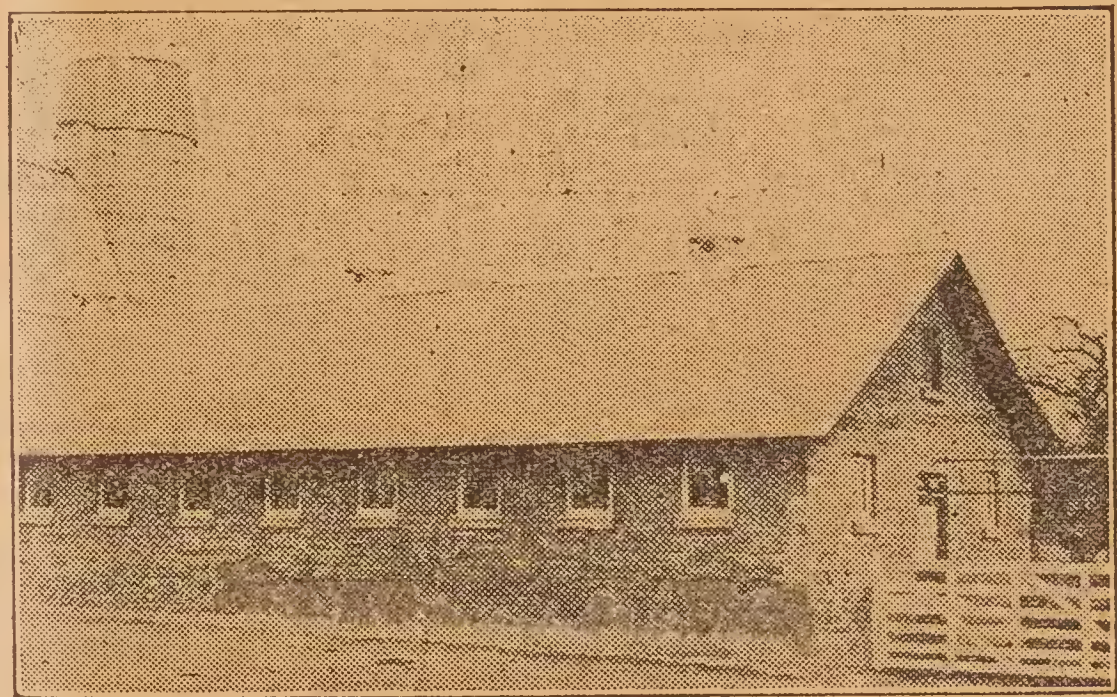
THE DAY of the old fashioned heavy timber framed barn is practically gone. It is very rare that such a barn is built in these days, because of several reasons. One is that lumber is expensive, and it takes less lumber to build barns with modern plank framing with heavy timbers. Another reason, and one very important, is that modern haying machinery and methods of storing may require that the mow be free from interfering posts and beams, which necessitates that the barn roof be supported by trusses. These trusses have to be constructed easily and quickly, and in such a way that small forces of men can raise them.

There are two principal types of barn framing that are successful. That is the plank framed bents and the braced roof type.

In the first method, 2-inch planks of varying length, depending upon the design of the truss, and upon the strength of the barn, are built into a solid stationary truss. These trusses are erected at intervals from 10 to 14 feet along the length of the barn. They are held in place by planks and purlins to which

the siding and rafters are attached directly. Escue or diagonal bracing is also generally necessary.

In the braced roof type of framing, the frame work of the barn consists of light trusses arranged to form a self-supporting gambrel roof, which provides a large, unobstructed mow, looks better than the straight gable roof, and easily rides itself of heavy snow loads. Each set of rafters is fastened together in such a way as to form an individual truss. These trusses are spaced from 20 to 24 inches apart, and are constructed entirely of 2x6 or 2x8 pieces, depending upon the width of the barn, so tied together so as to form approximately an arch. The advantage of this type of framing lies in the lightness of the truss. Two or three men can easily raise these into place with little difficulty. The fact that the trusses are spaced together quite closely will prevent the sinking of the roof, which sometimes occurs with other types of framing. The planks are also cheaper than heavy timber, and they are of a size which can be easily obtained in any local lumber yard.



Part of the dairy barn on the farm of Donald Woodward near LeRoy, New York. The roof on this building is made of cement asbestos shingles.

1919 was leaking badly and had to be patched. My judgment is that roofs put on now of the best untreated cedar shingles can be depended on for 11 to 12 years of life without serious leakage, while second grade shingles will last from 8 to 9 years. Occasionally they will run over this to some extent, but the above figures are about all that can be depended on.

If wooden shingles are used, they should be creosoted or dipped before being applied and all wide shingles should be split before being laid. If this is done the life of the roof can easily be doubled. The extra material and labor will, of course, add considerably to the cost of the roof, but the cost per year, which is the important thing, will be less. Special coated nails should be used in laying the shingles.

One serious objection to wooden shingles is the matter of fire risk, which becomes greater as the shingles become older and more weathered. A study of fire losses indicates that roof fires are one of the most frequent types, and

textured effects, such as thatch and so on.

What about the probable life of an asphalt shingle roof? The material is so new and so many improvements have been made in the material and in the coating that it is difficult to make any very definite statement. Some of the early shingles were rather light and poorly saturated and the protective coating poorly put on, so that the shingles curled and the slate scaled off, sometimes within two or three years. On the other hand, I know of several asphalt shingle roofs which have been on from 10 to 12 years and still are in excellent condition. The roof on my own home, put on in the spring of 1922, is still apparently almost as good as the day it was laid, not a shingle has showed a tendency to curl or lift, and the small amount of loose slate which has washed off does not leave any places where the coating is getting thin. Apparently it should give many years more service before it begins to leak or become objectionable in appearance, and when

that time does come, I can recoat it and still have a reasonably good looking roof several years longer. My judgment is that a high grade, heavy weight surfaced asphalt shingle roof can be depended on for at least 15 years and probably 20 years life, while the good, medium weight one should give at least 12 years service.

Another good thing in favor of the surfaced asphalt shingle is its resistance to sparks and flying embers.

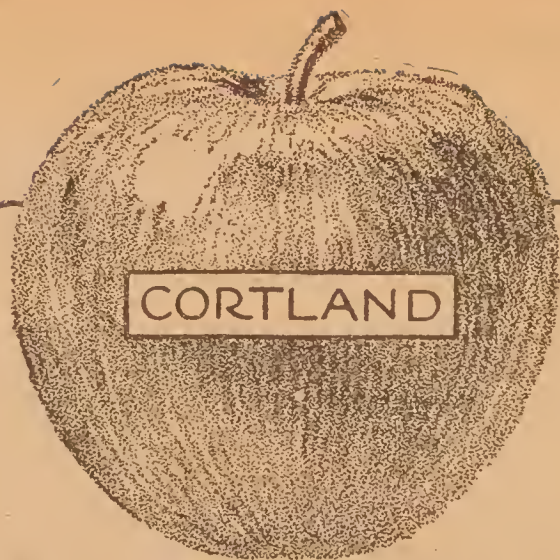
Asbestos Cement Roofs

Still another recent development in roofing is the asbestos cement shingle. This is a mixture of asbestos fibers and Portland cement thoroughly mixed, moulded into thin shingle form under heavy pressure and then allowed to harden thoroughly. These are somewhat heavier and more expensive than either wooden or asphalt shingles, but are tough and not easily broken, and apparently should last almost indefinitely. Also they are thoroughly fireproof, and in the newer types permit very pleasing color effects. They seem to have all the good points of other shingles, and no drawbacks other than their somewhat higher first cost; and I am not sure that with their much longer life they will not show a smaller yearly cost than either of the other materials. We will have more to say about roof-

ing costs in a later article.

Many other materials are also used for roofs. Slate is still used and makes a long-lived roof, but is somewhat expensive and sometimes gives trouble from breakage. Clay and cement tiles are also being more and more used on masonry and semi-permanent buildings, where stability and long life are of more importance than immediate cost. Usually, however, they cannot be used on ordinary homes without special supporting framework to hold their much greater weight.

Galvanized sheet metal is also very much used as roofing for farm building, the sheet type being quite satisfactory for barns and outbuildings, although likely to be hot in summer and cold in winter, unless some insulation is used under it. It also has the advantage of adding to the lightning protection when properly grounded and has a high degree of fire protection. Because of its appearance, few owners care to use the sheet metal on their homes. Just recently new types of galvanized or enameled metal shingles have come into use, which make a very attractive roof for a farm home, and we may expect to see these widely used, as their merits become better known and their wider use brings down the cost of production and distribution.—I. W. DICKERSON.



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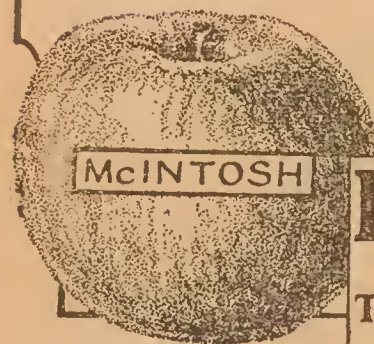
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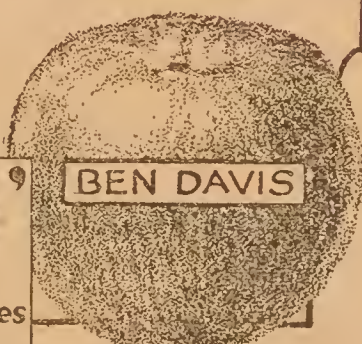
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Farm Situation Improving

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

ANOTHER week of exceptionally

By M. C. BURRITT

quire two or three such years to recoup

fine fall weather has passed. For two weeks the first half of September, we have had no rain, it has been warm with temperatures above normal and there has been little or no wind. This has made almost ideal conditions for maturing and harvesting crops. Corn and beans are



M. C. BURRITT.

ripening well and some beans have been harvested. Corn is nearly ready. The continuously bright sun has put the color in the tomatoes and on the apples. Early cabbage harvest is well along and sweet corn picking for canning factories has been in full swing. The cost of harvesting on the solid dry ground as compared with the wet sloughs of the past two falls is not much more than half.

But we are feeling the effects of no rain for two weeks with no heavy rains for two or three weeks before that and the surface of the ground at least is quite dry. Good rains are needed to sow the wheat. A few fields have been sown but most have not. Most farmers have been waiting and hoping for a good rain before finishing fitting the land and sowing. A cloud of dust now follows the tractors and teams across the fields. From preparations one would judge that a larger acreage of wheat is to be sown this fall in two or three years.

Fruit harvest is on. Bartlett pears have been harvested and are sold or in storage. The early fall varieties of apples were gathered during the past week; Wealthy, Gravenstein, Maiden Blush, Alexander and a few others. They were far from a full crop and yet there are enough of them to cause the market to sag at picking time as is often the case.

Apple Movement Light

The price ranges from one dollar to one dollar and seventy-five cents according to quality and pack. A dollar and fifty cents per bushel for good U. S. No. 1's is about the present market. Sixteen cars of apples moved in New York State on September 16th which is a relatively small amount. Only 431 cars of apples had been shipped on September 15th of this year as compared with 838 on the same date last year and with a slightly earlier season this year. This checks with the crop reports of about a half crop or less. The apple crop forecast continues to fall and now stands at just half of the 1926 crop or one hundred twenty-three million bushels for the country as a whole. The peach harvest which is light will be in full swing during the coming week.

Farm Prices Better This Fall

It is evident that the average farmer's income in Western New York this year will be rather better than for two or more years just passed. This will be due primarily to ability to harvest crops without the heavy losses from excessive rainfall which have characterized the last two harvest seasons and also prices which on the whole are rather better especially for fruit. Yields are not above normal. Farmers have been able to sell a little wheat for cash. It looks now as if the bean crop would be safely harvested. Early cabbage is bringing a fair price and this will give a little cash to pay school taxes and interest with. Canning crops especially tomatoes are apparently better than last year and although prices are lower, income may be rather better.

No one who knows conditions here will be deceived, however, by this slight current improvement in farm incomes. It will not be large. There are no unusually large crops and no abnormal prices. Moreover, even if there were it would re-

the losses of the past few seasons. The amount of overdue interest and taxes and of accumulated debts, some of which may have been refunded in new obligations would astonish the outsider who did not know the situation. Improvements have been neglected. Costs remain high and there will be but small margins left to reduce debts or make needed improvements. Western New York farmers as a whole are really in bad shape, although they are engaged in a type of agriculture based on land values both of which are essentially sound.

Governments Relief in Lower Taxes

What will be the eventual result, and what is the way out are questions which vitally concern all our citizens. I personally have no faith in political remedies. All that government can do for us here is to avoid overloading us with taxes, see that the tax burden is equitably distributed—which it is not now—and give us a fair chance with other citizens. Beyond this we must work out our own salvation. I believe that the basis of the solution of our problem is first, good farming on good land, temporarily abandoning the poorer lands and fields. Next each farmer must select one or more special crops or enterprises and push these to the limit. Lastly the closer we can get to the consumer the larger proportion of the high prices he pays we will be able to secure for ourselves.—Hilton, N. Y.

Time to Fight Peach Borer

THE season is here for the annual raid on the peach borer. Paradichlorobenzene is the material which is used so effectively against this pest which for a great many years made the life of the peach grower most miserable. At one time it was impossible to control the borer except by probing with a flexible wire in order to remove the offending individual. By means of paradichlorobenzene it is now possible to eliminate the borer with little or no effort.

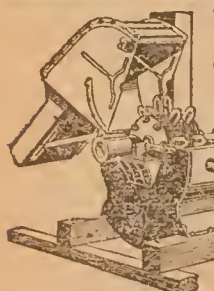
Paradichlorobenzene is a fine white crystalline chemical that looks every bit like coarse sugar. It is placed in a small circle about the base of the tree after the grass, leaves and other debris have been swept away. Fresh soil is then placed on top of the chemical and piled up in cone shape about the base of the tree. When the soil moisture comes in contact with the chemical a poisonous gas is given off that destroys the borers. The entomologists say that those who use paradichlorobenzene need have no fear that it will injure their health. It is said however, that it should not be used on very young peach trees. The College of Agriculture has a bulletin on the subject and a post card should bring full instructions to those who are interested in using the remedy.

A Question on Dried Berries

Recently the market editor received an unsigned letter from a party in Ontario County, N. Y., inquiring about the situation in the dried berry market. The writer said that dealers of berries are hanging back and not buying very strongly, the dealers claiming that the old crop of berries have not yet been used up for which it was said they paid too big a price.

At the hazard of some criticism we are going to express the opinion that the dried berry market is in a sad way. The rapid strides made by the canning industry have been partially responsible. The modern housewife does not fancy fussing with dried berries when she can twist off the top of a glass jar of appetizing fruit. Furthermore the baking trades that once used vast quantities of dried berries find the canned product very desirable.

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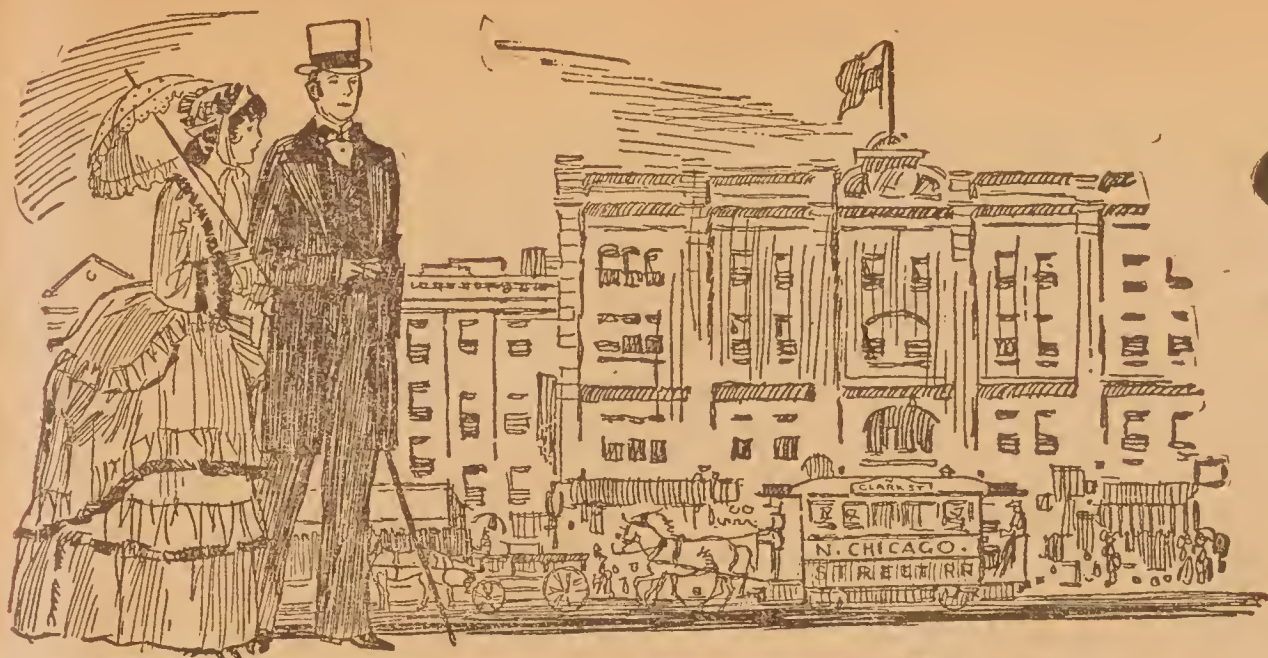


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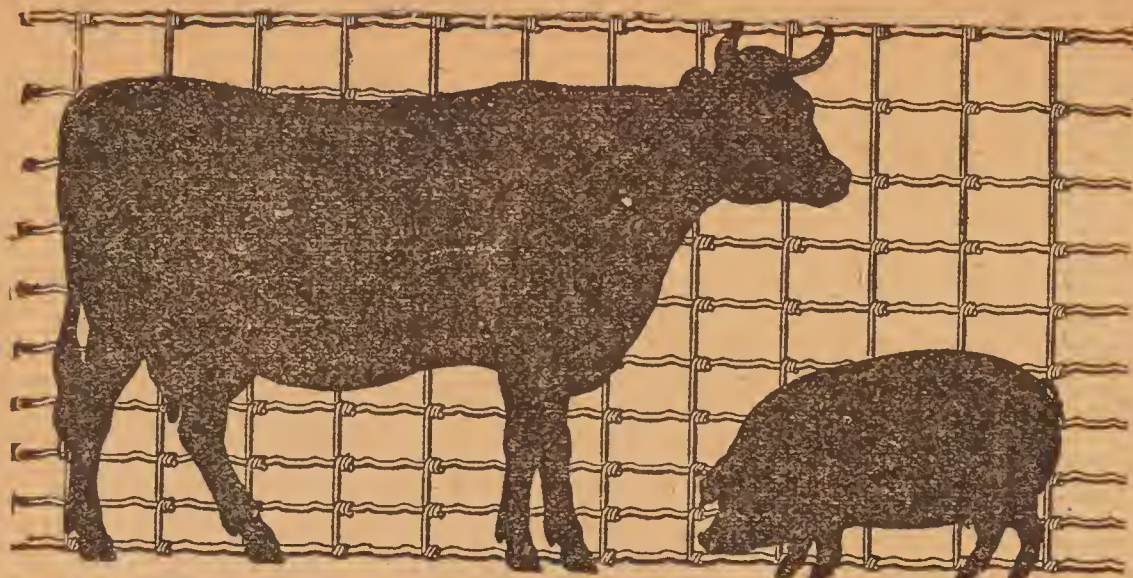
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Big Cabbage Crop In Prospect

Fruit and Canning Crops Show Shrinkage

NEW YORK's crop of Danish cabbage this year is forecast at 227,900 tons, compared with 204,300 tons harvested last year and 153,300 tons in 1925, according to crop estimates compiled by R. L. Gillett agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The Danish cabbage crop is the late fall and winter variety of the northern states and New York grows nearly two-thirds of the national crop. In commenting on the crop prospects, R. L. Gillett writes, "The realization of the yields now in prospect depends upon the late planted part of the crop reaching maturity and growing conditions as good as usual during the remainder of the season. Part of the increased crop this season is due to the favorable growing conditions and part to increased acreage. Club root has been reported as serious in some fields."

Wisconsin Crop Above 1926

Wisconsin, the most important competitor of New York has prospects for a crop of 86,700 tons compared with 78,700 tons last year and 76,600 in 1925.

Of domestic or early shipping cabbage, which is used so extensively in the manufacture of kraut and is now moving rapidly to market, there is an expected production of 135,500 tons in up-state New York. A year ago the domestic crop totalled 100,800 tons and 135,100 tons in 1925. Ontario County, New York is the most important producing center of domestic cabbage and has within its confines several kraut factories said to be the largest in the world.

The fruit crops of New York State suffered a still further decline in prospects during August, according to the state-federal crop report issued Sept. 12, from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The apple crop is forecast at 15,675,000 bushels which, with the exception of the light crops of 1919 and 1921 is the smallest crop since 1901. It compares with 40,375,000 bushels last year, part of which were not harvested. With expected close utilization, the commercial part of the crop is placed at 3,036,000 barrels, compared with 6,500,000 barrels which would have been available for sale as fresh fruit last year had there been a market for them.

The continued development of scab, aphid and red-spider even in well sprayed orchards throughout the state and a severe infestation of apple-and-thorn skeletonizer in unsprayed orchards in eastern New York, together with unfavorable weather during much of the season, are largely responsible for the discouraging conditions. Fruit which has not been damaged by disease or insect pests is developing good size.

Eastern New York Better Off

The best prospects for apples are in the Champlain and Hudson Valleys where fair crops are expected. The crop is light in the main apple belt along Lake Ontario while the parts of

the state outside the commercial sections have very few apples compared with the over abundant supply last year. The Dutchess, Wealthy and other fall varieties of apples are showing up best, along with McIntosh and Northern Spy, while the major winter variety, Baldwin is light and Greenings are very scarce.

The apple crop is very poor in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, while the three Pacific Coast states have only two-thirds as many as last year. The total United States apple crop is only half as large as last year, or 123,574,000 bushels in contrast to 245,460,000 bushels in 1926.

The very light crop of 930,000 bushels of peaches in the state compares with 2,300,000 a year ago; pears 1,828,000 bushels this year and 2,088,000 bushels last year; grapes 59,360 tons this year and 106,700 tons last.—R. L. Gillett.

The forecasts for production of two of the major canning crops, tomatoes and sweet corn, declined during August because of unfavorable growing conditions, both in New York and in other sections of the United States, according to a state-federal report issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Tomatoes for canning in New York now promise 68,500 tons compared with 49,200 tons last year. The United States crop of 1,027,200 tons is slightly above 998,100 tons in 1926.

Sweet corn, on a reduced acreage may yield 32,500 tons, or slightly half of last year's production of 60,300 tons. For the entire United States, 395,500 tons are in prospect compared with 803,000 tons last year. These crops are both subject to the possibility of serious injury by frosts should these come as early as sometimes happens.

Crop Conditions in A. A. Territory

In New York pastures and haylands are still good to extra good, although there are some sections in which they are getting short and dry. In Pennsylvania these crops are good. In New Jersey good to very good. Hay is all gathered, but the second growth is coming fine. All other forage crops in these states range from fair to good. Corn in New York is getting along good now and ranges all the way from poor to good, but it still requires approximately three weeks of good growing weather. In Pennsylvania corn is from bad to good, rather spotted, most of it must still have four weeks of good growing weather to mature. In New Jersey it is getting along fine and promises a very good crop, although it is still a little late. Garden truck in New York continues more or less spotted, ranging all the way from poor to good. It is a little late. In Pennsylvania garden truck is generally good. In New Jersey it is also generally good, although some sections have had too much rain and considerable of it was lost. Grapes and other fruits in New York are as a whole a light crop. In Pennsylvania fruit as a whole is poor, although peaches in some sections are a

(Continued on page 27)

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ONION CROP FORECAST—SEPT. 12, 1927

As Reported by the New York State Dept. of Agr. and Markets

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1926	1927	1926	Indicated 1927	1926	Forecast 1927
			Bu.	Bu.	(000 Omitted)	Bu.
California	6,250	5,800	285	342	1,781	1,984
Colorado	3,700	4,300	275	300	1,081	1,290
Idaho	950	1,900	290	475	276	902
Illinois	670	670	250	247	168	165
Indiana	9,200	9,200	362	350	3,330	3,220
Iowa, N. Dist.	1,600	1,470	300	272	480	400
Massachusetts	4,420	4,580	395	300	1,746	1,374
Michigan	3,370	3,100	381	280	1,284	868
Minnesota	1,870	2,220	282	312	527	693
New York	7,580	8,460	360	360	2,729	3,046
Ohio	5,300	7,000	258	338	1,367	2,366
Oregon	1,130	850	317	300	358	255
Pennsylvania	180	180	275	296	50	53
Utah	800	900	410	361	328	325
Wisconsin	1,180	1,120	290	316	342	354
TOTAL	48,200	51,750	327	334	15,784	17,295

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Universal adoption of reliable standards has won for the Lumber Industry high praise from Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover.

Wood built America

Without wood there could have been no America!

Stout wooden ships brought the settlers of America across the wide stretches of the stormy Atlantic. Wood sheltered them in sturdy log cabins and wood housed their descendants in colonial mansions—many of which endure today.

Throughout the Thirteen Colonies wood built the homes, the churches, the town halls, the schools. Wood built

the wharves, the warehouses, the stockades, the barns, the corn cribs, the bridges.

Later, the Forty-Niners battled their way over the long cruel trail to California in covered wagons made of wood. On ties of wood the railroads advanced unceasingly, West, East, North and South.

Uses constantly increasing

Twenty years ago there were less than 2600 commercial and industrial uses for wood. Today there are more than 4500. Radio alone uses more lumber than some states use for buildings.

From the staunch timbers in mine shafts to the buoyant strength of Lindbergh's immortal plane, wood serves mankind in countless and ever-increasing ways.

Wood endures

The oldest and most beautiful homes in America are houses built of wood. Many of them stand today, as sound in timber and beam, and *as livable*, as they were before the Revolution.

Wood endures—and the supply is enduring. For it is the only one of our natural resources that *grows*. The mine becomes a gaping hole—the forest forever renews.

Wood is beautiful

Wood possesses a pleasing natural beauty of grain and texture that mellows and deepens with age and defies imitation.

Wood can be fashioned and carved and fitted into thousands of charming designs.

And surely it is significant that the American architect prefers lumber for his own home!

Wood is friendly

Of all materials there is none so friendly with such a sense of human companionship, as wood. Wood is warm and soft to the touch. The handle of a steering wheel of your car, the seat of your chair, the bowl of your cup—all like the feel of them because they are wood.

Wood is economical

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To inspire renewed and greater appreciation of wood, and to make more widely known its almost endless variety of uses, manufacturers of American Standard Lumber in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association are preparing an extensive educational campaign. The first thing the Association wants is a "slogan." Send your coupon now!

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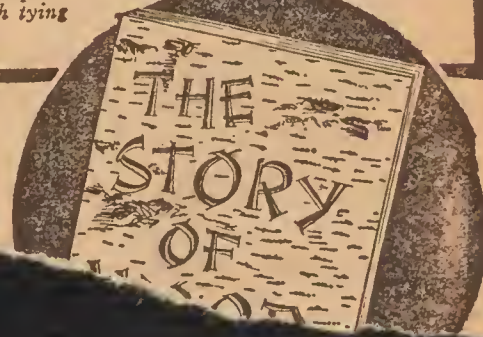
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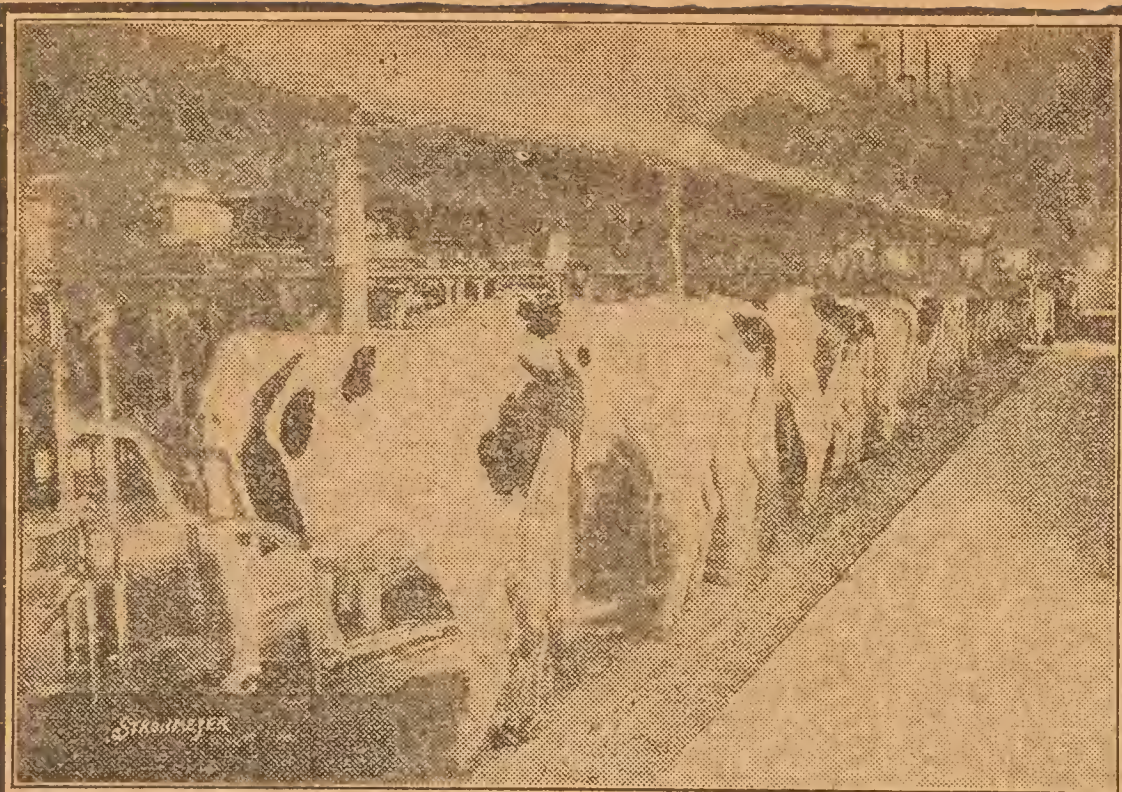
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CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

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New York City



Dry Skim Milk

Do you know that you can get *even better* results in raising your Dry Cows on fresh skim milk?

Disinfecting the Cow Barn

Cleaning Up After the T B Test Has Been Made

Following the removal of the reacting animals from the premises, the barns and premises must be subjected to a thorough cleaning and disinfection.

The rules given below will aid the owner in preparing his premises for disinfection:

Before beginning to disinfect, the stable should be thoroughly cleaned by sweeping down all cobwebs, sweeping up dust and rubbish and removing same. All accumulations of dirt should be scraped from the mangers and stanchions and all manure hauled away and the barnyard should be cleaned out and scraped. The woodwork, mangers, stanchions, floor and side walls should then be scrubbed, using a hot soda solution. The entire surface of the floors, side walls, ceilings, stanchions, etc., should be sprayed with the disinfectant, forcing the solution in all the crevices. All forks, brooms, shovels and other utensils used around the affected animals should be immersed or washed with the disinfectant solution. The watering trough and any feeding boxes and racks should be thoroughly disinfected.

The amount of disinfectant solution necessary to thoroughly disinfect a stable is one gallon of solution to each 10 square feet of floor space. This allows sufficient solution for the side walls and the ceiling, etc. For instance, a stable 50 feet long and 30 feet wide would require 75 gallons of mixed solution. (Other stables in proportion.) After disinfection is completed, the mangers should be rinsed out with clean water before returning the cattle.

Permitted Disinfectants

(a) *Cresol Compound, U. S. P.* This material to be used at a dilution of not less than 1 pint in each 4 gallons of water, or 1½ gallons in each 50-gallon barrel of water.

(b) *A permitted saponified cresol solution.* These materials to be used at a dilution of not less than 1 pint in each 4 gallons of water, or 1½ gallons in each 50-gallon barrel of water.

(c) *Liquefied Phenol* (liquified carbolic acid). This material to be used at a dilution of not less than 1 pint to each 2½ gallons of water or 2½ gallons in each 50 gallon barrel of water.

NOTE: Should none of the products listed above be available, it will be permissible to use any of the permitted "coal tar disinfectants" at a dilution of not less than 1 pint to each 4 gallons of water, or 1½ gallons of water. Note list of permitted disinfectants.

In organized counties the disinfection is done with a power sprayer owned or rented by the county and manned by a competent

layman. The work must be either supervised or inspected by the testing veterinarian and a report, signed by both the owner and the person who supervised or inspected the work, filed with the Department at Albany. Indemnity is not paid until this has been complied with.

Orchard Sprayer Useful

The most practical method of applying disinfectant is by means of a strong spray pump such as orchardists use. A brush can not reach the dangerous crevices. Live steam also may be used. The odor of the disinfectant may be objectionable if it is imparted to the milk. After saturation with disinfectant, the interior may be washed again, using water. Milk should be removed from the stable immediately after milking each cow. Corrosive sublimate is odorless and accordingly less objectionable, but on account of its corrosive properties and the persistence of the mercurial dust after the water evaporates, mercurial poisoning may ensue, and its use is no longer recommended. The cleaning and use of disinfectants in the above-described methods is efficient in disinfecting against tuberculosis, contagious abortion, and for many other of the communicable diseases affecting farm animals.

Disinfection should be practiced immediately following the discovery of a communicable disease in the vicinity of or upon the premises, and as a matter of precaution should be done once or twice yearly. The yard, fencing, and outbuildings occasionally occupied by animals should likewise be disinfected with an approved disinfectant. Disinfection of stables can not be considered complete until that portion occupied by horses and the wagon shed in the stable is also disinfected. After all surfaces in the stable and fencing have dried, it is a good plan to use whitewash, to each gallon of which 4 ounces (one-quarter pound) of chloride of lime is added.

It is very important that a liberal supply of fresh air and sunlight be provided for the stables through chutes or ventilating shafts, and a sufficient number of windows of suitable size, thus avoiding foul air and dampness. Ideal conditions are provided by about 1,000 cubic feet of air space and 4 square feet of glass for each animal weighing 800 pounds or over.

How Tuberculosis Spreads

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by bacteria and is spread from one animal to another and from one herd to another in one of the following ways:

(Continued on opposite page)



HOLSTEIN COW SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDS HER BUTTERFAT CHAMPIONSHIP IN 3-DAY CONTEST

K. M. D. K. S. Colantha, a purebred Holstein cow successfully defended her title as champion butterfat producer of the New York State Fair at Syracuse when, in competition with another Holstein, an Ayrshire, a Jersey and two Shorthorns, she produced 6.96 pounds of butterfat in a three-day contest just ended.

Colantha, who is owned by Harry Yates of Orchard Park, N. Y., won her championship in this contest last year when she was awarded the \$1,000 trophy offered by the Alasa Milking Shorthorn Farms for the highest butterfat producing contestant.

The test period was seventy-two hours and was conducted during the state fair on the fair grounds. During this time Colantha produced 214.2 pounds of milk containing 6.96 pounds of butterfat. Second place was won by another Holstein, Lauderdale Rebecca Champion, owned by H. V. Bump, Cambridge, N. Y., with a production of 6.2 pounds of butterfat from 149 pounds of milk.

Colantha is well known to New York dairymen as one of the State's 1,000 pound butterfat producers having produced under test 1,168 pounds of butterfat in 365 days. She was entered in the contest by F. M. Nichols herd manager of the Yates Farms.

First, bacteria or germs discharged from the mouth and nose are coughed up and are spread over the food or discharged into the drinking water.

Second, bacteria are discharged from the digestive system of the animal and may contaminate bedding or feed and may infect other cattle or hogs which have access to manure piles.

Third, the udder may be infected with tuberculosis, in which case the bacteria may be found in the milk at the time of milking or the bacteria may get into the milk from bedding or other dirt.

Fourth, watering troughs are a source of infection, as well as streams which run from one farm to another.

Fifth, showing cattle at fairs where untested animals are exhibited may result in contact and the spread of the disease.

Sixth, while poorly ventilated and lighted stables are not a direct cause of the disease, they contribute to its spread, due to the fact that the bacteria lives much longer under such conditions than they do in barns properly ventilated and lighted.

Seventh, the purchase of untested animals is always a source of danger in that they may have the disease and introduce it into a healthy herd.

America Sends Cattle to Near East

A SHIPMENT of 15 of the choicest bred young cattle of America to Greece was sent out by the Near East Relief on September 6. They will be placed in the orphanage farm school at Syra where there are 1800 orphan children receiving farm training, and in the agricultural schools throughout Greece. The shipment consists of Jerseys, Guernseys, Brown Swiss, Holstein and Red Polled. They were donated by Clarence W. Barron, E. T. Meridith, Marshall Field, Warren Kinney, Arthur C. Cobb,

Wife Of Old Contributor Dies

Sarah R. K. Schock, of Harrisburg, Pa., wife of Oliver D. Schock, the regular writer for many years of "Eastern Pennsylvania Notes", entered into eternal rest, September 5, 1927.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., E. A. Moore, W. H. Minor, W. W. Fry, W. A. Reynolds and others and were from the highest productive stock, some of their grandsires had sold as high as \$25,000 to \$40,000.

The entire cost of assembling and sending this fine herd of young cattle to Greece was borne by Mr. Era Kehaya, the Vice Chairman and Greek representative of the Near East Relief Agricultural Advisory Committee of which Senator Arthur Capper is Chairman. Mr. Kehaya has devoted \$100,000 to advance agriculture in Greece. Professor Morgan of Columbia University Agricultural Department has spent the summer at Mr. Kehaya's expense making a survey of Greece, and these cattle are placed under his direction. They will contribute greatly to the up-building of the (scrub) native herds.

With the cattle will be given instructions as to breeding, feeding and combating disease. This is a part of the program of education and agricultural training set in foot for the boys of the Near East Relief and to help the country. Recently a shipment of the best strains of poultry in America and the best hogs were made.

Striking Truck Drivers Tie Up the Market

(Continued from page 3)

hold up consignments until the skies cleared. However, it was so unexpected that it caught a great many flatfooted and they were the losers. It is said that the strike which came so unexpectedly was one of the worse that the trade has experienced although it only lasted for about a day and a half.

The strike and all the factors surrounding it serves as an excellent illus-

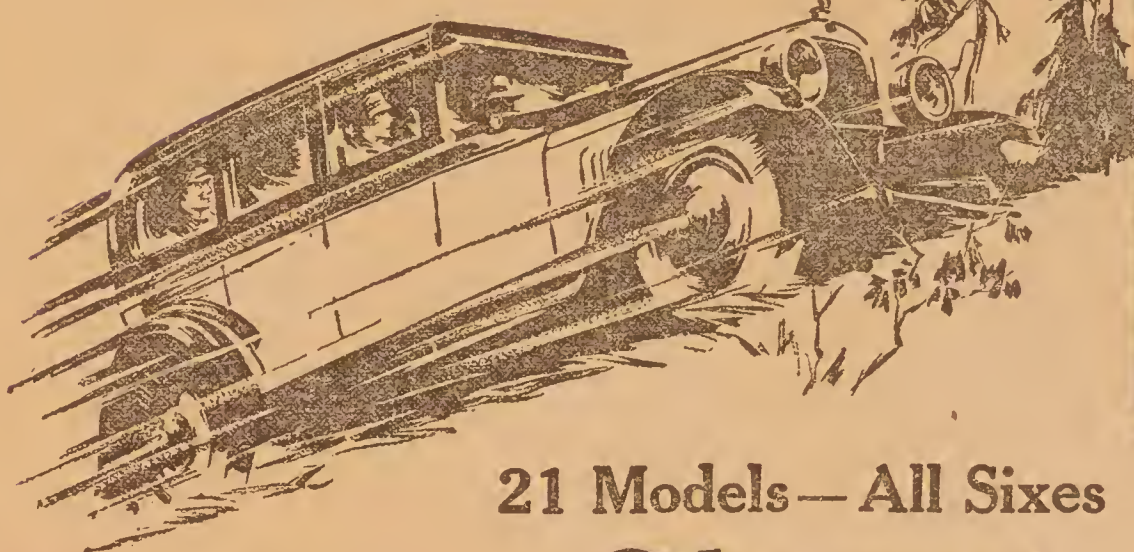
tration of one of the causes of the large spread that exists between the price the farmer receives for his produce and what the consumer ultimately pays. There are the truck drivers. Their basic wage is now \$45 a week, with extra pay for overtime, which sometimes brings their weekly wage higher. Their work is far from easy. They have not only long hours but unusual hours for they start work shortly after midnight. In addition to truck drivers there is a whole corps of other workers to take into consideration. There are the luggers, handlers, sorters and so on, who have to be paid and who have to get at least a living wage. Somebody has to stand the expense of this handling and it is simply adding on to the price the receiver or jobber charges the retailer. Once the retailer gets the produce he has his trucking and delivery charges to add as well as a certain amount of wages.

Aside from the manual labor let us consider another factor that was vital

NASH

Leads the World in Motor Car Value

Come drive



21 Models—All Sixes

The most

Powerful

cars Nash ever built

3
NEW
SERIES
NEW
LOWER
PRICES

\$865

f. o. b. factory
upwards

The great POWER of these new Nash models will be a revelation to you.

They "pull" the steepest grades or the heaviest going with absolutely amazing ease and smoothness.

For there's EXTRA power engineered into every Nash motor. They have the extra efficiency of the STRAIGHT LINE drive so that Nash power flows directly from the engine to the rear axle in a straight line.

They take hills or mud without a note of strain—without the least of laboring.

Come DRIVE one of the new Nash models. Test out the QUANTITY

of its power as well as the QUALITY.

The newly-refined 7-bearing motors give Nash the world's smoothest power-flow throughout the whole range of use.

All crankshafts are balanced integrally with clutch and flywheel to make the new Nash the smoothest, "sweetest" car you ever drove.

And they're the EASIEST riding, easiest steering cars you ever handled with their new secret process alloy-steel springs and newly improved steering mechanism.

New LOWER prices make these new models the GREATEST values on the market.

(6435)

in this strike situation. The boss truckmen, who hire the trucking drivers, rent their trucks to the fruit and produce dealers. These trucks haul fruit and vegetables from the receiving terminals to the stores or from the stores to the places of business of retailer or jobbers. Only those who have taken advantage of the farm bureau marketing trips and those who have been in New York City markets can appreciate what congestion means. At times the traffic tangles are so bad that trucks are delayed for hours. Naturally that is going to increase the cost of distribution.

Not long ago there was a meeting of representatives of farmers, railroads, commission men and receivers of fresh fruits and vegetables for the purpose of trying to find out how the cost of distribution can be reduced. One of the prominent men in the wholesale produce trade said that on the very day previous to the meeting one of his trucks had gone down to the piers on West Street to get a load of apples.

This man's store was hardly more than 4 city blocks from the pier. However, the truck that was detailed was able to make only one trip in the morning and one in the afternoon. The congestion not only in the streets but about the piers tied up the truck for all those hours. The overhead and the engines in the truck were about the only things that were moving.

The situation is not an easy one to solve. As you look over the situation walking through the market you might think it is not such a big job to unravel the tangle. However, the best brains in the distributing business have been on the problem but thus far there seems to be no way of relieving the perfect tangle. It is one of New York's biggest problems and is contributing its bit to the cost of living.

Most vegetables keep best at a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit in a well-ventilated storage room.

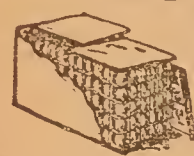
Don't Trust Your Butter To Luck

Market men and consumers are insisting on uniform color, now-a-days, and no real dairyman can afford to trust to luck any more. Keep your butter always that golden June shade, which brings top prices, by using Dandelion Butter color. All large creameries have used it for years. It meets all State and National Food Laws. It's harmless, tasteless and will not color Buttermilk. Large bottles cost only 35c at all drug and grocery stores.

Wells & Richardson Co., Inc.
Burlington, Vermont

Send for
FREE
Sample

Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES



30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Live Poultry Shippers

SHIP FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE on the following dates:
October 3d. to 7th, inclusive.

Heavy good broilers and fowls wanted.

BERMAN & BAEDCKER, INC.,
West Washington Mkt. New York City.

Eggs. Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.**
170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Man and wife permanent position. Country home near New York City. Woman to do housework-cooking. Man to drive car and generally useful outside and inside work. Poultry experience desirable. No objection to one child of high school age. State experience, salary expected and other details. **BOX 437, c/o American Agriculturist.**

FOR SALE

My 1924 Model Studebaker Special six touring car in excellent condition, new tires with two spares. 1927 Gabriel shock absorbers. This car is one of best models Studebaker ever built. Price only \$300. **BIRGE KINNE, 133 Longview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.**

FARMS FOR SALE

Strout's New Fall Bargains

Farms, Harvested Crops, Stock & Tools
New supplementary catalog, the pick of farm values in many states. Illustrated, interesting, vital information for farm seekers. It tells of farms with sleek contented cattle, towering timberlots, convenient cozy homes, of barns crammed with crops, of cellars filled with barrels of potatoes, fresh vegetables, apples, canned fruit & vegetables, a sumptuous winter's living. On pg. 9 there's a money-making dairy farm, 161 acres, bldgs. insured for \$7000, personal property valued \$3500 & price completely equipped only \$6600 including 20 cows, horses, bull, hens, sow, pig, dog, full equipment, about 70 tons hay, 300 bu. oats, 100 bu. wheat, ensilage, potatoes, apples, vegetables, 25 cds. wood, furniture, etc.; splendid home, 80 ft. basement barn, convenient everything; month's milk check \$313; lifetime chance, only \$2500 cash needed. Hundreds others, all prices & all bargains. Write today for free catalog. **STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.**

Have a Mock Trial in Your Grange

Send to us for an outline of the trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil or for an outline of the trial of the tramp stump.

Either outline will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461-4th Ave., New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October* prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

*Sheffields October price was not available at time of going to press so we are quoting their September price.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$3.37	\$3.22
2 Fluid Cream ..		2.05
2 A Fluid Cream ..	2.36	
2 B Cond. milk		
Soft Cheese	2.61	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese ..	2.35	2.00
4 Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for October, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The August surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.57 per cwt. for Class 1.

FANCY BUTTER SCARCE AND HIGHER

CREAMERY	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra ..	47 1/2-48	46 -46 1/2	46 -46 1/2
Extra (92 sc) ..	47 -	45 1/2-45 1/2	45 1/4-45 1/2
84-91 score ..	39 -46	38 1/2-44 1/2	38 -45
Lower G'ds ..	37 1/2-38 1/2	37 -38	36 1/2-37 1/2

The butter market has been experiencing a real shortage of fancy fresh creamery stock and as a consequence prices of 92 score have advanced 1 1/2c over those of last week. Lower grades have not shown quite as marked an increase although they have gained a full cent. The shortage was more or less looked for because a week ago advices from the west indicated that the make was rapidly shrinking. It is now said to be fully 10% under what it was a year ago. The severe hot wave that the west experienced last week had a very marked effect on production. At the same time trading has been very active here in the Metropolitan district.

Consumption has been unusually good for some time although the recent price advances have been passed on to the retail trade. Current needs have been so acute that the supplies of fresh creamery butter have been insufficient and as a result a large element in the trade has been compelled to resort to storage stocks. Were it not for the cold storage holdings at the present time we would be in a serious situation.

CHEESE MARKET HOLDS FIRM

STATE	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy ..	26-27	26 -27	24 -25
Fresh Av'ge ..			22 1/2-23
Held Fancy ..	26-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	
Held Av'ge ..			

The cheese market is holding firm and the outside quotations are becoming a little more common which might indicate that in the next week or two we will see another advance in prices providing present conditions prevail. During the middle of September there was a marked shrinkage in the make in New York State due primarily to the increased demand for market milk.

FANCY EGGS REACH LAST YEAR'S PRICE LEVEL

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21, 1926
Selected Extras ..	58-60	54-56	57-60
Av'ge Extras ..	53-56	49-52	55-56
Extra Firsts ..	46-51	43-47	48-54
Firsts ..	39-44	37-41	41-45
Gathered ..	36-48	33-45	36-51
Pullets ..	37-40	37-40	36-44
Pewees ..	27-30	27-30	34-35
BROWNS			
Hennery ..	45-53	44-48	52-57
Gathered ..	35-44	34-42	35-50

At last top quality nearby hennery whites have reached the level of last year's prices. It has been a long hard uphill fight. There were many who

freely predicted that this year we would see lower prices than a year ago. However we expressed the opinion sometime ago that the outlook for the egg deal was fair in spite of the heavy into-storage movement.

The sharp advance has prevailed only in the better qualities, although even "firsts" advanced 3c over last week's quotations, however they are still 3c under prices of a year ago. The same holds true for the better qualities of gathered. Pullets and pewees show no improvement and gathered browns and mixed colors are only a shade better. The finer lots of hennery browns have advanced quite sharply, the fancier marks gaining 5c over those of a week ago. However, we are still considerably below last year's level. Brown eggs this year have been dragging behind the white market more than is usually the case.

There was quite a flutter in the egg market last week. An error was made in the cold storage reports involving 184,000 cases. It had the effect of temporarily putting a slight damper on the future market but did not effect the spot market here in New York.

There has been considerable inquiry concerning the new egg grades. These new regulations do not concern those who ship to wholesalers. The rules only apply to those who sell to consumers, and wholesalers and jobbers who sell to retailers.

EASIER TREND IN LIVE POULTRY

FOWLS	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21, 1926
Colored		27-30	28-31
Leghorn		19-21	20-22
BROILERS			
Colored		29-31	20-27
Leghorn		22-27	-20
DUCKS, Nearby		23-26	28-32

At this writing, September 21st, there seems to be a little easier trend in the live poultry market. This may be gathered from the fact that advices and listings for the week ending September 24 totalled 380 freight-carloads of live poultry. No matter how you look at it, that is a pile of fowls and chickens and it takes a pretty good distributing system to move them out at a fair price. There is no question but what this quantity is beyond the needs of the trade at the moment and consequently it is natural that prices would have an easier trend. However, fowls are selling fairly well, experiencing more activity than chickens, which are turning slowly. It is said that chickens have shaded a little and offerings have not cleared freely. Leghorn fowls appear to have a steady outlook while Leghorn chickens are in free supply and it appears that prices will work a shade lower.

In view of the fact that freight arrivals were so heavy, the express shipments which are experiencing slow trading, are being placed on the basis of the freight market.

October 6 is the Jewish Day of Atonement. The best market days will be October 3 and 4. Shipments should be timed so that they arrive not later than the morning of the 4th. All prime stock wanted, especially spring chickens and roosters.

October 11 and 12 is the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles. The best market day for this holiday will be October 7. There may be some trading on the 8th but it would be better to have stock on hand in New York on the 7th. Fat fowls, ducks and fat geese are generally in greatest demand.

The Feast of Law holiday, October 19 and 20, calls for prime quality poultry of all kinds. The best market days will be October 14 and 17. If shippers are well located they can time their shipments just so that they will get in here on the morning of the 17th when trading should be good.

POTATOES EASY, THEN STRENGTHEN

MAINE	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21, 1927
150 lb. sack	\$2.50-2.75	2.00-2.50	3.60-3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.25	4.00-4.25
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.75	3.50-4.00	4.00-4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.90-4.15	3.85-4.35	4.50-5.00
JERSEY			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.75	3.50-3.75

It appears that the prices existing on

the 13th which were quoted a week ago, were somewhat strained and higher than justified for on the 14th, \$4 for top marks was unattainable and the trade retreated for \$3.75. An easier feeling prevailed for a while but gradually the skies cleared and this week the situation is firm and if this continues we would not be surprised to see the price back again on a little higher level.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21, 1927
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.307 1/8	1.315 1/8	1.387 1/8
Corn (Dec.)	1.025 1/8	.955 1/8	.795 1/8
Oats (Dec.) .....	.487 1/8	.503 1/8	.423 1/8

CASH GRAINS

(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.417 1/8	1.415 1/8	1.471 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.171 1/4	1.101 1/2	.923 1/4
Oats, No. 2 .....	.581 1/2	.56	.511 1/2

FEEDS

(At Buffalo)	Sept. 17	Sept. 10	Sept. 18, 1926
Gr'd Oats	37.00	37.00	31.00
Sp'g Bran	28.50	29.00	25.25
H'd Bran	32.00	33.00	27.00
Stand'd Mids	30.00	34.50	26.25
Soft W. Mids	41.00	42.00	32.00
Flour Mids	40.00	41.00	32.00
Red Dog	48.00	49.00	37.50
Wh. Hominy	42.00	41.50	34.25
Yel. Hominy	40.00	41.00	33.50
Corn Meal	39.00	44.50	34.50
Gluten Feed	39.00	39.00	35.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	48.00	45.75
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	42.50	32.00
41% C. S. Meal	42.50	45.50	34.50
43% C. S. Meal	44.00	47.50	36.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.00	47.00	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

HAY MARKET SLIPS

The hay market has slipped back following free supplies and dull trading. The market weakened more perceptibly in the lower grades than it did in No. 1 and 2 stock. Rye straw on the other hand is scarcer and has reversed order and is being quoted at \$24, oats straw \$13.

FANCY APPLES SELLING

Fancy apples are selling in an active market, the demand being good for fancy stock, especially for well graded marks. As is always the case poor and ordinary qualities and small sized are dragging along at irregular rates.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

McIntosh heads the list with good to fancy stock at \$2 to \$3, poor to average from 75c to \$1.75. The best Delicious are selling for \$2.75. Gravensteins from \$1 to \$2, Greenings \$1 to \$2.50, Twenty Ounce \$1 to \$2.25, Wolf River \$1.25 to \$2.25.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves, especially from nearby, have not been over plentiful and prices have advanced 50c over last week.

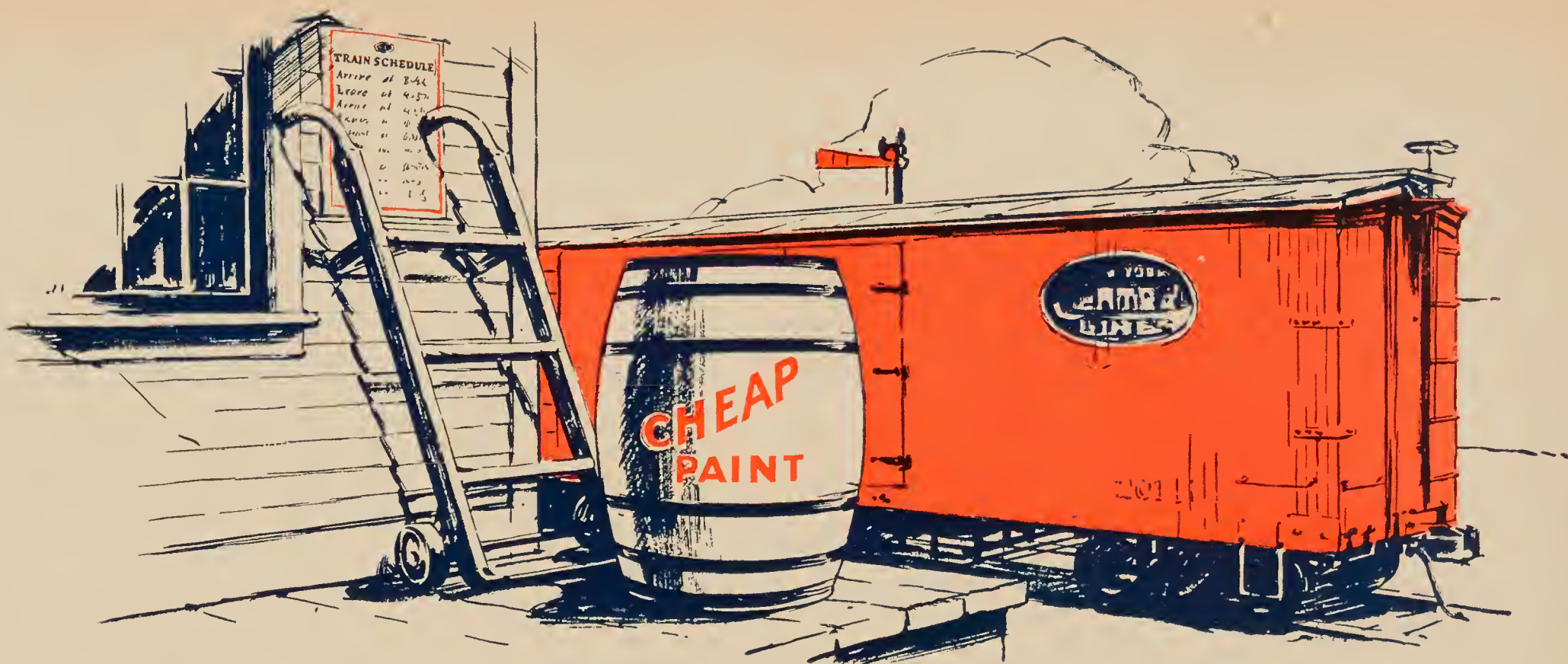
Lambs weakened a bit and the best they did on the 20th was \$14.50 with an occasional 10c premium for some particularly fine stock. This represents about a \$1 drop from prices of a week ago. Most of the stock sold for around \$14.

Light to medium hogs have been selling anywhere from \$11.50 to \$12.25; heavier weights lower.

Prime steers have advanced. On the 20th they were selling from as high as \$13.25 although this was a little extreme and on particularly choice stock. The average best was from \$12 to \$12.75.

Heavy bulls generally sold around \$7 with light to medium stock from \$5 to \$6 depending on quality and condition. Heavy cows sold up as high as \$8 but most of the arrivals came around the \$6.50 to \$7 mark.

Country dressed veals have met a much better market condition although the demand is still more or less quiet. Extremely choice stock has brought up to 25c a pound but most of the trade has been anywhere from 20c to 23c. Extremely choice stock has been not over plentiful.



There's a joker in the "cheap" paint barrel

WHEN anyone offers you a very tempting proposition on "cheap" paint, keep your eyes open. There's a "catch" in it somewhere.

No reputable concern can sell good house paint at a "cheap" price per gallon. And no *unknown* house is safe to deal with. No barrel of SWP House Paint is ever "planted" on the station platform. Don't be fooled by this "apple-sauce."



No "quality" paint is ever peddled from door to door or offered in highly colored circulars by some very friendly person whom you do not know who tells some impossible tale about saving money for you.

These are sharp tricks that have fooled many unwary buyers. Don't let them fool you. Remember, "cheap" paint isn't cheap at all.

Why SWP costs less

"You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." And you can't buy a house paint that will cover and hide and *wear* for years—for a "cheap" price.

Fine old SWP House Paint costs more per gallon. That's because it is made of super-fine materials—in the world's greatest paint laboratories. Because it is mixed and ground to creamy-smooth texture by power-driven machines which no hand-mixing can possibly equal.

Sherwin-Williams Commonwealth Barn Paint (Red and Gray)

For barns, corn cribs, roofs, fences and similar outdoor surfaces.

Costs less on the wall than "cheap" barn paint

But "gallon price" does not indicate the cost of painting. "Low price" is a delusion. Actually, a "cheap" paint costs you from two to five times as much as SWP House Paint. And here is why:

A gallon of SWP House Paint covers 360 square feet, two coats. The average "cheap" paint must be greatly stretched to cover, poorly, a mere 250 square feet, two coats.

Therefore, nearly twice as many gallons of "cheap" paint are needed as of fine old SWP to cover the same area. Figure out the cost of the paint on that basis and your eyes will be opened. That is one angle of the "joker" in the "cheap" paint barrel.

Wonderful colors that last

But that's only the beginning. SWP House Paint will beautify and protect your building from two to five times as long as "cheap" paint.

SWP colors are unusually rich and true to character. They do not fade. Weather does not affect them. The film of SWP is tough and elastic. There is no chipping, peeling, chalking.

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It's easy to see why cheap, trashy paint costs twice as

much as SWP House Paint by the year. That's another angle of the "joker."

See "Paint Headquarters"
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SWP House Paint is sold by reliable dealers in every part of the world. Each one is "Paint Headquarters" in his vicinity.

Before you let any "bargain" offer lure you into a waste of money see the SWP dealer near you. He handles dependable merchandise. You probably know him personally. Get his advice, then decide. If you want color cards, advice from our experts or a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide, write us.

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No more appetizing fragrance ever floated out of a package, you'll agree. Then tamp a load into your old jimmy-pipe and light up. Here is the supreme test—that *taste*—that Let-me-at-it, Gee-how-I-like-it taste! Never

have you experienced anything like this, Men.

Cool as a drink from an artesian well. Sweet as a pear, ready to drop from the tree. Mild and mellow as October sunshine, yet with that full, rich tobacco-body that bangs your smoke-spot in dead center on every fire-up. A thrill you can repeat from morning to midnight.

Not the least of Prince Albert's

many virtues is that it doesn't bite your tongue or parch your throat, no matter how swift your pipe-pace. I could tell you a lot more, but I want P. A. to tell you *in a pipe*. For that is testimony no seeker-after-truth can question. Get some Prince Albert now and find out!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

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FOR over a generation Hood Red Boots have set the standard for boot quality. Freely imitated in color—but rarely in wear—their tough grey tire-tread soles and non-cracking red uppers are the outdoor man's identification of all-around durability.

Hood Red Boots, like all Hood Work Footwear, are scientifically balanced to feel lighter on the foot—have trimmer lines—they are made over foot-shaped lasts to prevent heel slipping and give greater comfort.

Look for the Yellow Arrow Label at the knee—mark of all Hood extra quality on boots.

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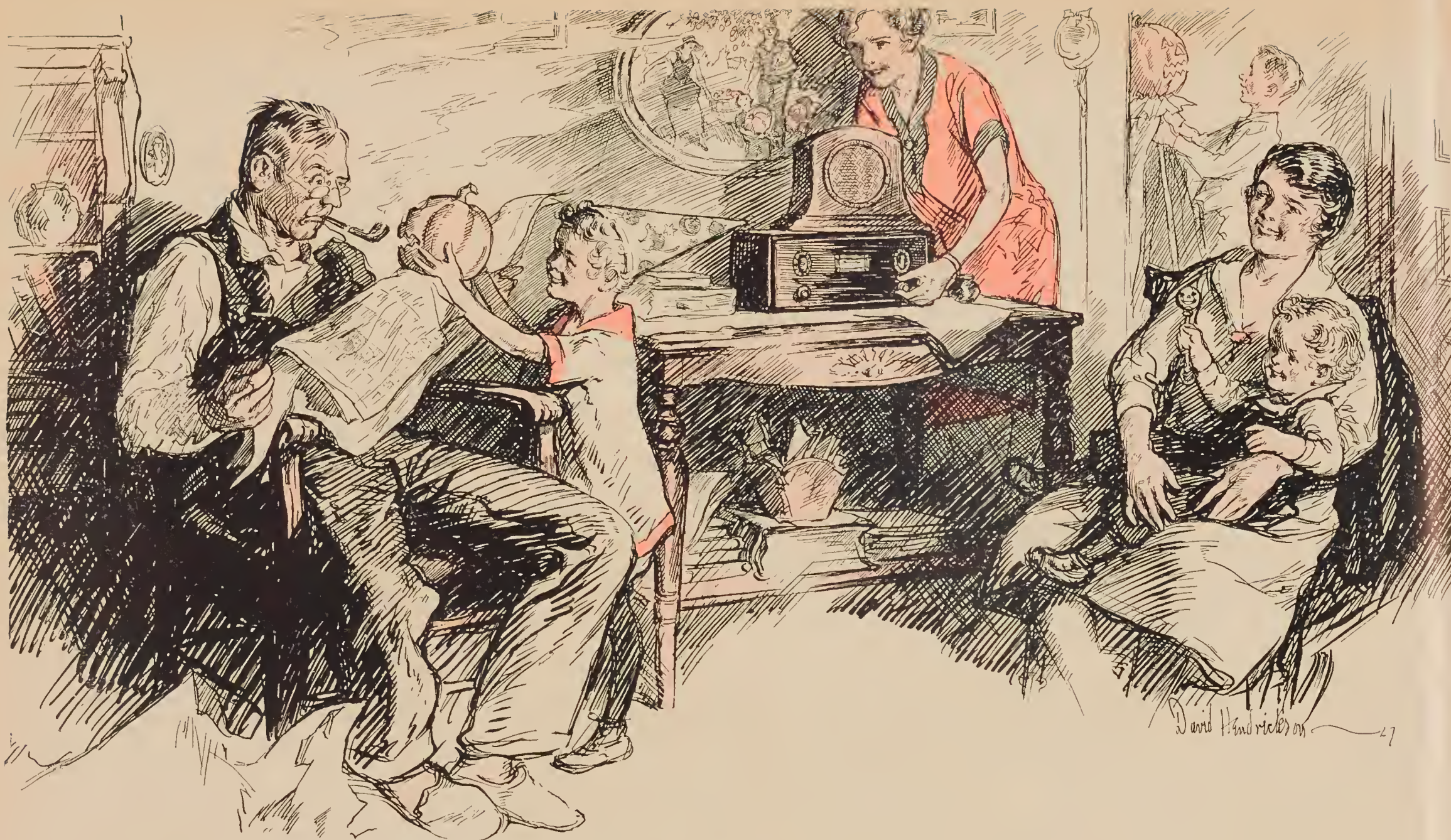
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This amazing Radiola 16— the widest musical range ever achieved with one-dial control

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Particularly adapted—like the popular RADIOLA 20—for use on the farm, its simplicity of operation, perfection of tone and high selectivity and sensitivity make it a worthy companion of the more costly sets that carry the well-known RCA mark. The only rival of this new model in the low-price field is the RADIOLA 20.

When used with one of the RCA



RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.

Less accessories \$69.50 . with Radiotrons \$82.75



RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

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Loudspeakers, this storage battery set brings into your home the programs from the great broadcasting stations—the finest music, university extension courses, crop and weather bulletins, and the latest news of the world.

Like RADIOLA 20 this expertly designed 6-tube receiver can be adapted for alternating current operation from the house lighting circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

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News From Among the Farmers

Notes From Southern New Jersey---County Notes

GLOUCESTER County peach growers have suffered a loss estimated at \$100,000 from the peaches they placed in storage this year. The fruit failed to stand up under the storage conditions and turned soft soon after being received in the freezers. It has been impossible to move the fruit into distant markets and nearby centers have been glutted with fruit that could not be sold at any price. Thousands of baskets of fine peaches that went into storage have sold for transportation charges, while other thousands have been dumped immediately on being taken from the storage rooms.

An examination of the fruit was said to show it did not ripen properly, the peach becoming soft in the center, with the flesh turning black around the pit. About a quarter of a million baskets found their way into the storage houses over the Labor Day period, to avoid a glutted market and in anticipation of higher prices during the two weeks following.

It developed that much fruit went into storage that was apparently too ripe for the ordeal of weeks under low temperatures. The writer saw some of this fruit going into storage on September first that was then almost ripe enough to eat. Other fruit went into storage in what was considered by competent experts, to be in the best condition possible.

The sudden rush of fruit during a four day period around Labor Day brought about a condition that was never before known in the history of the peach storing. One day 26,000 baskets of fruit was placed in one storage house. The doors of the house were open for twenty-four hours as there was no let up on the receipts. The growers piled the fruit into the house, working from seven on Saturday morning until seven on Sunday morning. The temperature outside was about as hot as any time during the summer. It is understood that the thermometer stood as high as 90° part of the day. The rush of this hot fruit into storage made it impossible to maintain temperatures. It is reported that the temperature arose to 60 degrees in the house where the loss was centered and stayed there for nearly three days. Instead of a temperature of around 33°. The fruit was not chilled as promptly as desired for the long keeping of the peaches.

It is the contention of the growers that this condition was responsible for the poor keep on the fruit. The losses have mostly centered around one storage house in the Glassboro district, where the volume handled reached such large proportions. The losses have been very heavy on a few growers. Among the heavy losers are James Kincaid, Pitman, 21,000 baskets; William Kincaid, Pitman, 8,000 baskets; Edward Miller, Aura, 16,000 baskets; Howard Porch, Richwood, 15,000 baskets and many other smaller growers.

Several meetings have been held among the 15 growers hardest hit and they have employed counsel to protect their interests in the fruit loss. While not definitely known at this time, there are many rumors that the growers are planning to start suits for their losses on the fruit. The outcome of the deal is being watched very closely by growers, distributors and others concerned, as peach storing in other years has usually resulted in a profit for the growers.

* * *

The South Jersey sweet potato crop is going to be the lightest in years. Not in the memory of many of the oldest growers have they witnessed such a light yield as is now being dug. Instead of the usual crop of three and four bushels per hundred hills, very few are digging over one bushel per hun-

dred hills. On top of the light crop comes the lowest prices in years for potatoes. While no price for storing has yet been offered, it is understood that some growers are offering their crop at \$1 per bushel delivered at the warehouse. When it is considered that the yield is not likely to be more than 75 bushels to the acre instead of the usual crop of 180 and 200 it is easy to see why the growers are greatly concerned over the outcome of the deal.

* * *

Prospects for a bumper crop of certified seed white potatoes never was better. Ideal growing conditions, along with plenty of rain at the proper time has resulted in a good set of tubers and the finest vine development seen for a long time. Word sent out from the officials in charge of the certification work at New Brunswick states that good prices are to be expected this year for South Jersey seed. This prediction is based on the pleasing reports received from growers who have used this seed this year.

* * *

The Hammonton market has closed for the season with a most remarkable record. During its first season with an official director, it has sold over 78,000 crates of berries which returned the growers \$400,000. This is not all new money that would have come to Hammonton if the market had not been established, but it represents the amount of business that did come to the town, a part of which in other years went to other centers. In addition, the berries had a much wider distribution which resulted in much higher prices. Berries were sold on nearly fifty markets this year, including many cities several hundred miles from New Jersey. Detroit took many cars of these berries.

THE most beautiful weather that we have ever had has characterized most of September so far, and things that are still waiting to finish their growth are making the most of the opportunity. It almost seems as though this kind of weather has been sent along to enable the people to build up their reserve forces for the coming winter, especially as the weather during the summer has not been particularly summery a good deal of the time.

Corn has been making a grand finish sprint toward the silo line, and field after field that early in August gave little promise now looks as though the yield would be nearly up to par, although many of the varieties are not showing much if any ear. Silo filling is starting this week with a vengeance and everyone who has a low piece, or a field where frost might strike a bit earlier than others, is making plans to get their corn cut and into the tubs.

Others situated where frost would not make so heavy an inroad unless a very cold night is encountered, will leave their corn for a bit yet and let it mature a little more. The fact that if they can cut it and get it into the silo quite quickly after freezing, with a loss of less than 2% shown by trials, makes the chance worth taking.

* * *

LATE potatoes are making a good finish where the leaf hoppers were kept off by spraying or dusting, and will apparently make a good fair crop. The price is still low on the markets, made so in part by the poor quality of some that were dug and rushed on before maturing sufficiently. Consumers are also complaining about the fact that so many are badly cut in digging, and this in the course of

The past week has witnessed the greatest movement of tomatoes that South Jersey has ever seen. Trucks have been lined up before the factory doors in strings three miles long. In one day the Campbell Soup plant received 236,000 baskets or the equivalent of 250 carload of tomatoes. While not given out officially it is understood that this record was equalled or nearly so for a period of ten days. This one plant uses the entire season's crop from 500 acres every working day, estimating an average yield of eight tons per acre. Every two minutes the season's crop from an acre of land passes through the plant and on the way to the consumer's table. It is estimated that one day's receipts would fill 4,800,000 cans with soup.

* * *

It now appears that the funds for cattle condemned when reacting under the T. B. test will soon be exhausted. Never in the history of the work has there been such a rush of testing as this year. The fund of \$100,000 appropriated by the state for this year, it now appears, will be soon exhausted according to Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee. About one-third of the cattle in the state are already tested and with the law going into force on January first, 1928 requiring all milk sold or offered for sale be from tested cattle is causing the rush. This does not apply to dairymen supplying milk to dealers that pasteurize their supply.

* * *

The recent strike among the truck drivers and teamsters in New York City caused a heavy loss to the South and Central Jersey truck farmers. For one day it was impossible to deliver anything in New York and the supplies were thrown on the Newark market. This resulted in the breaking of all

prices to the lowest levels of the season, with thousands of packages of beans, tomatoes, peppers, peaches, apples and a few other items selling below the cost of hauling to the markets. The day before prices had been fairly satisfactory, but on Friday morning, prices dropped 50 to 80 per cent of the previous day's level.

All of the South Jersey truckmen belong to a union in New York City and they all refused to deliver or even attempt to go to that market until the strike was settled so it was all diverted to Newark.

Claims for Corn Borer Extra Labor Fee Before September 30

ANY farmer who cleaned up his fields in the recent corn borer campaign but has not yet had them inspected and turned in the voucher, is urged to put in his claim to L. H. Worthy, Corn Borer Administrator, 615 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio, before September 30. After this date, the supervisors, inspectors and others engaged by the United States Department of Agriculture to carry on the clean-up campaign, will be withdrawn and it will be difficult or impossible for a farmer to establish his claim if his voucher is not immediately submitted. The force is being cut down in order that expenditures may be reduced to a minimum at the earliest possible moment.

Every farmer in the corn borer area who made a satisfactory clean-up during the recent campaign is being reimbursed by the Federal Government for the extra labor incurred up to \$2.00 per acre on his last year's corn acreage. Already about 150,000 farmers have been paid for their extra work in cleaning up for borer control in the campaign areas of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

This notice arrived too late for publication last week. Those who have claims should file same immediately. Use special delivery mail.

News From Northern New York

a few days causes material injury to the potato for culinary purposes.

All of which brings up the question of marketing farm produce of all kinds. Some have already learned that it pays to keep the culls and poor stuff at home, but many will put everything they can get hold of on the market. This northern country is not the best for grapes, peaches, pears and some varieties of apples, and this fruit is brought in by motor truck and by rail.

* * *

FOR a long time, fruit coming to most of the markets was ill assorted, immature, and poorly packed for the most part, and consumption under such conditions is naturally very slow. The past two years or so, more care is being taken with the pack, and a much larger quantity of fruit is being used. It makes all the difference with the buyers attitude, if vegetables or fruit is bright, even in size, and only good quality.

Dealers in general are remarking on the larger sales that they can make of this better more attractive stuff, and the better prices they can obtain, which will ultimately react to the benefit of the producer. Every manufacturer is striving to make his product more attractive to the human eye in order to increase sales, and this holds true regardless of whether this is a product of factory or farm.—W. I. Roe.

County Notes from Pennsylvania

Lancaster County—Lancaster county tobacco farmers are at this time very busy harvesting the crop. Some fields are good while others are poor with some extremely short stalks. Schools are all open which makes help more

scarce now for the work. The hoped for hot days with warm nights has failed the farmer so far as the nights are always cool or cold. Some apple orchards in this section have an abundant crop, others are almost total failures. The social activities at this time seem to be mostly corn and doggie roasts, with good attendance and enthusiasm and lots of fun. Corn is maturing better than expected with no sign of frost yet.—A. S.

* * *

Union County—The Union County Fair Association will exhibit farm products, sixty-five registered Holstein calves, ten best milking cows in that county and a car load of Belgian horses, on September 27 to 30th. The fair will take place at Brook Park, Pa.—J. N. G.

* * *

Fayette County—Threshing about finished. Oats are a good yield. More wheat is being planted than usual. One farmer is putting in about 40 acres. Weather is hot and dry which favors the corn crop. Prospects are poor at present. Corn borer is not found here. Tomatoes are plentiful but very few apples.—Mrs. E. W.

News from West Virginia


Nicholas County—The apple and peach crops of the county were a complete failure. Potato crop below the average. The corn is rather short and late but well eared.

The hay crop was damaged by so much rain at harvest as the harvest was delayed. Cattle are very scarce and high. Sheep are also scarce but hogs are more plentiful than they have been for two or three years.—A. J. L.

ENGINES

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2 to 30 H-P. Engines
Pumping Outfits—3-in-1 Saw
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With my liberal EASY Terms the WITTE Engine will pay for itself! Big surplus of power. Starts right off at 40 degrees below zero. Parts interchangeable. 4 Cycle, throttling governor, valve-in-head motor type. Alloy-steel construction. Comes completely equipped with WICO Magneto. Write for new FREE book. Sizes 2 to 30 H-P. Engines, also 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pump Outfits. Get my unheard of LIFETIME GUARANTEE. **ED. H. WITTE, Pres.**

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RUN ON KEROSENE GASOLINE GAS OIL DISTILLATE OR GAS

A Two Million Dollar Investment Saved

(Continued from page 3)

bugs are going to get us. I am going to make you men a proposition. If you fellows will follow my instructions to the letter, we can solve this problem. It may take five years, but I am convinced that it can be done if you fellows can stand the test."

This was a sporting proposition, they had known "Doc" Headlee too long not to realize that he meant what he said, and they took him up. To see that the proposition was carried out properly and at the right time, Headlee told his audience that he would personally visit every orchard at least once a week from the time the first green leaves peeped out of the buds until all danger from insect injury was past. The growers were told to buy their usual amounts of spray materials and plan to spray the recommended number of times, but not to put on the spray until he had sent them word when the proper time to apply had arrived.

Visited Orchards Once a Week

Fertilization gave Dr. Headlee but little trouble. The growers understood that part of the work, and the soil was not in the need of much additional plant food. On the insect and disease problems, things were mapped out on a scientific basis. Leaves were gathered from the orchard and taken to the laboratory to study for scab. Wired boxes were set up in the orchards and overwintering codling moth worms placed therein. These were examined weekly.

These simple sign posts kept Dr. Headlee posted on the actual conditions in every orchard from early spring to late fall. Then Dr. Headlee himself visited every orchard once a week. It was some job, to plow through some 1,300 acres of orchards to examine the fruit for disease and insects. Finally the time came, Dr. Headlee sprung the word for action and the growers became active. Then came the rub. It made no difference to a few of the fellows, because they had always followed the spray instructions and they sprayed and let the other work go. Not so with all of the growers. Other things came first, apples were to be marketed, the orchards must be cultivated, and the spraying went over until the next week. By this time Dr. Headlee was again back in the orchard, and he soon saw what had not been done. Just a word from Dr. Headlee that the worms were getting the start, or there was scab down in the orchard. He couldn't come on the farm and tell the owner what to do, he only told what should be done. This system was followed from early spring until well past midsummer, until all danger from pest and disease injury was past.

A Fine Crop

At picking time there hung on the trees one of the finest fruit crops that the district had ever grown. The insect injury had been reduced from 80 and 90 per cent in some orchards in 1925 to 50 and 60 per cent in 1926. Other orchards where the spraying had been carefully done in previous years the injury was even less. The scab likewise had been reduced. It was not much of a job for such men as Louis Mood and R. H. Allen to get fine fruit with little scab and insect injury, because they had always sprayed thoroughly and carefully. They profited from years of careful work, and had kept the infestation at a low point.

Neither was it a case of these men using any one particular method of insect control. These men use widely different methods of control. One uses the old self-boiled lime sulphur, while another uses the dry mix in their sprays, yet all ranked near the top on quality fruit.

Even yet the rank and file of the or-

chardists possibly had not realized the full benefits from careful spraying. They had a fine crop of fruit, yet it was almost too cheap to store.

Storage space was at a premium and the crop too big to be accommodated in the available storage houses. For the first time the growers decided to grade before putting the fruit away. Instead of the usual big waste in the spring from inferior fruit, the growers were agreeably surprised not to have as much fruit for the cider mill as they had anticipated. They were also pleased with the larger number of bushels of fancy fruit that did finally find its way into storage.

Apple Market Good in Spring

The fact that they had less wormy fruit than usual, made a certain impression on them, but it did not drift home to them until well along towards spring when the apple market began to show signs of improvement.

Of course by this time they had received from Dr. Headlee the 1925 and 1926 comparisons on their fruit. They had found an average of 20 per cent more clean fruit than the year previous and marvelled at the big gain.

About this time apples were mounting towards \$2 per bushel, and the owners saw the prize gift that Dr. Headlee had handed them last fall. It did not take these growers long to find out that it had not cost them much to produce this 20 per cent gain in clean fruit. Indeed it appeared like a real gift, especially as apples touched \$10.50 a barrel before the last of the fruit moved into market.

Glassboro had stored about 280,000 bushels of fruit last fall, and since this 20 per cent gain in clean fruit filled the place of 20 per cent cull fruit in other years, it dawned upon these growers that here was 300 cars of apples that previously had gone to the cider mill at a few cents a bushel now had turned into real gold.

New Recruits This Year

When spraying time rolled around this spring, there was a group of new recruits willing to join forces and follow the directions of Dr. Headlee in the control of the orchard pests. Instead of the 1,300 acres in 1926, we find over 1,500 acres under his supervision this summer. Yes, it means more work for the doctor, but he finds time to still visit all of these orchards every week. He finds the work much harder, too, as the worms are fewer and further apart. It takes more time to find them than it did in 1926.

The boys think a lot of Dr. Headlee today. Last winter they gave him a testimonial dinner, with every grower in the group in attendance. It was in a marked contrast with that first meeting two years ago, when they were ready to admit that they were all licked.

Today the apple industry is on its feet, there is scarcely an orchard for sale, neither is there a man who wants to quit.

Free Rent to the Right Man

A CITY man owning a farm of 150 acres in Connecticut is interested in getting a farmer and his family, who will live on his farm and properly care for a commercial orchard of some nine hundred apple trees. To the right man, having knowledge of fruit growing, the farm will be rented free of charge and the owner will pay the taxes. The buildings are good, including dairy, barn and silo, and a furnace-heated house. The farm is one mile from the railroad station, and four miles from a small city. All stock and most of the tools would, of course, have to be furnished by the tenant. This is rather a remarkable proposition but do not apply for it unless you can furnish high grade credentials. Address:—"M" c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK

or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or \$2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

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129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

OUR CHINESE AUCTION IS OVER

Mr. Olaf Math Mathiesen of Winterton, N. Y. was the successful bidder for FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA.

Fishkill May Bird Inka should prove a very good herd sire for Mr. Mathiesen. This young bull carries the blood of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka in both his sire's and dam's family. In addition his dam is a granddaughter of the great King Segis Pontiac Hero, the full brother to the renowned King Segis Pontiac Count.

We are Offering for sale, the following

BULL CALVES

Fishkill Colantha Aaggie Sir May
Born November 29, 1926

Fishkill Hengerveld Lake Cedar
Born February 12, 1927

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These calves are ideal for a boy or girl going into calf club work.

For prices, terms, detailed pedigrees and other particulars write

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When in need of alfalfa timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
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Yes, the greatest Sharples separator in our 53 years of business! Wonderful improvements make this new Tubular model easily the most efficient and most serviceable of all cream separators. Low, waist high supply can. Discless, self-balancing, suspended tubular bowl. Ball bearings. Easy to clean; so easy to turn. Highest skimming efficiency.

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New super-strength material just out. "Tough as boot leather." Strongest material of its kind on earth. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. No additional cost.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER \$5.00 brings big roll 45 feet long and 36 inches wide. Samples and Book, "Feeding for Eggs," free. Catalog showing uses, on request. If your dealer does not have it, order direct from us.

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Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal or Resdy Roofing, Paints, etc., until you get my new Cut Price Catalog. I want you to see the big savings I'm giving this season. Write today for my Big 112-page Bargain Book. Get my cut prices before you buy. I pay the freight, guarantee the quality. Jim Brown.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 3004, Cleveland, O.

New Remedy for Worms

Iodine Also Helps Coccidiosis and Leg Weakness

The following is a reprint from Poultry Science of an article by Professor W. L. Chandler of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, entitled "Iodine on the Poultry Farm". Commercial poultrymen and keepers of large flocks will be interested in this article because it suggests a new method for treating birds to protect them from the ravages of coccidiosis, which is taking tremendous tolls in flocks throughout the entire country. At one time leg weakness was the name given to almost any disability of the hen. However, it has been found that leg weakness may be a condition that is a forerunner and symptomatic of coccidiosis, worm infestation, etc. In later issues we will tell more about the iodine treatment and how it is administered.

* * *

OTHER than its use for the purpose of supplying, by placing its salts in the feed, the normal iodine requirements to birds, and its use for the purpose of treating wounds and local infections, iodine now has two important uses on poultry farms; one of these uses is the dosing of birds for worms, and the other is the treatment of poultry houses and runways for the destruction of worm eggs and larvae and the cysts of coccidia.

Iodine is, to the best of our knowledge, the only chemical which in practical amounts will destroy worm eggs and larvae. Other chemicals including the common disinfectants such as formaldehyde, mercury compounds and coal-tar products; even in comparatively strong solutions, either have no action at all on worm eggs and larvae, or require such a prolonged application as to make them impractical for the purpose of destroying worm eggs and larvae under practical conditions. Laboratory tests show that worm eggs, containing larvae may be preserved alive for long periods of time in formaldehyde, mercuric iodine soaps and many other disinfectants; whereas an iodine solution in water containing but eighteen parts of iodine in one million parts of water destroys washed specimens of worm eggs and larvae immediately.

How Iodine Works

The lethal action of iodine on worm eggs and larvae, and on adult nematodes, appears to be due to a chemical reaction between the iodine and the vital material of nematode eggs, larvae, and adults, forming a fixed compound. In a word, iodine is to worms (nematodes) what hydrocyanic acid is to mammals; a small amount kills.

In order for iodine to kill worm eggs and larvae, however, the iodine must be in the free (uncombined or elemental) state. The various salts of iodine, such as potassium iodide have no action whatever on worm eggs and larvae. The free iodine must, also, be brought into actual contact with worm eggs and larvae in water. Water is a poor solvent of iodine and for this reason readily gives up iodine to worm eggs and larvae. Iodine is soluble in water to the extent of only about three parts in ten thousand. This strength is actually many times stronger than necessary to kill worm eggs and larvae under laboratory conditions, but since iodine is very quickly destroyed by organic matter and alkaline material combining with these materials to form inert compounds, when a saturated water solution is applied to even mechanically cleaned floors of poultry houses, the free iodine is removed from the solution so quickly that but few of the worm eggs are killed. We have, however, succeeded in precipitating pure iodine in a very finely divided state, capable of remaining in suspension in water in excess of a saturated solution, and immediately soluble in water. When the iodine suspension is applied to the floors of a poultry house, the particles in suspension immediately replace, by going into solution, any of the iodine which has been

removed from the water by the organic matter or alkaline material; thus a constantly saturated water solution is maintained until all of the worm eggs have been reached. In the treatment of surfaces for the destruction of worm eggs and larvae or coccidial cysts, the suspension should be applied in sufficient strength and volume so that the iodine content will satisfy the organic matter and alkaline material, and loss through volatilization, and that there will still remain sufficient free iodine to destroy the worm eggs and larvae. Actual tests have shown this strength to be about two-tenths per cent applied at the rate of three gallons per one hundred square feet for all reasonably clean surfaces.

How to Give the Treatment

The procedure for destroying worm eggs and larvae and coccidial cysts in poultry houses is as follows: First mechanically remove and burn, or otherwise satisfactorily dispose of all organic matter possible from the floors, dropping boards, roosts and the like; second, flood the surfaces, portions at a time, with the dilute suspension using two gallons per 100 square feet, scrubbing the surface at the same time with an old broom and then flood the surfaces with the dilute suspension, using one gallon per 199 square feet. For the treatment of runways, apply the dilute suspension by means of a garden sprinkling can to the surface of the soil at the rate of three gallons per 100 square feet. It will not be possible to effectively treat more than just the surface of the soil. A short time (from a few minutes to an hour or so) after the application of this form of iodine to either the floors of poultry houses or the soil, no free iodine remains on such; and the compounds formed serve to supply the normal iodine requirements to birds.

A detailed discussion of the development, nature and uses of this iodine suspension was published in the Proceedings of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association. The material itself is now obtainable under the name of *Iodine Suspension*. The commercial strength has an iodine content of approximately four per cent. This is diluted to twenty volumes with water at the time of using.

Just as free iodine will destroy worm eggs and larvae, so will it, also, destroy adult nematode worms and also certain tapeworms. This length of time required to kill adult worms depends upon the size of the worm and the strength of solution and the temperature at which applied. In a saturated water solution at room temperature, the length of time required to kill ranges from almost instantly in the case of eggs and larvae to two or three minutes in the case of adult ascaridia.

Good for Tapeworms

In the destruction of adult worms, the same conditions apply as in the case of worm eggs and larvae: The iodine must be brought in contact with the worms as free iodine. It will readily be seen, therefore, that if animals are dosed with even comparatively strong solutions of iodine, the free iodine will be destroyed, by combining with the stomach and intestinal contents (mucous and ingesta) before the sufficient strength of iodine, or acted on for a sufficient length of time to kill them. A special preparation which will liberate free iodine slowly, after being introduced into the digestive tract of animals, and in sufficient amounts to kill the worms, after coming in contact with them, had to be evolved. The preparation most suitable for this purpose has been found to be a protein iodine-compound carrying absorbed iodine. For dosing poultry and sheep, it is prepared in a suspension state. The effective dose for ascaridia, gizzard worms and capillaria worms and most tape worms of poultry ranges from one-half ounce in the case of young birds,

(Continued on page 23)

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The test was run from Dec. 1st, 1926, to July 1st, 1927, on two-year old hens and proved that Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is superior to home mixed feed in every way.

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Our growing pullets (about 5000) are now on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and they look the best of any pullets I ever saw.

I wish to thank you for past favors to us during the test and remain.

Very truly yours,
Geo. L. Major, Manager

IN a poultry feeding test conducted by Hillside Farm, 508 yearling hens were started on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash.

At the same time 985 yearling hens were started on a home-mixed ration, sprouted oats, and semi-solid buttermilk.

The Ful-O-Pep flock averaged 82 eggs per bird during the test.

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10% more eggs per bird from the Ful-O-Pep flock.

The Ful-O-Pep birds ate less mash. The cost of feeding the home-mixture flock was higher.

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Isn't such evidence as this enough? Aren't you ready, now, to give up old-fashioned and unprofitable feeding methods? Do it now! Put your hens on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash—the scientific ration that contains just the things a hen must have to make eggs—minerals, proteins, and other substances. And remember—this is the feed that contains COD LIVER MEAL to make all ingredients do faster and better work. See the Quaker Dealer near you. Look for the blue-and-white striped sack.

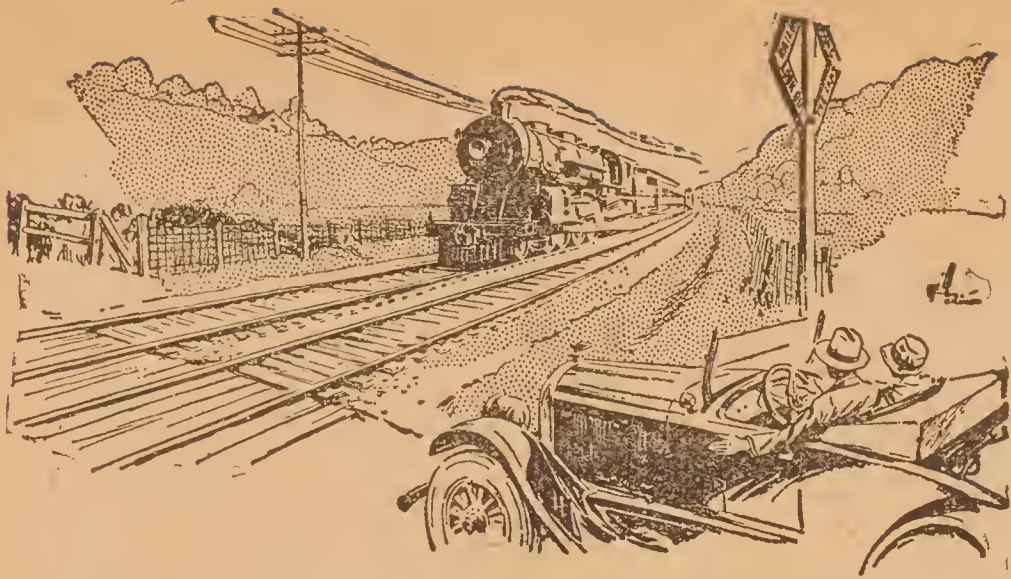
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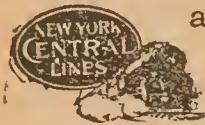
duced by more than 67%, and accidents to railroad employees are less than a third of what they were twenty years ago.

Caution gets results.

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How Taxes Are Gathered

(Continued from page 1)

per cent of the total collections, plus fees, that is, of the total paid by the taxpayer. They ranged from 0.9 to 2.3 per cent. Some varying attitudes of collectors toward their fees are illustrated in the following extracts from three letters:

"There were five whom I found employment for to enable them to pay their taxes, and I didn't charge them any fees."

"The law should compel them (meaning the collectors) to charge 5 per cent for every dollar collected, regardless of hard luck stories, etc., of the taxpayers. The man who has money is the one who comes and begs for a little more time at 1 per cent, while the washwoman or day laborer, trying to pay for a little home, are usually the ones most prompt in paying their tax and do not complain."

Are Collectors Receiving Too Much?

"I make it a rule to charge only a 1 per cent fee. I have been collector for about 18 years, and have always considered my being elected due to the fact that I was fair in my dealings with the taxpayer. I probably could collect the 5 per cent fee on about 8 or 10 thousand dollars, but when I came up for re-election, I would get the gate. Very often, when the tax becomes due, the taxpayer is up against it in one way or another and cannot pay within the period of 30 days at the 1 per cent fee. To charge him 5 per cent I always thought was not fair, especially when it does not put the collector to any extra labor."

Are collectors receiving too much or too little? Should they receive only 1 per cent, or should "the law compel them to charge 5 per cent?" It is probable that some are receiving too much and some too little. One who may receive too little, writes: "I will state that I set in four parts of the town on four days each week, and all other days, except Sundays, I received taxes at my residence. I also sent out 62 bills, for which I had to pay postage, and during the months of February and March I traveled 212 miles with a horse, and sometimes on snowshoes, and, to finish my report, I will say that if you can find a cheaper way to collect taxes in this section of the state, you will have to go some."

A Cheaper Way of Collecting is Needed

This collector struck the real question, which is whether a cheaper way of collecting can be devised. The people of New York are not concerned with keeping the present system of tax collection or any other administrative machinery for performing a function of government. But they are concerned with the efficient performance of governmental functions. They want these functions performed as well and as cheaply as possible. If to do this involves the scrapping of an obsolete system and the installation of a new one, this is exactly what they should do, once the facts are clearly understood. The tax gathering system exists for the people of New York, not the people of New York for the tax gathering system. A system has no rights against a people.

The system of town collection in New York is of ancient vintage. According to a study made by the special Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, there was a town collector of taxes in 1691.

During all the years since 1691, town collection has persisted in New York State, but a different unit of collection has grown up in most of the other states. In all, thirty-four states collect general property taxes on a county unit

basis. In some of these the sheriff collects; in others a county tax collector; in one a trustee; but in the majority, the county treasurer collects taxes and receives a salary in payment for all services of whatever nature performed by him. In all, twenty states have county treasurer collection of taxes, and three have a mixture of the system with the one of township collection. Most of these states are west of the Mississippi River.

In 1921, county treasurers in the State of Idaho collected \$21,176,294 at a cost of 1 per cent. This 1 per cent included all costs of operating the county treasurers' offices.

In 1926, county treasurers in Utah collected \$7,594,997. It cost the public \$56,562 to pay all expenses of operating these treasurers' offices. This is a cost of 0.7 per cent.

In 1923, county treasurers in Ohio collected \$238,000,000. The entire cost of operating their offices was \$872,000, or 0.36 per cent of the sum which they collected.

A study of some ninety individual counties in states using county treasurer collection, disclosed the average total cost of maintaining the county treasurer office to be 0.776 per cent. It showed further that under county treasurer collection, with the treasurer on a salary system, costs decline and tremendously as tax levies increase.

How does the system in New York State compare with the system of county treasurer collection? It costs 1.3 per cent to collect town, county and state taxes, and, in addition, there is the cost of operating county treasurer offices. When this is added to the fees paid local collectors, as it must be for comparison with states using the county treasurer system of collection, the cost in New York rises to 1.9 per cent of the total amount paid by the taxpayer.

County Treasurer Can Collect Taxes Cheaply

The difference between 0.776 per cent in states collecting under the county treasurer system, and 1.9 per cent in New York is very great. But even so, it does not represent the full difference between the two systems. Under county treasurer collection, costs decline tremendously with increases in the amount collected. Under the town-fee system in New York, they do not. This failure of percentage cost to decline with increase in taxes collected is one of the greatest possible indictments of the town-fee system of New York. It means the permanent closing of the most certain, powerful and ready means of economy in tax collection. Just how great this economy would be is not known. That it would be great is certain, for tax collections per county in New York State are very much greater than in the counties studied which used the treasurer system of collection.

The question whether a system of county collection could be installed in New York presents no difficulty. It should be fairly obvious that if taxpayers in thirty-four states can pay their taxes to a county collecting official, taxpayers in New York State could do likewise. The evidence supports this statement. A study was made of methods of collection in states using a county system and of methods of collection in New York. Strange to say these methods do not differ markedly.

Can Mail Taxes in Some States

Taxpayers in other states are informed of their taxes by notices, posted or published, or are notified individually by mail. They mail in their checks or drafts, visit their collector at the county seat or deposit their taxes in a local bank, which then remits to the county collecting official. The per-

(Continued on page 23)

Aunt Janet's Counsel

Readers Get Advice on Perplexing Problems

For the sake of those who feel the need of friendly and helpful advice, Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner was started. Perhaps our other readers will find suggestions they can use in these columns. Perhaps you would like to hear directly from Aunt Janet about some of your own perplexing problems. If so, write freely to her. No names are published.

"I surely have troubles and worries, and that's because there is no way out, no way to be able to support ourselves. I'm just a farm girl eighteen years old and out of school. I dare not go to high school 'cause I do not hear well in one of my ears but of course I can do some home work such as sewing; that's my joy and good times. But, dear, if I could only get hold of money so I can dress like other city girls and be well groomed. There are my ducks which nobody comes around to buy. I've got three ready for market and they are Parker's White Pekins. There are twenty-three just beginning to have feathers on. I like to play around with them. If you could help me sell my three then I could get me a nice fall dress; make it of course. But my machine is out of order now. I can't even do one stitch even on it. One

I shall remember what you say about wanting a pen friend and run a line in the paper within the next few weeks asking for some girl to write you.

As for the pickle recipes I am sending you a booklet full of the recipes for all kinds of pickles, jams and marmalades as well as canned fruits and vegetables; keep it handy so you will have it for next year.

Aunt Janet

NOTE:—Would others of our readers like to have companionable pen friends to whom to write? You can see from the above letter how our young reader is situated—perhaps you are in a similar position and would enjoy a correspondence. If so, notify Aunt Janet of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C., and your name will be sent to the writer of the above letter so that she may open a correspondence with you.

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Pattern 2192 makes a little suit which consists of a slip-on blouse and side closing trousers. Non-crushable linen, cotton suiting, cotton broadcloth, pongee, wool jersey or velveteen may well be used. It cuts in sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. In the 4 year size, 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 3/8 yard of 27-inch lining is required. Price 13c.

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reason I'm lonesome every day, Mother, Dad and brother go thrashing and only I and the baby are home. I attend to all the animals except the cows; I don't milk. I'd love to have some polly pen friends too, some girl my age and "genious" like myself and modern; not old fashioned 'cause I love the modern life. Now, Auntie, write and let me know what I can do and have little helps like the American Agriculturist had in these last two copies; they are helpful. Have you any sweet pickle recipes and beet pickle? I forgot how they make it since last year's canning."—LONELY.

I SUGGEST that the best way to dispose of your ducks or duck eggs is to run a little advertisement in your county paper. This will cost you a little money but in that way you will be better able to find a market than in any other way. They would not bring you much return if you had to ship them a long distance, so it is better to dispose of them as near-by as possible.

Perhaps your machine needs some slight attention to make it sew straight. I am attaching a series of articles which we have run on the care of the machine and they can tell you better than I can in a short letter, what to do to regulate your stitch, the tension, etc. I hope that you can get your machine adjusted because it means a great deal towards turning out a nice job.

To Freshen Lettuce

To revive wilted lettuce, cabbage or celery or to keep it fresh, dampen a cloth and put in the bottom of an air lettuce in this crock, cover closely and tight crock or tin receptacle. Put the let stand in a cool place.—L. M. T.

Brown sugar will not lump and harden if it is kept in the ice box or in a cool place covered with a damp cloth.

Coat for Fall and Winter



Pattern 3097 is the simple straightline coat so useful for general wear. The fronts are underfaced and rolled with convertible collar forming revers. Sleeves are one piece. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch lining. Camel's hair, wool velour, velveteen, light weight tweed and novelty wools are appropriate. Price 13c.

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4892 comes in Castilian Red with Black ornamentation.

4893 comes in Copenhagen Blue with Hickory ornamentation.

4894 comes in White with Castilian ornamentation.

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4896 comes in Black with White ornamentation.

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STENCILS are fun and a set of assorted ones—about 30 or 35—may be bought for 35 to 70 cents. They last a long time, with reasonable care in their use and many little object lessons may be taught with them—such as the appearance of various flowers, animals and fruits. The set we use includes pictures of famous people, Lincoln, Washington, Martha Washington and others, besides the flowers, etc., above mentioned. These are of value as they familiarize the children with the way these historical people looked.

The pictures when completed may be colored with wax crayons, if desired, or left plain. An investment of ten cents in a box of these wax crayons is an excellent one. At a "5 and 10" you may obtain them with 16 colors to a box, elsewhere that size of box costs a few cents more.

Scratch paper may be had from a school-supply company for about 35 cents per 500 sheets. The price justifies its purchase if one has many youngsters to use such paper. Of course, white wrapping paper, the back of business or advertising letters that are of no value, envelopes opened flat, are fine to use for "play work" when one has them. Some children will enjoy taking a pencil and an old catalogue and making out "orders" in the catalogue or cutting out what they want to buy. A play store may be thus furnished and money made by cutting cardboard or paper disks and putting figures on. Or by cutting figures from calendar pages as required.

Books, old or new, should not be given any little child to mark or cut up! Why should he or she be expected to distinguish good books from worthless, next time if that is allowed once?—Mabelle Robert.

been mysteriously missing, a narrower piece of the tube would come to the rescue. A long strip does excellently, when taking pieces from the oven, while squares, pierced in a design, serve as hot plate mats. In fact, very pretty mats may be made by weavestrips of red and gray tubing, just like kindergarten mats, and holding in place with a bit of cement. I have seen a really lovely bag made by weaving strips of red and gray together, and fastening a lining by means of tire cement. So a discarded tube or two is very handy to have around.—A. B. S., Calif.

Get Gifts Ready Early

WE still have on hand some of the very attractive articles stamped for embroidery shown in colors in an early summer issue, (June 18th). Since these items are exceedingly reasonable in price and are well suited for gifts, we are again listing their prices here:

No. 1092—Vanity set stamped on white embroidery cloth; attractive design, yet simple enough for the little girl to make for her own dressing table—15c.

No. 1258—Child's voile dress (one year size) of good material in delicate shades of blue, peach, green or yellow. The collar and cuffs are edged with narrow Val lace. Clever flower design on front of skirt can be made in a very short time—\$1.25.

No. 1581—Red or blue checked batiste apron for adult, charming for "nice" wear or for gift—75c.

No. 1081—Apron stamped on unbleached muslin; pockets of fast colored blue chambray. Practical and attractive for girls or adults.—59c.

Send orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

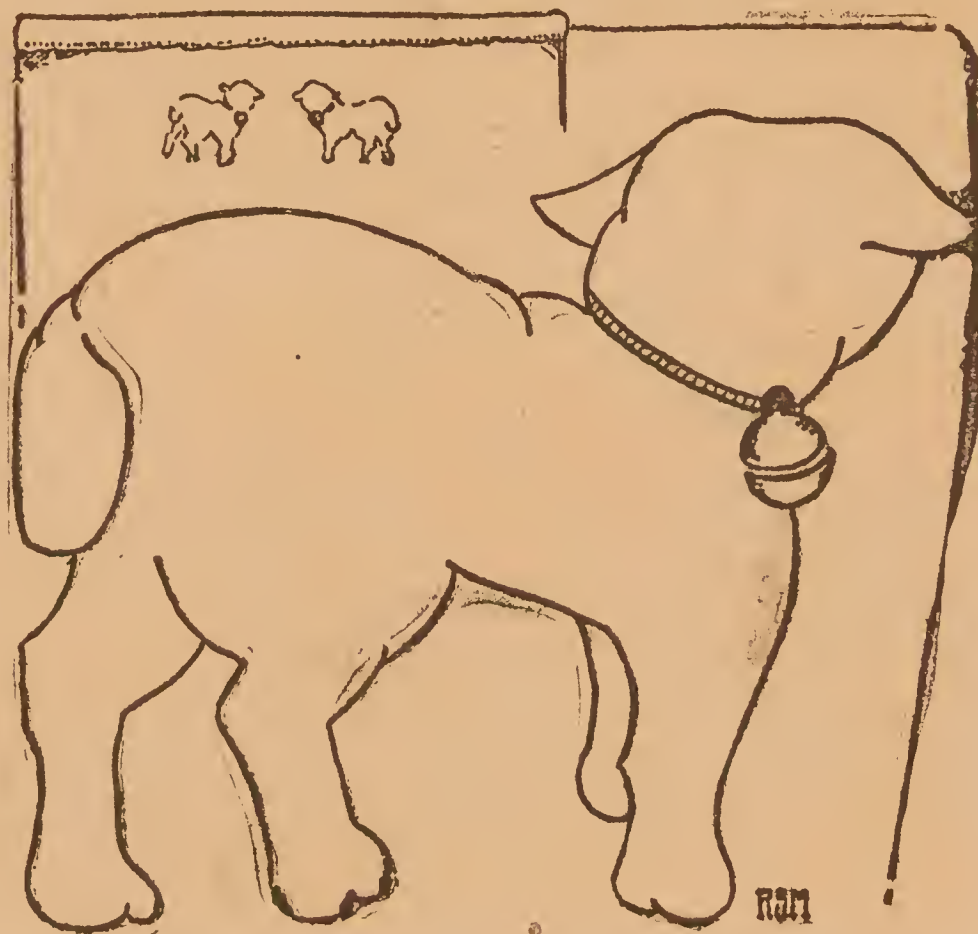
Old Inner Tubes

WE have found many uses for old inner tubes. An inch wide band cut across way makes a good strong elastic to hold the children's school-books together. As an emergency measure when a small person's garter has

It may be hard to find an hour for rearranging your kitchen for easier work, but an hour now may save many hours later.

Blotting paper and a warm flatiron will usually remove candle wax from clothes or table cloths.

Woolly Lamb Blanket



HERE is the very thing you need for the gift to that new baby or for the Christmas remembrance to the littlest one. Use this very design, trace it by using a sheet of carbon paper, directly on to the blanket or garment you want to decorate. Outline in color-fast embroidery floss, sew a strip of ribbon

for the collar (same ribbon as you use for binding the blanket) and as a final realistic touch, sew on a tiny, tinkly bell! The very same design may be used for applique patches of white woolly material blind-stitched down to the blanket or garment (romper pocket, for instance).

Puddings Galore

By HILDA RICHMOND

If you want a nice, cheap, easy dessert try making a dozen or more plum puddings at once. Hunt up your pound baking powder cans, the one pound coffee cans or other receptacles with a cover that pushes on over the top and thoroughly oil them with sweet melted butter. Do not take syrup pails or cans with rims into which the covers fit as the pudding will not come out easily.

Right after butchering day when the suet from the beef is sweet and dry, and easily shaved to powder cut a large quantity of it with a sharp knife. Select the hard, dry pieces that are not greasy and shave down very thinly. Next take a pint and a half of flour for a pound can, a pinch of salt, one egg, a small cup of suet and enough skim milk to make a thick batter, too thick for anything but muffins. Now add two cups of raisins and mix well. It is a good idea to measure for one can first and then you will know exactly how much it will hold. Leave two inches at the top for swelling, as the flour and fruit both will swell. After the first one is mixed measure and make a larger quantity at a time.

For a variation you can mix chopped figs or dates with some of the batter. Spices can be added, or nuts. In making twelve to eighteen puddings it is well to vary them a little.

Now take the wash boiler or a tub, and cover the bottom with slats, or old wire screening doubled several times. Place on the range and set the cans on it. Fill almost to the tops of the cans with boiling water and keep at the boiling point for four or five hours. A winter afternoon when the top of the range is not needed is a good time to make the puddings. When done set away like canned fruit and when wanted reheat. Make your hot sauce and your dessert is as good as the day it was made.

Household Hints

Cornmeal makes fine cold weather dishes—flapjacks, mush, and Johnny cake. Mixing the meal with water to form a paste keeps the lumps out of mush, and the paste may then be added to hot milk or water.

* * *

An oblong kitchen can usually be arranged more conveniently than a square one.

* * *

Keep a few dried corn cobs in a small tin can partly filled with kerosene. One of these is the quickest kindling for a fire.

—E. B. G.

* * *

A strip of muslin or cotton flannel sewed to the lower edge of short blankets will keep them tucked in at the foot of the bed and allow plenty of covers for one's shoulders.

* * *

A paint brush and some paint can often transform an assorted collection of furniture into a harmonious set.

* * *

A dumb waiter is more helpful in some kitchens than one that can talk.

* * *

Leisure hours are best earned by well planned work.

A New Remedy for Worms

(Continued from page 19)

weighing from one to three pounds, to one ounce for adult birds. At present, it is administered directly into the gizzard by means of a slightly flexible catheter. By this method of administration, the caecum worms are also destroyed when the dose enters the caeca, which it does about half of the time. When the same dose is introduced per cloaca, the caecum worms are destroyed in most cases. This vermifugal preparation is now available and

may be obtained under the name of *Iodine Vermicide* (liquid).

Shortly after the administration of *Iodine Vermicide* to poultry the free iodine is neutralized by combining with the intestinal contents and for the most part, passes out as such compounds. Such amounts of these organic compounds, as are absorbed by the bird, prove to have a beneficial action on the bird; and at least in cases of chicken-pox and roup, marked improvements have been observed following the administration of vermifugal doses of *Iodine Vermicide*.

A number of experiments have been conducted in collaboration with the Poultry Department at Michigan State College for the purpose of determining whether the dosing of birds, especially repeated dosings injure birds. While these experiments will form the basis of another paper, it may not be out of place to state here that results indicate that the treatment is highly beneficial rather than injurious. In one experiment a flock of birds was divided into three lots and placed in pens, one of these pens was iodized four times with *Iodine Suspensoid* and the birds were given four dosings, at three week intervals, of *Iodine Vermicide*, an-

other pen was given two such dosings and iodizings, while the third pen was iodized only once and the birds dosed only once. The birds which received the largest number of dosings proved to be noticeably the best looking group of birds and were the best egg producers. The pen receiving the two dosings followed next in this respect. In another experiment a flock of twenty young cockerels, weighing about one and one-third pounds each, was divided into two nearly equal groups. One group was dosed with *Iodine Vermicide* and given leg bands. Two days later each group was weighed. The groups were then combined and placed in fattening cages and fattened for the market. At the end of two weeks, the groups were again separated and weighed. The unbanded birds showed a gain of 50 per cent in weight, but the banded birds showed a gain of 78 per cent.

How Taxes Are Gathered

(Continued from page 20)

sonal visit of the collector in these counties is almost entirely a thing of the past.

In New York, most taxpayers pay by

purchasing resources—savings made by us and then passed on to you! The underwear and hosiery savings named here are typical examples of the values

to be found in Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Haberdashery and in every other item of merchandise that either men, women or children wear.

It will pay you to go to your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store for your next purchases. See what you buy before you buy it—and SAVE MONEY ON EVERY PURCHASE.

Write today for our illustrated "Store News Fall Catalog." It will save you money.

J.C. PENNEY Co.

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MEN have not been forgotten by the J. C. Penney Company, for at any of the 885 Department Stores in this Nation-wide Institution you will find everything the man wears—outer things and underthings, from head to foot—for work, for dress, or for rest and sleep.

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Fine gauge, full mercerized, double sole, extra heavy heel and toe with our new feature "Two Toe," extra reinforcement. Black and colors. Pair 25c; \$1.00 4 for

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With mercerized sole, heel and toe, also with "Two Toe" feature. Black and colors. 49c Pair

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Flat fleeced; full length, long sleeves; warm, well shaped, cut full. 98c

Men's 101 Heavy Grey Ribbed Union Suits
Part wool, ankle length, long sleeves. \$1.98 Sizes for all builds.

The Bravest Man in the World

By E. R. EASTMAN

"CA-BOSS, ca-boss, ca-boss! Go git 'em, Tige! Go get 'em! Ca-boss, ca-boss, ca-boss! Hey, Tige, blast ye, go git 'em!"

As this ancient call of the herdsman for his cows drifted in through his chamber window, Bob Greene rolled over in bed, lay a moment, and then sat up.

"Confound that old Harris, anyway," he growled. "When he and that darn dog of his get started after his cows no one within seven miles can sleep. Got a voice like a fog-horn."

Still muttering and complaining about his inconsiderate neighbor, Bob swung his long legs to the floor and hastily pulling on shirt, overalls and boots, he went whistling down over the pasture lot to the brook and through the maple grove to get his own cows for the morning milking.

"Git along there," he told a lagging cow as he accelerated her pace with a stone. "This is circus day, by jingoes, the first holiday the girl and I have had this summer, and we ain't had this one yet. Always have to stop and milk cows—even if I was goin' to my own funeral!"

"Never mind, this old footstool ain't such a bad place, after all, when a feller's got a girl like mine. Sure feel as though I had the world by the tail this mornin'.... Yes, sir, but mebbe I'll have the grit to pop the question to Helen today. 'Bout time—been thinkin' about it for more than two years."

When the cows were finally in their stanchions, Bob got his pails and began milking. Somewhat absent-mindedly he sat down to milk the last cow, a chronic kicker, and forgot to put the customary strap on her legs. The cow kept stepping around and swishing her tail, paying no attention to the milker's much repeated advice to "So-boss! So! you darn brute," until finally when he had nearly finished, she raised her foot and before he could prevent, stuck it in the pail of milk, tipping it over and precipitating both milk and milker in a bad mess under the next cow.

Almost bursting with sudden wrath and indignation, Bob sorted himself out and grabbed his three-legged milking stool to thrash the cow. With his weapon poised in the air, his eye caught a motto which the county agricultural agent had recently posted in the stable:

"Be gentle with cows. Pounding them may make beefsteak, but it never will make milk."

He lowered his stool and addressed the cow: "By the jumpin' John Rogers, the teachings of 'book farming' saved your worthless hide that time, you dod-blasted she-devil, but the next time you put your foot in my pail, the folks in Tophet are goin' to have some fresh beef!"

The morning work was finished at last, the old flivver washed and oiled up, and Bob was on his way to neighbor Daniel's to get Helen for the trip to town and the circus.

"Every day has been a week lately," said Bob, after he had helped Helen into the car and they were on their way.

"So it has with me, too, Bob," said the girl, looking up into his boyish face. "I have a little calendar in my room and every night for a week just before I blew out my light I have crossed out another day. Mother says that some day I shall not be quite so anxious to see the days fade into the past."

The boy did not reply. He was busy trying to visualize the little room where the girl he loved slept. Some day, maybe, he would know, and in that thought there was great tenderness and happiness.

Was it Bryant who said that Nature speaks a various language? So do lovers. As they rode along the country road, bordered by the August corn fields, Bob and Helen spoke the language of the everyday, talking of their friends and neighbors and topics of the countryside, but all of the time beneath these commonplace their hearts were singing to each

other in that other language that was old when the world was young, a language that all the world knows, else why did friends smile so understandingly when they passed the absorbed couple on the road?

Coming nearer town the traffic increased and Bob gave more attention to his driving while Helen sat a little farther over on her side of the seat.

"Must have been sort of nice, Bob, to have lived in the old days of knights-errant. I have just been reading about the knights of King Arthur's court and the Crusaders to free Jerusalem from the Moslem infidels. The knight used to wear his lady's favor in battle and fought in tournaments and duels to win his lady's regard. In those days they were always reverent and gallant toward women, and above all, they were always especially brave."

"Maybe if you would read a little history of those times instead of novels," answered Bob, "you would get a different view of those selfsame knights. For hun-

dered of another age," pointing to an elephant. "He knows more in a minute than this whole batch of dirty monkeys ever will know."

When the couple came to the cage of old Betsy, the lion, Helen shuddered, and Bob, laughingly said: "How would you like to go back to the cave-man days when Betsy's forbears were truly the forest rulers, and the only weapon that man had was a big club?"

"That would depend entirely upon the bravery of my cave-man," promptly returned the girl.

"What would you do, Bob," she continued, "if you met this lion loose alone on a dark night?"

"Run like thunder," he laughed. "Think I was raised for lion fodder?"

By now it was time for the main show to open, so the boy and girl hastened to the "big top", past the harsh-voiced vendors of pink lemonade and peanuts, and followed the crowd around and climbed the precarious boards to their own seats.

"Golly, Helen," said Bob, squeezing the

ing, and some were standing up in their seats to see what was causing the disturbance.

Bob started to rise in his seat, hesitated a moment, and sat down again. The fellow sneered and said something more about "fool hayseeds" and went his way. Those of the crowd who had been near enough to hear, smiled and turned back to the performance. Bob's face was very red, and Helen's was very white.

"Bob Greene," she said, "what did you let that man get away with your money for? I am ashamed of you."

The boy, embarrassed and uneasy, said nothing.

They sat in silence for a few moments longer until the show was ended and then followed the crowd out of the tent.

When they were out, turning an indignant face to the boy, Helen said: "Bob, if you don't mind, I'll stay in town tonight with Aunt Jennie instead of going home. And I think this as good a time as any to tell you that we had better not go together any more."

Deeply hurt, the boy hesitated a moment while he controlled his voice, and then said: "All right, Helen, if you feel that way about it, I won't bother you any more. Good-bye, dear."

When Bob drove into the barnyard, his mother was there feeding her hens.

"Why, Robert, where's Helen? I thought she was coming home to supper with you and I just spread myself to get something special."

"Helen got mad at me, Mother, and did not even ride home with me. She stayed in town with her aunt. She thinks I am a coward," he added bitterly.

Then the mother noticed the boy's white set face and like the wise woman she was, said nothing more about it.

Bob put out his horse, got his cows and milked them, and went into supper. It was a good one, such as only a farm woman can prepare when she makes a special effort. But in spite of the tempting fried chicken and dumplings, new potatoes, homemade bread, jelly and Red Astrachan apple pie, and in spite of the casual talk of his mother, the boy ate little, said less, and soon went to his room for the night.

Long after her work was done, the mother sat on the old front porch in the summer evening twilight, thinking of the grieving boy upstairs and his troublous courtship. And as she thought, she recalled another boy lover of long ago—Bob's father—and the little misunderstandings which at that time had seemed so tragic to her but which in the light of later years were nothing but the harmless ripples in a great love. All of the uneasiness, the loneliness, the misunderstanding and the heartache that comes from the separation of a courtship too long prolonged, had been forgotten and washed away in the ecstasies of that June morning now thirty years ago, when David Greene had brought her, his bride of an hour, to their home and lifted her across the threshold.

To be sure, it had not been easy sailing after that. In the early days of marriage there had to be the adjustment to each other's ways, two different and strong personalities. For years there had still been little quarrels, but love and common sense had prevailed until later in the partnership when there had been no misunderstandings at all.

"Oh well," she said aloud as he arose to go to bed, "young folks will be young folks. Seems as if the more they are in love the more likely they are to quarrel and hurt each other."

Upstairs in the room where he had slept since a little boy, Bob lay tossing and turning and thinking, trying to understand how Helen could possibly have thought any more of him if he had precipitated a public brawl by attacking the lemonade vendor.

(Continued on page 26)

A Story With a Laugh

HERE'S another serial story which will be finished in two instalments written by E. R. Eastman, author of "The Trouble Maker" and editor of American Agriculturist. Like most of Mr. Eastman's writings, this story has real farm atmosphere and is about the kind of folks you have known all of your life. If you want some real laughs and some good entertainment, read how the adventures and mis-adventures of old Betsy, the circus lion, helped to unscramble the love affair of Bob and Helen. If you like these stories by Mr. Eastman, say so, and you may get more of them.

Did you make a guess as to the authorship of the last short story, as to who wrote each part of the serial, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"? The answer is on our Editorial Page this time.

dreds of years the robber barons, the so-called 'knighthood's flower', held up England's progress by robbing and oppressing the poor, sacking the land and constantly quarreling and fighting among themselves. I don't see much bravery in that. One of their nice little gallantries was stealing each other's women."

"All the same," replied the girl with some spirit, "I would like to see any modern man with half the grit and backbone that some of those old boys used to have. Anything that I never, never could stand would be a man who was a coward!"

Somewhat dazed by this emphatic statement, Bob rode along in silence, and they came after a while to town and to the big ten-acre lot which was almost entirely covered with the white canvas of the "big top". After parking his car, Bob and Helen lined up with hundreds of other holiday seekers to wait their turn to buy entrance tickets at the ticket wagon. When Bob finally reached the ticket window, he started to hand up his money when a rowdy at one side suddenly stepped in out of his turn, brushed Bob roughly to one side and proceeded to buy his own ticket.

Helen was right behind and saw the incident. As soon as they were out of the crowd, she said, "Bob, what in the world did you let that fellow get ahead of you for? It wasn't his turn; it was yours."

Bob smiled deprecatingly.

"Well, what does it matter? We had plenty of time."

Helen said nothing more, but she was unusually silent for sometime afterward.

Going along with the crowd, the boy and girl entered the menagerie, and Bob showed the results of much reading when he pointed out to Helen in surprising detail the characteristics and natural history of the animal species.

After watching the antics of half a dozen monkeys, Bob said: "I can't see much to the Darwinian theory that folks all came in the first place from monkeys."

"I do," said Helen. "See how much they look like human beings."

"Brains are what count," said the boy, "and monkeys never seem smart to me, like a horse or a dog. Now look at this

girl's hand after they were seated. "It certainly is a poor specimen of humanity who doesn't like to go to a circus. Makes me think of old man Phillips down at Besemer's Corners. Every time a circus comes to town he and his wife have a row about his going. He always used to get away with it by claiming he had to go to take the kids, but now that the kids are all grown up, she makes him stay at home."

"I wish the band would play," said Helen. "A good circus band is always half the fun."

Just then the band did strike up and with a great flourish of trumpets, the show began with a grand entry parade clear around the great circular arena. There were dozens and dozens of beautiful horses, some with riders and some pulling the shining two-wheel chariots; there were a half dozen old elephants and dozens of animals drawn in their cages, including Betsy, the lion. There were comical clowns and freaks of every kind and description. Then came the performances in the three circus rings, each filled every minute with some hair-raising, thrilling act. So much to see was there that one could only get a very small part of all that happened.

And then there were best of all, the country folks lining the stands, clapping, cheering and laughing, having a much appreciated good time.

What is a circus without pink lemonade? When the performances were nearly over, Bob tempted by the tinkling ice in the glasses that a vendor was carrying through the crowd, bought drinks for Helen and himself, and handed the man a dollar bill. The fellow took it, and instead of making the change, put it in his pocket and started away.

"Hey there, where's my change?" asked Bob.

"Change? What change?" snarled the man.

"Why I gave you a dollar bill for two glasses of lemonade and you did not give me any change."

"You're a liar!" shouted the crook. "You gave me just twenty cents."

The attention of the whole crowd in that section was attracted, all were look-

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HAVING PURCHASED another bull to prevent inbreeding, will sell my 4 yr. old Milking Shorthorn herd bull, son of Glenside Silver King and Grandson of Glenside Dairy King and Doris Clay. A fine individual, gentle disposition, color red. Proven sire of good stock. Herd Accredited. Bargain to quick buyer. ERNEST COTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

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FAIRHOLME HAMPSHIRE DOWNS. The same good quality of rams and ewes. EARL D. BROWN, Iliou, N. Y. R. No. 2.

REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS: with size, and long staple fleeces. The useful kind for good breeders. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams with size and quality. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Delaines, ewes and yearling Rams bred for size and quality of wool. BURTON PINE, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS, extra fine specimens, VanVleet breeding. DWIGHT G. COOK, Chateaugay, N. Y. Route 2.

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REG. O. I. C. PIGS, \$8.75. Six weeks old, large litters, best blood lines. Northern Grown Rosen Seed Rye, Vetch mixed, great yielder. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS best blood lines; boars all ages, bred and open gilts \$20 to \$60. A. L. VAN AKEN, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

REGISTERED ESSEX GILTS, bred to farrow in October. Thirty-five to Forty Dollars each. CHARLES LAFFERTY, Little Valley, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs \$8 to \$10. Six weeks. Service Boars. Shropshire Sheep. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y.

SIXTY LB. DUROC PIGS \$15 each with pedigree papers. Also boar ready for service. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

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LAST CALL FOLKS on these big thrifty laying and ready to lay Banded rock pullets. Park's strain, Early hatched (April 10) Weight 3½ to 4 lbs., Now is the time to make sure of a full egg basket. They are \$1.50 each, any quantity F. O. B. Marathon. You'll agree they are worth it. Or your money back. Order from this ad. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. M. C. BEECHER, Marathon, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

SEPTEMBER PRICES of Quality Chicks—Banded Rocks & Reds, \$10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, \$8.00 per hundred. Light mixed \$7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

4 LB. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from Accredited flocks. Open Range. Ready to lay. Price \$2.00. WORTH ROUSE, Catskill, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns \$10-100; White Leghorns \$10-100; Banded Rock and Reds \$11-100; White Rocks \$12-100; Heavy mixed \$9-100. Culled for heavy egg producers of No. 1 Pair-ends stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the shipping. Special price on larger order. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

BRONZE, BOURBON REDS: White Turkeys. White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks. Toulouse Geese. Pearl and White Guineas. Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand, 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. **EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.**, Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. **GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.**, Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

Corn Harvesters

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment, easily shipped by express. Illustrated Catalog free. **PROCESS MFG. CO.**, Salina, Kansas.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! **WRITE NOW** to the **PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY**, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

FARMS FOR SALE

125 ACRE FARM, electric lights, hot and cold running water and bath. **SCOTT BURNHANS**, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—207 ACRE FARM, 2 miles from Fredonia, 4 miles from Dunkirk, ¾ mile from Buffalo-Erie State Road; level, mostly gravel, practically no waste land; good buildings, silos, electricity, running water, 20 acres grapes, ideal fruit and dairy farm. Will sell as a whole or divide. Must sell to settle estate. **MRS. MARY E. ALDRICH**, Route 12, Dunkirk, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—We are a young couple with two children, one 9, the other 5. We live on Long Island, 10 minutes from the ocean, 35 minutes from Broadway. If you are looking for a place with a small family in the country, close to New York City, and are willing to be agreeably helpful, we have a real home for you, with every modern electric labor saver, such as an electric washer, ironer, cleaner, and so on. Write to us giving full particulars about yourself. We are willing to pay generous salary to right person. Address **BOX 734**, Woodmere, Long Island.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. **L. F. THORNTON**, Dimock, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE HONEY delivered within third postal zone; Clover, 60-lb. can, \$8.00; 10-lb. \$2.00; 5-lb. \$1.10; Buckwheat \$7.00, \$1.90 and \$1.00. **NELSON STEVENS**, Venice Center, N. Y.

SHARPLES MILKER USERS ATTENTION. For the benefit of our users we now carry a complete stock of repairs at Syracuse. For cost of complete overhaul or repairs write **CHARLES K. LIDDLE**, Branch Manager, 324 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHERD BAG & BURLAP CO.**, 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sprayed fall and winter apples \$1.25 and \$1.50 bushel basket. **GEORGE MERRITT**, Walden, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pine Tree Surge Milkens, League certificates accepted. **LOREN HOUSE**, West Winfield, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS**, Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. **GEO. PHELPS**, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

RRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES of our new social, farm and business printing. **SUNKO**, Mohawk, N. Y.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 printed, postpaid, \$1.50. Best value known. **PRINTER HOWIE**, Beebe Plain, Vt.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

SEED WHEAT; heavy yielding, no cockle or weeds, Honor variety, College inspected, certified, price reasonable. **T. D. WHITNEY**, Stanley, N. Y.

TIMOTHY SEED \$2.50 per bushel—bags 35c extra or send your own—money with orders—seed is 99.70% pure. We sell to farmers only. **GEORGE J. NICHT** Seeds, Auburn, N. Y.

Flowers—Plants

HOLLYHOCK, PHLOX, COLUMBINE, Delphinium, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants which live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Asparagus plants; for fall planting. Catalogue free. **HARRY E. SQUIRES**, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Asparagus plants; Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; for September and October planting. Catalogue free. **HARRY E. SQUIRES**, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Trees

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. **TENNESSEE NURSERY CO.**, Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor, Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. **FARMERS UNION**, Mayfield, Kentucky.

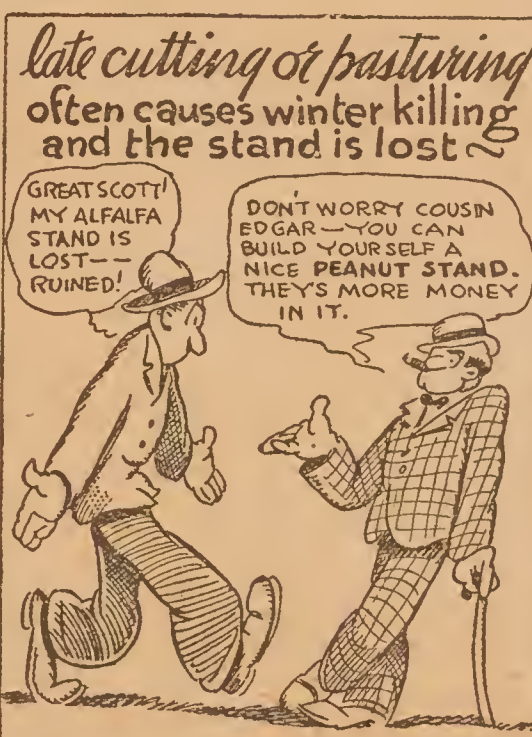
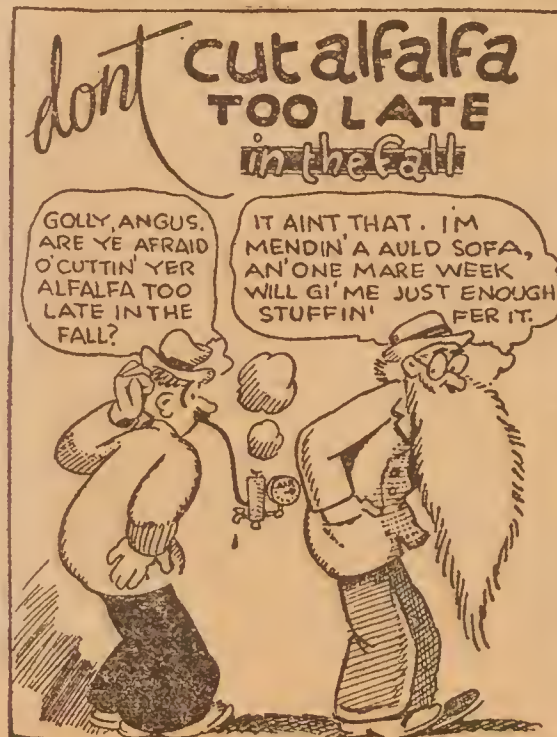
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10-\$2.00. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe FREE! Pay Postman. **UNITED FARMERS**, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25; Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. **UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY**, Paducah, Kentucky.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Take Care of Alfalfa

By Ray Inman



BABY CHICKS

Jones' Barred Rock Chicks

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

* * *

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

Two Dollars Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.

BABY CHICKS GROWING CHICKS — PULLETS ALL AGES — All the time ROCKS — REDS — WYANDOTTES — LEGHORNS — ORPINGTONS.

Vigorous, productive-bred stock.

Special prices on Baby Chicks in large quantities to broiler raisers.

Send for Fall price list

CANFIELD HATCHERY,

Dept. G. - - - Lexington, Mass.

Quality Baby Chicks \$10 per 100 up. Place your order now for Fall and winter hatched chicks. Husky, Pure Bred Stock. We hatch all year around. Twelve varieties. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY** 335 Main St., Phone 1604 or 337. Hackensack, N. J.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices. **KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.**

FEEDING PIGS

Selected Pigs for Sale

Large Yorkshire and Chester Cross, and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All from Large Type Stock. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.75. Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.00. We ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval. Purebred Chester White Barrow Boars or Sows, 7 weeks old, \$5.25 each, no charge for crating.

CLOVER HILL FARM

Box 48, R.F.D., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50. 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00. All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.** P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$5.50 each

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock. 7 weeks old, \$3.75. 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.25.

Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

FOR PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$6.50 each.**

CLASSIFIED ADS

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE Lisle STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Grey Beige, Nude, Peach, 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. **GEORGE B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.**

SWITCHES—Combs made up. Booklet. **EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.**

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

SILVER FOXES—Send for editorial reprint "Foxes and Fur Bearing Animals for Farmers." Free to those interested. DR. G. V. WEBSTER, Carthage, N. Y.

YARNS OF PURE WOOL worsted for hand knitting, also rug yarns for hooked rugs. Write for free samples 50c 4 oz. skein. Orders sent C. O. D. **CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, West Concord, New Hampshire.**

Our Boys and Girls Page

Juniors Have Active Part In State Fair Contests

JOHN GIVARA of Newark Valley, James Sanderson of Pulaski, Kenneth Bennett of Alfred and Paul Krankling of Chautauqua were selected at the State Fair judging contests in dairy cattle as the New York State Team to represent Young Farmers Clubs in high school departments of agriculture and State schools, at the interstate competition in dairy cattle judging to be held at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee on October 17th.

As New York's representatives on the Junior 4-H club team to participate in the interstate 4-H club contest held at the same time and place; Carlon Cook of Baldwinsville, Wright Johnson of Calendon, Richard Goodwin of Guilford and Paul Hartquist of Homer were selected.

In the judging contests for young farmers clubs and 4-H clubs at the State Fair over 300 boys took part. The contests included judging of horses, dairy cattle, apples and potatoes.

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets awarded the boys from Greene; Harold Brown, Gerald Landphere and Vincent Davis, with their teacher of agriculture, Howard Bradley, a bronze mahogany trophy shield for making the highest record as a team in all four events of the contest. He also awarded to the boys who are to represent New York at the National Dairy Show, bronze watch fob medals to be worn when taking part in the National event.

Mr. E. S. Akin representing the horse breeders association awarded a large silver cup to Kenneth Bennett, Nelson Henry, Percell Luce and their teacher, H. L. Smith of Alfred, for making the highest team score in horse judging. Paul Krankling of Chautauqua, Francis Carley of West Winfield, Percell Luce of Alfred and Lawrence Drew of Hammondsport made the four highest individual scores in horse judging in the order named.

In the apple contest, Smith Parkham, Merton Dawley and Wentworth Blakley of Forestville made the highest team score and were awarded ribbons. The four highest individuals in order in apple judging were Harold Defendorf, Skaneateles, Ralph Stewart, Sherburne, Merton Dawley, Forestville and Wendell Wickes, Gouverneur.

In the potato contest the boys from Randolph, Thomas Cave, Ross Conklin and Arthur Miller made the best team score and received ribbons. The four highest individuals in this contest were Thomas Cave of Randolph, Alfred Cuddeback, Skaneateles, Clair VanColder of Hammondsport and Stanley Ells of Alden.

In dairy cattle judging the highest team score was made by the boys from Pulaski, Wells DeGraw, James Sanderson and Lynn Sanderson who were given ribbons. The four high individuals were John Givara of Newark Valley, James Sanderson of Pulaski, Kenneth Bennett of Alfred and Paul Krankling of Chautauqua, who make up the young farmers club team to take part in the interstate contest at the National Dairy Show.

W. J. Weaver, Superintendent of the Boys and Girls Department, had immediate charge of conducting the contest, scoring the papers and determining the awards.

The Bravest Man in the World

(Continued from page 24)

"Wonder why I didn't hit the skunk," he thought. "Can it be that I really am a coward? No. There was that time when I stopped old George Turner's runaway team, and I remember too that the boys didn't used to run on me at school either.

"By thunder, I know what's the matter!" And he sat straight up in bed. "The trouble with me is I am afraid of crowds. I let those bullies run over me today not because I was afraid of them, but because I don't like to be conspicuous. Yes,

sir, that's just it; and Dad was the same way before me. I guess all those who have to work alone so much feel the same way. Dad would always go a long way to avoid a row, but when he once got started, it was sure time to go away from there fast.

"But I remember now that Ma could hardly ever drag him into a restaurant or to a meeting. He sure was panicky about crowds and would rather face a cannon than attract a lot of attention. By heck, no one ever accused the old man of being a coward either.

"Well," he concluded, "one thing is certain. No more women in my young life. They're funny critters anyway. Ma's like that sometimes—never know where she is going to pop up next."

And being young and healthy, he turned over a few more times and finally dropped off into troubled sleep, from which he was aroused by his mother shaking him in an effort to make him understand something.

"Robert," she was saying, "something is happening down in the barn. For a long time there has been a terrible thumping, kicking and pounding, and I am afraid that one of the horses is down or hurt or something. I think you ought to go right out and see about it."

Bob pulled on his clothes and his boots, took the lantern his mother handed him, and went out to the barn.

Yes, something certainly was the matter. Judging from the sounds as he approached the barn something or somebody was trying to tear the whole place down. He broke into a run and rushed into the cow stable, the door of which was open. When he stopped.

Over in one corner, two baleful eyes glared at him out of the darkness, and in their stalls both horses were rearing, plunging and kicking in a panic.

Bob advanced a little very cautiously, swung his lantern up so he could see, took one startled look, and involuntarily stepped back toward the door. Standing over in the corner of the stable, looking at him, was Betsy, the circus lion, ad-

vertised in the show literature as "the most terrible beast in captivity."

Bob took a look at his plunging horses, and another at the terrifying beast crouching in the corner and then he got mad. All of the weeks of anticipation with which he had looked forward to the circus, all the disappointment that that selfsame circus had brought to him, all of the rage he would liked to have vented on the lemonade man and the rowdy at the ticket window came to a head now when he saw that lion, a symbol of all his accumulated troubles.

Swinging the lantern in one hand, and grabbing the milking stool in the other, he descended upon poor Betsy even as David descended upon Goliath. The big cat gave one surprised hiss and shrank back in the corner, hunching up her back while Bob plied her lustily with the milking stool.

Not satisfied with the execution he was able to make that way, and getting madder every second, he dropped his stool and his lantern, and grabbing the beast by the mane with both hands, kicked her until he had to desist from pure exhaustion. Between kicks he told her in no uncertain language what he thought about shows in general and lions in particular.

"By ginger to grindstones, I'll show ye whether your danged old show"—whack—"can"—whack—"spoil my whole life"—whack—"and then come along and spoil my night's rest too"—whack—"By Jupiter, come out here—whack—"and scare the life out of my horses, will ye"—whack.

Poor old Betsy, who had never harmed anyone or anything in her whole caged-up life, merely humped up her tough hide and took the descending blows and kicks without a growl. In fact, it was the kind of treatment she was most used to. If Bob had approached her in a different spirit, or showed any fear, there might have been a different story, for her surroundings were strange and she had had a bad night.

(To be continued next week)

Young Farmers Have Speaking Contest

In the speaking contest held at the State Fair for members of young farmers clubs, Kenneth Allen of Trumansburg, speaking on Cooperative Activities of Farmers in the Trumansburg Community was awarded first place and \$50 by the judges. Francis Pask of Albion was given second place and \$40, George Press of Forestville, third and \$30 and Homer Dearlove of Bath, fourth and \$25.

Each of the other three contestants, Murray Raven of Gouverneur, Elmer Heath and Randolph and Robert Mettler of Sherburne were awarded \$15.

Each of the seven young farmers taking part in the State Fair finals earned the right to do so by first winning at one of the seven sectional speaking contests that were held in seven sections of the State last May in cooperation with subdistrict meetings of the Dairymen's League.

The contest was organized as a part of the activities of the Boys and Girls Department under the direction of W. J. Weaver of the Education Department of the State, who acted as Superintendent of this division of the State Fair.



Left to right—sitting, Francis Pask, Kenneth Allen, George Press. Standing, Homer Dearlove, Murray Raven.



Look Out for This Fellow Selling Auto Club Membership

THE Service Bureau warns its readers to be on the lookout for a man giving the name of "Lillis". A subscriber in Broome County reported to the Service Bureau that this man Lillis appeared at his home on the 13th of July this year, and solicited membership in the Binghamton Automobile Club. He pointed out the advantages of belonging to the club, and our subscriber paid over \$7.50 for membership for one year. In addition to that he paid over \$3.00 for an 18-months "ad" in the club's publication.

Not receiving any word from the Binghamton Automobile Club, our subscriber referred his complaint to the Service Bureau. Accordingly we wrote to the Binghamton Automobile Club, and received the information that no man by the name of Lillis is known to the automobile club, nor has he ever had any connection with the Binghamton Automobile Club or with the Broome County Motor News.

Gives Impossible Address

When Lillis called upon our subscriber he gave his address as 318 Elm Street, Binghamton. Investigation reveals that Elm Street is a short street numbering only up to 60.

The Binghamton Automobile Club also states that one of the clerks in its office reported that a man giving the name of "Lillis" has frequently been in the club's office, endeavoring to sell the club some flags, claiming that he (Lillis) represented the American Legion. The club did not give Lillis any money and was later informed that Lillis had nothing to do with the American Legion.

We publish these facts for the information of others who may be approached with a similar proposition. If you are solicited for business of this kind, by a man giving this name, get his automobile number and, if possible, try to get the police authorities on his track. It may be all a misunderstanding. At any rate he should be given an opportunity to thoroughly explain his actions.

J. L. Schultz Co.—Hay Dealer—Goes Bankrupt

THE Service Bureau has been informed that John L. Schultz Co. of Syracuse and Skaneateles, N. Y., has gone into bankruptcy. It is reported that there are some substantial assets. Percy W. Mellor, 1041 Onondaga County Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y., attorney-at-law, is representing some of the creditors.

In the past Schultz operated quite extensively in various hay-producing sections of the state. The Service Bureau has received a number of claims against Schultz but up until recently succeeded in obtaining satisfactory adjustments. During the past few months, however, more difficulty was experienced. At one time recently Schultz offered to negotiate a settlement with many complainants but shippers refused to consider Schultz's proposals. Now they will have to take their chances with the wreck.

One of the greatest difficulties met by Schultz was that considerable hay was contracted for by his buyers, this hay not proving to be up to the grade contracted for. In other words certain buyers for Schultz contracted for hay at a No. 1 price, whereas the hay graded No. 3 under official inspection.

Those who have claims against Schultz should communicate with the

Service Bureau at once, signifying what disposition they wish made of their claims and with whom they wish to have their claims filed.

Linoleum Fraud Again Pops Up

A COUPLE of weeks ago the Service Bureau warned its readers of two men who sold a piece of linoleum to one of our subscribers in Cattaraugus County. When they had left, it was found the material was not as represented. These fellows claimed they had finished equipping a barber shop in a nearby town and rather than ship home

Service Bureau Report For August, 1927

L. D. Green, Eaton, N. Y.	\$416.47
Walter Siles, Towanda, Pa.	12.00
Wray Anthony, Widnoon, Pa. ...	4.50
Clyde Mattocks, Troy, Pa.	6.95
Irving Bellinger, Middleburg, N.Y.	3.00
Mrs. Wm. Young, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.50
H. L. Weidright, Dalton, N. Y. ...	7.19
Mrs. A. Winch, Java Center, N.Y.	28.50
Miss F. Southwick, Preble, N. Y.	3.00
Mrs. M. Schermerhorn, Whitney Point, N. Y.	3.00
W. L. Hartwell, Woodford, N. Y.	302.49
Mrs. Sam Greenberg, Niobe, N. Y.	9.92
Mrs. F. W. Nickle, Rowlandville, Md.	6.35
Mrs. E. G. Elston, Ithaca, N. Y. ...	1.80
Mrs. G. A. Teeter, Freeville, N. Y.	1.58
Mrs. J. V. Fredericks, Canajoharie, N. Y.	2.00
Mrs. J. Warner, Medusa, N. Y.	10.85
P. M. Booth, Grahamville, N. Y. ...	2.00
Alfred DeRue, Williamson, N. Y.	6.50
Louis Raskuzzi, Housatonic, Mass.	32.25
L. Buggenhagen, Hamburg, N. Y. ...	5.50
F. W. Davison, Saegertown, Pa. ...	83.50
Sanford Palmer, New Paltz, N. Y.	2.25
TOTAL	\$954.11
Total Service Bureau letters Received	689

the remainder they decided to sell it locally at a bargain. They claimed that the piece contained enough to cover our subscriber's kitchen floor. However, when it was spread out, after the deal was made, it was found to be only half enough. In paying for this our subscriber made out a check to Albert Wagner. The check was drawn on a Corry, Pa., bank.

Now follows another letter from one of our subscribers in Chautauqua County. Evidently these fellows believe in the well known advice of Greeley "Go West young man and seek your fortune." They are going West all right and are undoubtedly making a living,

Promptness Appreciated!

Ulster, Pa., July 29, 1927.
I received the check on the North American Accident Insurance Company for \$1,000.00, amount of claim covering the death of my husband, Charles Harvey, who was killed in an automobile accident June 27th. I was much pleased with your prompt settlement and wish to thank you for your promptness in adjusting the claim.

MRS. LAURA HARVEY.

Colrain, Mass., Sept. 5, 1927.
Dear Sir: I received the draft of \$80 for my insurance and wish to thank you very much for your interest in my behalf. I, myself and my family are very much pleased with the service that the North American Accident Insurance Company and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have rendered unto me. We have told many of our friends in the hopes to increase your business. Thanking you again for the draft.

MRS. MARY A. RAYNER.

Westtown, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1927.
In answer of your letter and check (\$40.00) accept our thanks for your interest shown towards Mrs. Schwartz, my wife, the time she had her shoulder dislocated. Surely there is no fake and red tape about that what you stand back of. I can prove it now and gladly will boost your paper around here as it is interesting and to keep a good thing going. Your paper and especially your question and answer column fits us very good as both of us had no experience three years ago when we started here. Up to now we had good luck and did not have any sickness amongst our flock of chickens and cattle.

JEAN & JUSTINE SCHWARTZ.

but if the police land them they will have some difficult questions to answer.

Patterns Do Not Match

Our subscriber in Chautauqua County writes that she also bought a piece of linoleum which, on later examination, proved only half enough to cover the floor.

Incidentally our subscriber in Cattaraugus County made a little investigation and found the barber shop where these fellows were said to have laid the linoleum. The pattern the barber purchased and the pattern our subscriber bought were vastly different.

Be on your guard.

Questions About Egg Buyers

Will you give us a statement as to the reliability of the Maragansett Butter and Egg Company of 310 Greenwich Street, New York City. Their representative called upon us in regard to shipping them eggs this fall and winter. Any information you may be able to give us will be appreciated.

IN the first place this concern is not licensed and bonded and accordingly the Service Bureau cannot offer its endorsement. Confidential reports received in the trade indicate that although this company is not a real financial risk nevertheless its methods of doing business are reported to be such that they cannot receive our endorsement. This inquiry comes from Chenango County.

Big Cabbage Crop in Prospect

(Continued from page 8)

75% crop. Potatoes in New York have been damaged by insects and in some instances a little rot, but as a whole they look good to very good. This applies particularly to late potatoes. In New Jersey they range from poor to good, but the crop will be less than last year. Picking is retarded by wet weather. Sweet potatoes as whole in the same state are not a very good stand. Dairying in all of these states is reported as good. Tobacco where grown in these states is also reported as being good. These three states as a whole are up to average.

New England States

Pastures continue good in all New England. The same is true of haylands. Wherever clover and timothy is grown for seed in this section it is reported as good. Fodder corn is good in all sections throughout these states where frost has not touched it. Fruit is a very short crop in most parts of Maine, although there are some sections that are good. In Vermont it is also more or less a short crop and will probably not exceed 50%. In New Hampshire about a half crop. In Connecticut a fair crop of peaches, but is an off year for apples. In Rhode Island it is fair. Potatoes in Maine, Aroostock County reports there is much rot and there will not be more than a fair crop, although there are some counties that are reported as good, but practically all of them report rot. In Vermont some rot reported in about 30% of the fields. In New Hampshire the crop is only fair and in some sections they are rotting badly. In Connecticut early potatoes are a good crop. Late potatoes are still green, but there is considerable rot and blight reported. In Massachusetts potatoes are very spotted, ranging from fair only to fairly good. Rot and blight reported due to wet weather. The crop will probably be a half crop. In Rhode Island they are poor in the northern part of the state. Dairying continues good in all of these states. Poultry is also reported as being fair to very good with an increase in price. Tobacco in Connecticut has suffered somewhat from hail and is not better than fair. Tobacco in Massachusetts has suffered from hail in some localities. Garden truck in the same state is from fair to good. Due to more or less moist weather the past few weeks the potato crop has suffered considerably through this section and there is a great deal of rotting of the tubers in the ground reported.



When
You buy
a gun

A good gun is always the pride of the man who likes hunting—the greatest of all outdoor sports. When you buy a new one you undoubtedly plan to use it for many seasons. Therefore, you want to get just exactly the right sort of a gun, one that feels right, acts right and is thoroughly dependable and an accurate shooter.

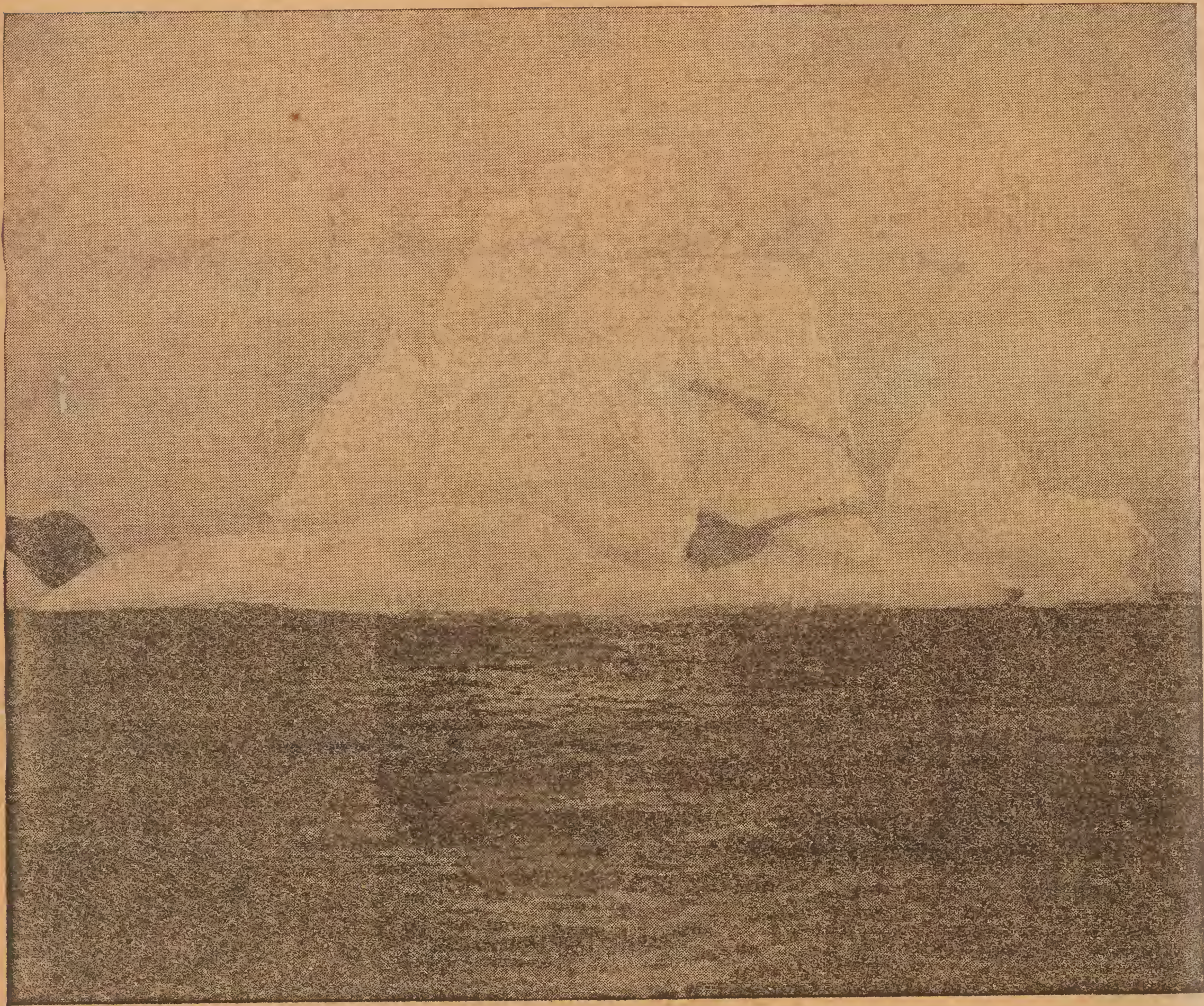
The only possible way to be sure of these things is to buy from your local dealer so that you may have the privilege of handling and studying it at your leisure before you buy it. That is why the most particular hunters buy their guns at these "tag" stores.

You are always welcome to visit the sporting goods department of the "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and examine their stock of guns and other sporting goods. It is the best place to buy fresh ammunition, gun cleaners, hunting knives, cartridge belts and all the other accessories that add to your sport. Make your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store your "gun store."

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



AFTER SHAVING



HERE IS A GOOD BET

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We are so certain of this that we are willing to risk the cost of this page (more than the average man's yearly income) to tell you about it.

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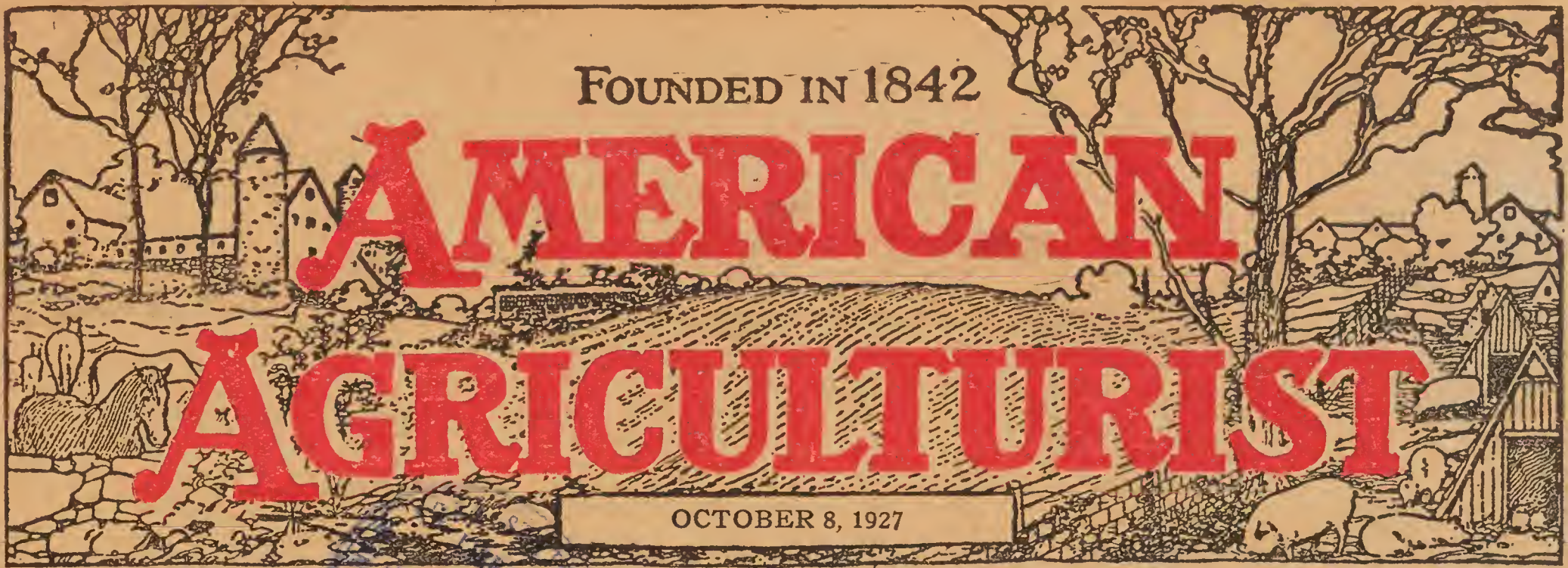
face will steal a lingering and delightful sense of coolness such as you have never known before.

And as it cools, Listerine also heals—takes the smart and burn out of tiny wounds left by the razor and lessens the danger of infection. Go ahead and try Listerine this way. We dare you. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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whiteness of teeth after
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Paste a short time. You
will be delighted.
Large tube, 25c.

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Chicken Stealing Family Caught

A. B. Egbert of Sandy Lake, Pa., Wins Sixth Service Bureau Reward

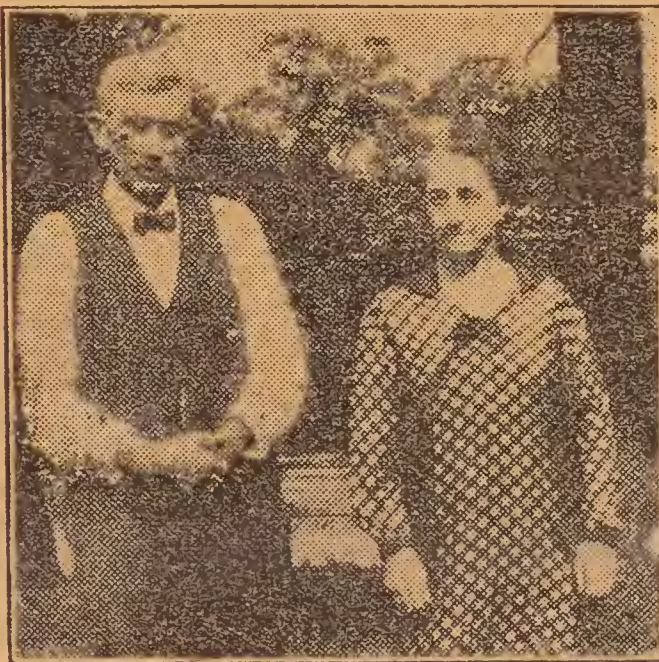
ON the evening of June 9th chicken thieves visited the house of A. B. Egbert of Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania. On this trip they took twenty-four chickens but evidently their success in evading detection on this occasion encouraged them, for a week later they returned a second time and on this visit stole sixteen chickens.

Clues to the identity of the thieves were few and it would have been very easy for Mr. Egbert to have thought it impossible to ever locate them. However, he was not discouraged and immediately proceeded to search for the thieves along every possible line. His persistence and the success which rewarded his efforts point to the fact that we have so often emphasized that failure to follow up a case of this kind encourages a thief and increases the dangers of chicken thieving in any community. On the other hand, it is practically impossible for any theft to be made without leaving some trace and if the authorities, including the State police, are immediately notified, there is a good chance that they will be found and convicted.

As soon as the thieves were caught Mr. Egbert wrote us a letter. However, due to some unexplained reason, we failed to receive his letter. It would have again been very easy for Mr. Egbert to conclude that our reward of \$100 given for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves had some catch in it and that he would never receive this reward. Fortunately, however, our representative in Mr. Egbert's territory, Mr. F. M. McCartney, heard of the case and immediately went to Mr. Egbert's farm to assist him in every possible way. Mr. McCartney wrote us and we immedi-

ately got in touch with Mr. Egbert. Payment of the reward was delayed for some time, due to the fact that District Attorney L. R. Rickard, asked for a delay in the pronouncing of sentence on the thieves because they were implicated in a number of other thefts which he wished to investigate. However, in due time one of them was sentenced which allowed us to pay the reward at once and the check was immediately sent to Mr. Egbert. Undoubtedly others of the family who stole the chickens will receive prison sentences soon. The following is Mr. Egbert's account of the theft and of the efficient way in which he and the State Troopers followed up the case.

"On the night of June 9th, 1927, we had 23 or 24 chickens taken" said Mr. Egbert, "and on the following week our chicken house was visited again and 15 or 16 chickens taken."



"I did every thing I could to get some trace of the thief. I visited hucksters and butchers to see if they had bought any poultry. I also sent two reliable men to several different places to see if they could locate the chickens but without results. On July 4th I wrote to Captain Mouke of the State Troopers at the Butler Barracks and asked for State help and on July 7th Mr. Hughes and Mr. Klinger of the Butler Barracks arrived and started work."

"On July 8th Mr. Hughes swore out a search warrant and searched one property, but found nothing. Then we went to the hucksters and Mr. Hughes demanded their books giving an account of all purchases of poultry from June 9th until that date, but found nothing in them that looked suspicious. Two days later, after some investigation, Mr. Hughes swore out a search warrant against Park White and family and found automobile tires, tools, robes, household goods and numerous other things that had been stolen in this neighborhood, in their possession.

"They arrested Mr. White and his son, Tom, and also a grandson Charles Haylett, and took them to the county jail at Mercer. That same evening, Hughes and Klinger and several others drove to Hubbard, Ohio, to the home of Mr. Huff, a son-in-law of Mr. White and found some stolen goods there that had been taken from our neighborhood. They arrested Mr. and Mrs. Huff and brought them to the Mercer jail. Later Hughes and Klinger arrested another Mrs. Huff also a daughter of Mr. White and she was also taken to the jail at Mercer."

"On July 13th I went to the District Attorney's office at Mercer and Mr. and Mrs.

(Continued on page 19)



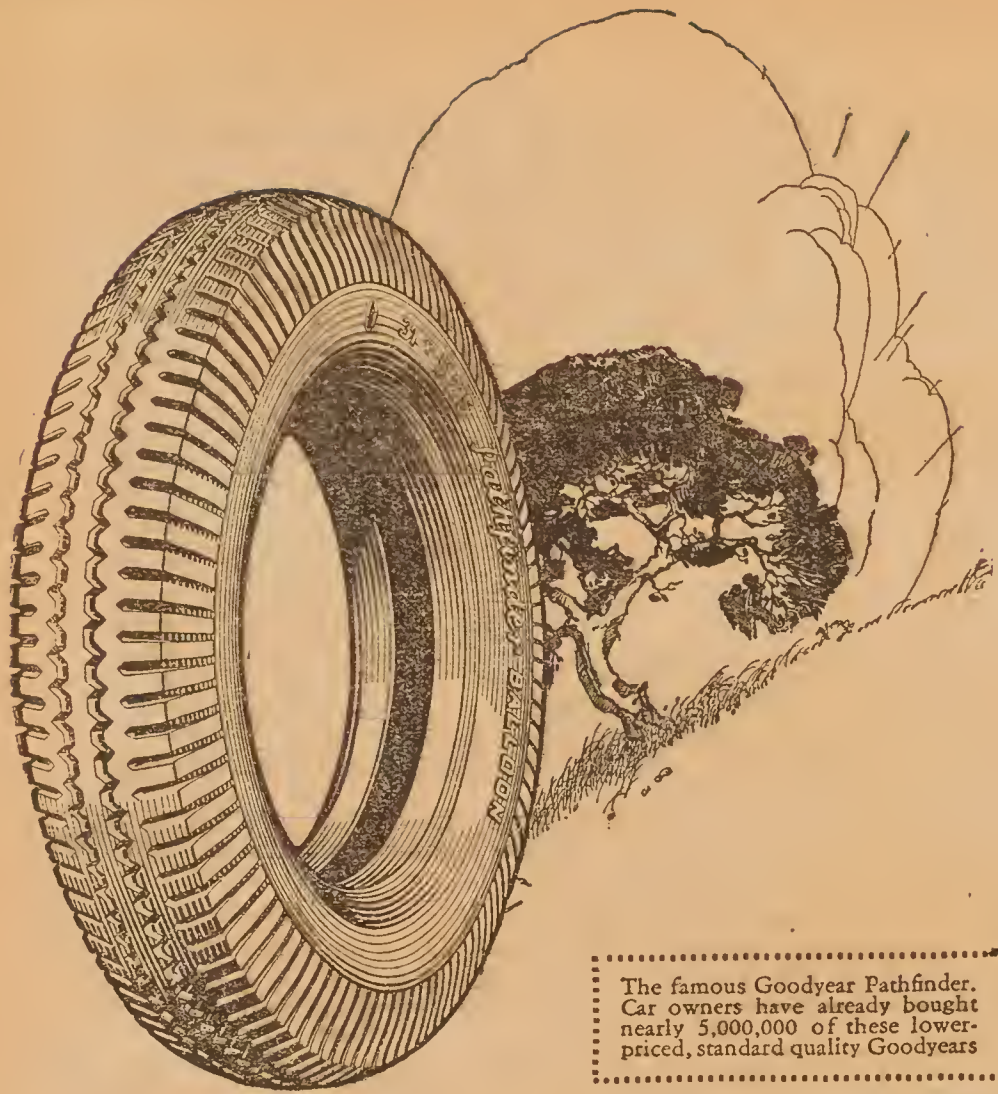
NUMBER 15671

NEW YORK, N. Y., *September 21, 1927*

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY *One Hundred Dollars* \$100.00
A. B. Egbert
Sandy Lake
Pa. \$100.00
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morganthau Jr. PRES.

At the left is shown the chicken house from which the hens were stolen and the gate through which he entered. In the centre is Mr. and Mrs. Egbert and at the right is a reproduction of the reward check sent to Mr. Egbert.



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Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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The Harvest Progresses

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

ANOTHER week has passed and

By M. C. BURRITT

pack. Greenings are worth six to six-

still no rain. It is now nearly a month since we have had a good soaking rain and we are beginning to feel the lack of moisture seriously. Occasionally a well or a cistern is going dry. The yields of late crops will be cut somewhat by the drouth. Especially is this true of potatoes, cabbage and tomatoes all of which are really suffering. Even if rain should come now it would be almost too late to help most crops. The weather has been warm and fine with no suggestion of frost until September 21st. Since then we have had two white frosts, but these have not killed vegetation.



M. C. BURRITT.

Fall Work in Good Shape

Farmers have made the most of the fine weather. Fifty per cent of more of the wheat in this locality has been sown, although the ground is so dry that clouds of dust follow the teams and tractors. A large percentage of the silos have been filled this past week also. Corn is not very heavy but is maturing fairly well.

Early or flathead cabbage is pretty well harvested, and the yield has been good. The price has ranged from seven to nine dollars a ton with buyers not anxious to buy. A good cooperative sales service is proving to be of great value to growers. The first car of Danish cabbage will be loaded here this coming week at twelve dollars per ton. The cost of harvesting cabbage this year has been only about half of that of last year, because the dry firm ground has permitted the loading of trucks to capacity directly in the fields. The last two falls we have had to haul out in small loads with teams and reload.

A Good Peach Market

The past week might have been called "peach" week in Western New York for the bulk of the small crop has moved to market during the week at the rate of from 50 to 100 cars every day. The price has been firm at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, with most crops selling at around \$1.75. The peach deal is a very satisfactory one this year, with good prices and good weather for those who have peaches. For those who have not and they are in the majority in this section at least—favorable conditions count for nothing.

Apple harvest is progressing slowly. Wealthies have been harvested and the picking of Greenings and McIntosh has begun. Twenty Ounce are also ready and what few there are will be picked this coming week. Buying is not very brisk, probably because prices are high here due to a short crop and fruit can be bought in other sections of the country at less cost.

The first sales on the early fruit have generally been the best, and the markets have dropped afterward. This was particularly true of Dutchess and so far it has been true of Wealthy although this variety will probably recover in price later. Twenty Ounce is very scarce and brings from five to six dollars per barrel according to

fifty and carload lots are hard to find. Culls and dry apples are bringing about seventy-five cents a hundred. Cider apples are reported as high as ninety cents a hundred weight. Some poor quality crops have been sold tree run at from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per cwt., while good crops have been sold as high as \$2.25 per hundred weight.

Third Cutting Hurts Alfalfa

Alfalfa is making a fine third growth this fall. Several have asked me about making a third cutting. I never cut alfalfa a third time where I want to keep the field in alfalfa another year, because it is almost certain to injure it if not to kill it entirely, unless it can be cut in mid-August. There must be sufficient time for the plants to develop a good after growth and mature it for winter. Moreover it is very difficult to cure alfalfa hay in September's short days. If I expect to plow up the sod the next spring, I sometimes cut it late because it does not matter then if it does winter kill. When weeds get up above the little alfalfa plants in a new seeding in late fall, I usually clip it, but as high as possible, tilting the cutter bar up and often tying it up so as to leave six or eight inches of growth.

As the evenings lengthen, social activities are beginning to start up again. Churches, fraternal organizations, schools and granges all begin to feel the necessity of putting on social programs. It is sometimes open to question whether the leading motive is service to members and to the community or the necessity on the part of the officers to start something in the organization to keep it alive and functioning in competition with other social attractions. However, some such activity is good for all of us. We ought to choose one or two social activities and participate in them regularly for our own good if for no other reason.—Hilton, N. Y., September 24, 1927.

New Jersey Will Require TB Tested or Pasteurized Milk

THE last New Jersey Legislation passed a law requiring that after January 21, 1928 all milk offered for sale must be either from TB tested cows or that it be pasteurized. This has resulted in a rush of questions regarding the tuberculin test in New Jersey. At the present time approximately 31½% of the cattle in New Jersey have been tested. To meet the demand for information, a circular has been issued by the State Department of Agriculture at Trenton. This circular is No. 116, entitled, "Facts About Bovine Tuberculosis" and will be sent free of charge to anyone requesting it.



"Here's Jes' de Job fo' yo', Ike! Cullud man to dust seats in a rest room."—Life.

What's New In Farm Practice?

Some Impressions From a Visit to a College Experimental Farm

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor of American Agriculturist

TO most farmers, when it comes to buying seed, timothy is just timothy. It has always been to me, until I visited the New York State College experiment farms at Ithaca a few days ago and learned that it is possible to buy timothy seed that will produce at least 30 per cent more hay per acre than the average seed sold to the great majority of New York farmers. This new variety discovered by the college in its experiments is known as timothy No. 1777 and will out-yield any other timothy variety in the State. The seed is available in limited quantities. Another good variety discovered by Cornell which is also very much above the average in yield is No. 4059.

As I walked over the college experimental farms and got only a brief, superficial glimpse of endless and tireless labors of the scientists to help agriculture, how I wished that every farmer might see some of the splendid work at first hand either at Cornell or at some of the other colleges and experiment stations located in every State.

Take this question of better timothy for example. You may say that timothy is getting to be a drug on the market, therefore why try to improve it? The answer is that timothy is still a leading crop in the East and the chief part of the general hay crop. As long as it is necessary to spend good money for seed, for sowing and for harvesting the crop, why waste money on average seed when a 30 per cent better return can be had from

the simple task of sowing the right seed?

But of course improving timothy varieties is only one of the hundreds of patient experiments that are being conducted over long periods of time by the colleges and experiment stations to improve farm practices of every kind. If you are not interested in timothy, certainly you are in some other crop or in better animals and lower costs of production. Take cabbage, which is an important crop on many Eastern farms. Dr. C. H. Myers professor of Plant Breeding was

kind enough to go into some detail to show me what he and his staff were doing to develop cabbage that would be the very best in color, shape, size, growing habits and maturity. His experiments and studies cover several acres and have been conducted over a long term of years. Plants are bred, cross-bred and in-bred. Every characteristic of color, every variation, every detail, making an almost endless task in the keeping of data, have been studied for years and each year something, or in fact, many things new are discovered and made into permanent records ready to be given out to the cabbage producers of the country.

One cannot help but be impressed even by a short study of what these scientists are doing by the infinite care they take not to make mistakes and not to draw permanent conclusions until after years of careful experimenting, and recording and studying of almost endless data. What is true of cabbage applies also to corn, oats, wheat and in fact every other crop and animal product. Some of the best trained men in the world are working not only at Cornell but in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and in fact in all of the other colleges of agriculture and experiment stations to obtain more knowledge to help the farmer to produce better quality products at lower costs of production and to protect his products from the thousands of insect and animal pests and diseases that are constantly de-

(Continued on page 7)



A seed plot of Timothy Cornell No. 1777—a variety discovered by the New York State College which will outyield any other variety in the state. Similar high yielding varieties of every farm crop are constantly being developed by the scientists in the Colleges of Agriculture and Experiment Stations.

A Massachusetts Farm That Emphasizes Marketing

The High Quality Apples Grown By C. L. Stiles Are Sold Right at the Farm

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

IT is rather unusual to find a roadside stand that deals exclusively in farm products particularly where these farm products are entirely home grown. On Election Day, 1926, I visited a farm and roadside stand which is still further specialized in that almost the only product that is sold there is apples.

The farm I visited was near Northampton, in Hampshire County, Mass., and on that day President Coolidge came to Massachusetts to cast his vote. I was unfortunate in that I did not arrive until afternoon after the President had left, but was very much interested to learn that some of the members of the Hampshire County Fruit Growers, a cooperative association, had been to the farm I visited and had taken back a bushel basket of apples to give to our President.

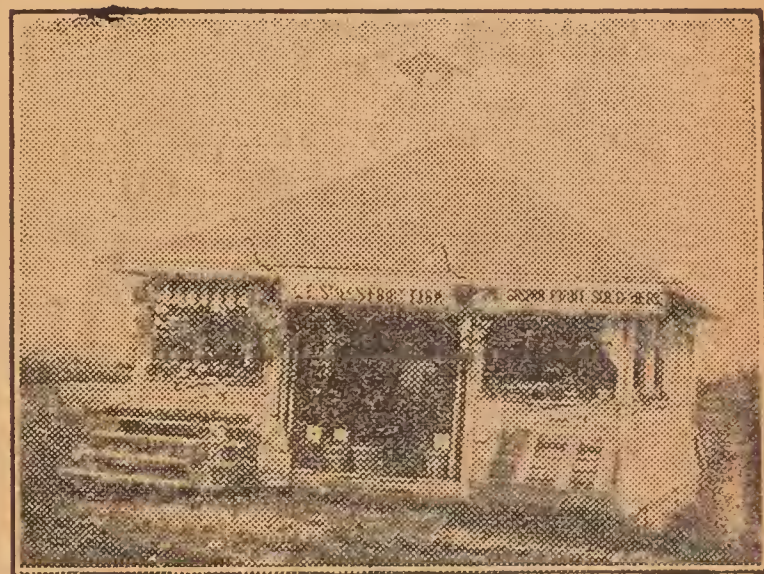
Mr. Stiles bought his present farm twenty-three years ago, moving to it from a farm back on the hills. For the first few years the main

business was dairying. At that time, however, the dairy business was very unsatisfactory and the question of fruit growing was receiving a considerable amount of attention from the Experiment Station and by leading farmers. As a result of this, Mr. Stiles began to set out an apple orchard and has continued to set out trees until last year. At the present time 40 acres of the farm are in orchard which includes all of the land suitable for growing fruit. The crop last year totaled 2000 barrels which was the largest to date. Many of the trees however have yet to come into complete bearing so that the crop will undoubtedly be still larger.

Up to two years ago the entire crop with the exception of a part of the Baldwins was sold at the roadside stand. Last year the Baldwin crop was in the neighborhood of 1000 barrels and a large part of this variety was necessarily sold at wholesale.

Wealthy apples and peaches have been used as fillers. However, a large number of the peach trees have been removed as the apples reached full growth and no more peaches are being set at the present time.

As County Agent Payne and I drove up to the stand a large car was waiting there and we stood by while the man



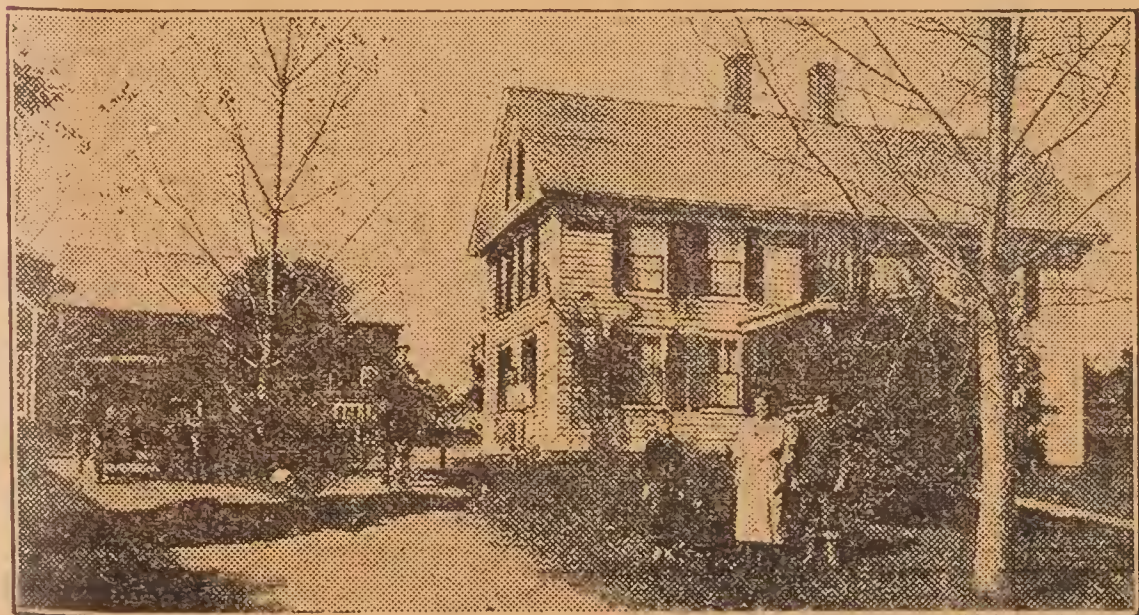
The attractive roadside stand where a large part of the apples grown on the farm are sold.

purchased some apples and placed them in the car. Mrs. Stiles does a large part of the selling at the stand. The fruit which is exhibited there was in perfect shape and very attractively arranged in various sized baskets and in barrels.

"We open the stand about the first of August," said Mrs. Stiles, "when the early apples first ripen and usually keep it open from then until Thanksgiving time. Many of our customers are repeat customers coming back year after year to get their winter supply of apples. We try to get a slight premium over the wholesale price for apples and yet we try to sell the best quality of fruit at a reasonable price."

I noticed that the Baldwins were priced at \$1.25 a bushel while McIntosh were \$1.50 for a basket which holds about one-half bushel and other varieties were prices somewhere between this range.

(Continued on page 15)



The home of Mr. C. L. Stiles and family near Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 121 October 8, 1927 No. 15

Supplying Market Demands

ONE of the difficulties of the farm business is the fact that most of us insist upon growing what we want to grow in the way we want to grow it instead of producing the products that the consumers want in the way they want it. We have had this brought to our attention several times lately in connection with marketing cabbage. The most popular variety of cabbage so far as the farmer is concerned is the one that makes the *largest* head. The most popular variety of cabbage so far as the consumer is concerned is the one with the *smallest* head. The average consumers in a large city have little or no storage facilities and therefore want just enough cabbage for one meal, and when they want another one, they prefer to get it fresh from the market. We have heard many consumers complain that they did not buy cabbage often because they could not handle the too large heads.

We simply mention this as an example of the fact that farmers must give more and more attention in the future to regulating their business to make it conform to the needs and wishes of the market. Of course this is not always possible, for soil and climatic conditions limit most farms to a comparatively few products, and to a limited variety and type of each product. However, there are coming to be a few farmers in every county who are making out well because they have been studying their business and the markets and making adjustments that bring them a ready demand for their products at better than the average prices received by their neighbors.

Farm Prices

THE following information was taken from the September issue of *Farm Economics*, a bulletin published by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture. We give it here because it is an accurate survey of prices in which farmers are intensely interested at this time when they are marketing their crops.

The United States farm prices are now 139 per cent of the pre-war average. There has been a gradual advance since April when the index number was 130. * * *

The most striking changes have been the advance in prices of corn, cotton, and apples, and the decline in the prices of potatoes.

New York farm prices in July were 161 per cent of pre-war. (Note how much better New York prices are than the average for the United States). Milk prices are higher than a year ago. During the three months, May to July, the index number of the price of 3.7 per cent milk at Utica, New York, averaged 92 per cent above pre-war. It averaged 84 per cent above pre-war a year ago.

During the past three months the wholesale price of nearby henery white eggs, average extras, was only 30 per cent above pre-war. A year ago it was 49 per cent above pre-war.

The New York apple crop is short and the quality is poor. Those who have a fair crop will receive good incomes.

The price of a dairy ration rose 43 cents in August. The prices of practically all feeds rose, but the advances were not so large as usual at this time of the year.

The corn crop is a weather proposition. The crop was planted late and it has made slow growth. Future prices of corn have risen very rapidly and have fluctuated violently. The size of the crop depends on how long the frost holds off. (We might add that the frosts have held off remarkably well during September since the above was written and this should have an appreciable effect upon the corn crop.)

"The Age of Homespun"

JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR., whose writings in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have endeared him to thousands of farm people, has just written a bulletin published by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets entitled "The Age of Homespun". It is written in the kindly and interesting style that our readers know so well and in it Mr. Van Wagenen has described the customs and the implements of the farm and the home that were used by our pioneer ancestors. There are also many interesting pictures. So taking it all together, this is one of the most unusual and readable bulletins that we have seen in many a day.

The Department of Agriculture and Markets has been kind enough to furnish us with some extra copies of this booklet and we will be glad to mail them free of charge to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers on request so long as our supply lasts.

Filling Silo By Electricity

FARMERS who are equipped with electric power will be interested in some experiments conducted last fall at silo filling time by F. L. Fairbanks of the New York State College of Agriculture, and H. C. Fuller of the Utica Gas and Electric Company, to determine the comparative merits of an electric motor with a gasoline tractor engine in filling silos. The results of their experiments can be found in a bulletin issued free of charge by the Empire State Gas and Electric Association, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

The outstanding and rather surprising fact that was discovered showed that a 5 h.p. electric motor could be used to fill a silo at considerable less expense than where a gasoline tractor was used.

Have You Moved Your Apple Trees?

HAVE any of our readers had any experience in moving apple trees? Our article on Page 3 tells what the College of Agriculture has learned about moving trees that are eight or ten years old. If such a tree can be moved without injury, it solves the problem of what to do with the filler in the apple orchard which heretofore usually has been destroyed after it has finished its short life purpose. If it is practical to move these fillers and save them, we would like to pass on the knowledge to our readers. If you have had such experience, we would appreciate your telling it to us in some detail.

Consumption of Oleo Increasing

DURING the first six months of 1927 a total of several million pounds more of oleo were sold than during the same period in 1926. At the same time this means that there was an increased sale of oleo of about 15%, while at the

same time butter consumption decreased about 2%.

We wonder how many farmers are helping this situation along by selling their milk and using oleo on their tables. We hope there are not many so short-sighted both from an economical and health standpoint.

Learning From Flies

DID you ever hear of the drosophila fruit fly? We never did until the other day when we visited a scientific laboratory in a state agricultural college and found that this fly served a great purpose in life. The laboratory had millions of these flies feeding on bananas sealed in fruit cans. Because several generations of the flies could be bred in a few weeks it is possible to get data and information and scientific facts from the breeding of these flies that underlie the whole science of heredity and genetics. As the principles of heredity are practically the same for flies as they are for animals, it is possible to draw conclusions from studying these flies about the breeding of animals that otherwise would take many years to learn.

For example, there were scrub flies and pure-bred flies. There were flies of every shape, size and description, which originally had come from the same stock but which had been changed by generations of various kinds of crossing, in-breeding, etc. What a world of philosophy is suggested by observing the work of these scientists with these flies. Who can imagine what the future will be if scientists go on seeking and learning the truths of breeding and heredity and applying it not only to the animal and vegetable kingdom around us but also to the human race.

Japanese Beetle Destroys Corn

PROBABLY a good many of our readers have noticed the government quarantine signs posted in certain sections to prevent the spread of the Japanese Beetle. This is another serious crop pest that has become established in recent years in the eastern part of the United States. It is particularly dangerous to the fruit grower and has developed an appetite for corn, second only to the European corn borer. The insect is a brilliant color of green and bronze. It injures corn by feeding on the silks of the ears thereby preventing pollination.

The control of the Japanese Beetle is by spray methods. Every year sees new pests and problems rising up to confront the farmer and test his skill and knowledge in overcoming his difficulties.

Eastman's Chestnut

HOW soon we forget the big questions and issues of yesterday in the new problems of today. Do you remember what a lot of argument and excitement there was when the questions of woman suffrage came around? It was debated almost as much as the Eighteenth Amendment is now. Yet in a short time we have taken it for granted, grown used to it, and it is seldom mentioned. When the argument over woman suffrage first started in one of the western states, Bill Nye, the humorist, had a lot of fun with it. Here's one thing that he wrote that I ran across a short time ago in one of Nye's old books now out of print:

Miner's Delight, Jan. 23, 1888

"Deer Sur: Two year ago mi waife fell down into a nold sellar and droav her varyloid through the Sarah bellum. I thot she was a Gonner. I woz then livin' in the sou west potion of In-jeanny. I moved to where i now am leaving sevrul onsettled accounts where I lived. But i wood do almost anything to recover my waifs helth. She tried Woman's Suffrins and can now lick me with r hand tied behind hur. i o every-thing to the free yuse of the femail ballot. So good bi

at Present
Union Forever McGilligin"

News From the Publisher's Farm

AFTER considerable thought as to the best time to fill silo this year we decided we would get this operation over before we began to pick our apples. I was largely influenced in coming to this decision through my fear of an early frost. I am writing this article on September 27 and



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

up to date we have so far escaped a killing frost. We began filling silo on September 8 and finished on September 16. Never before have we been able to fill our two silos in eight working days.

The job of harvesting 30 acres of corn was facilitated by drawing in from the field not only with three teams of horses but also by the use of our tractor and truck. The corn would have made better ensilage if it could have stood two weeks longer but I felt that I could not afford to take a chance on losing a part of my McIntosh crop. With this experience behind us I believe I will have to plant a quicker maturing variety of ensilage corn another year. As our orchard comes into bearing it will be more difficult each year to keep the two jobs of filling silo and picking apples from conflicting.

* * *

BEFORE starting on the harvesting of our apples I thought it would be distinctly worth while to visit the packing house of Harry Steinmetz at Livingston, Columbia County, N. Y. With this in mind Mrs. Morgenthau and I drove 55 miles to Livingston. Mr. and Mrs. Steinmetz were both on the job in their modern packing house. They were swamped with McIntosh and were trying their best to keep up with the steady flow of fruit which was pouring in on them.

They had 21 men packing the apples in E-Z packs. Each man sat before a table with a basket at his side and filled and closed the basket by himself. A man packed from 50 to 60 baskets per day. The method used in this packing house differs from ours in that we use girls to do the packing and they stand around a long table on which the apples are dumped from the baskets. The girls sort the apples and fill the baskets according to the correct grade. A man then takes the basket away to a rack at one side where he closes the basket and puts the correct mark on it. After seeing the method that Steinmetz used I prefer our own as I do not believe it would be practical to have the girls close the baskets on account of their heavy weight.

* * *

WE were anxious to see a couple of good orchards in Columbia County and we first visited the orchard of Mr. A. Miller. He had a very fine crop of fruit and a well cared for orchard. We then visited his neighbor, Mr. Clifford Miller, whom I believe is one of the largest apple growers in the Hudson River Valley. His orchard contains some 17,000 trees. The varieties that prevailed in this orchard are McIntosh, Northern Spies and Greenings. Both the Millers have a high regard for the Greening.

Mr. Clifford Miller pointed out to us a number of transplanted trees which were from eight to ten years old. He has developed a system of moving these trees successfully which was entirely new to me. In the late fall he digs around the tree, getting as

much of the root system as possible, and then moves it at once. He does not attempt to move any of the earth with the tree, nor does he cut the tree back. After the tree is set in its new location, he puts a load of manure around the tree and the next year fertilizes it heavily with sulphate of ammonia. Mr. Miller showed me a number of trees that he had transplanted in this way that were living. He estimates that it cost him around \$7 to move one of these trees.

The reason that we were so interested in this operation is because we have a number of trees of our own that we would like to move. Mr. Miller has invited us to come up this fall and watch him move some of his trees so that we can get a visual demonstration of how the trick is done.

Last year we paid our packers \$2.50 for eight hours. We began packing on the

same wage scale this year. At the end of the first day I found that one girl had packed 54 baskets while another had packed only 28. I therefore decided that it would be much fairer to pay them on the piece basis and felt it would be worth 7 cents a basket. The next day the best girl packed 72 baskets while the least skillful packed 35. We asked the girls which method they preferred and they were all in accord that they would much rather work on the piece basis. Through introducing this method in my packing house we were able to turn out over 300 baskets per day with seven girls packing and five men, including the foreman assisting. Last year with nine men and women in the packing house we turned out from 160 to 190 baskets a day. So everybody was happy. The girls got more money for their work and we got a higher production and a lower cost per basket.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Visits With the Editor

ONE of my pleasantest memories as a boy is of this time of the year, or a little later, when the potatoes were sold, and Mother took us to town to buy the much-needed supply of winter clothes and boots for the family. We raised usually quite a lot of potatoes and these, with the money from the dairy, were about our only source of income. It took most all of the dairy income, pieced out by a few eggs, to keep the farm going and to buy the food for a large family so that by late fall all of our hopes were pretty much tied up in the results of the potato crop.



E. R. Eastman

You can imagine, or perhaps you know from real experience, how we felt when the potatoes failed, or worse still when they yielded so well that we had to sell them for from ten cents to

twenty-five cents a bushel.

Hard old years those were, yet I would not have missed the experience for they taught me the worth of a dollar and the honest hard labor it represents, and those experiences also gave me a sympathy with and an understanding of farm people and their problems without which no one has any business editing a farm paper.

But I started out to say a word about the extra crop money of which most of you have a little at this time of the year. This year has been a little better for most farmers, so that there is a bit more money than usual to spend. Maybe you wonder where it is, for you may be one of those who has not been at all fortunate in the farmers' yearly gamble with weather and crops, but the Department of Agriculture says that the farmers of the country, as a whole, will have a billion dollars more income this year than last, so that times really are somewhat better with the majority.

If you are fortunate to share in this extra income, how are you going to spend it? That sounds like a fool question but it is not, for wise spending is almost as difficult as earning, and the less there is to spend, the harder it is to spend it right. It just *won't* go around no matter how hard one tries, so here are a few suggestions on spending this year's crop money.

In the first place there should be a family council over the matter. All have helped earn the money and therefore it is right that all should have a word about how it is to be spent. In the second place the best way to go about the matter is to make a little budget, to draw up on paper all of the obligations that must be met, the things that absolutely must be paid for, and see how much is left, if anything, for a few luxuries and recreation.

First in the budget comes the matter of clothes. What a satisfaction it is if there is enough money to take the children to town and to see that they are all fitted out comfortably for the winter ahead and so that one does not have to be ashamed of their appearance.

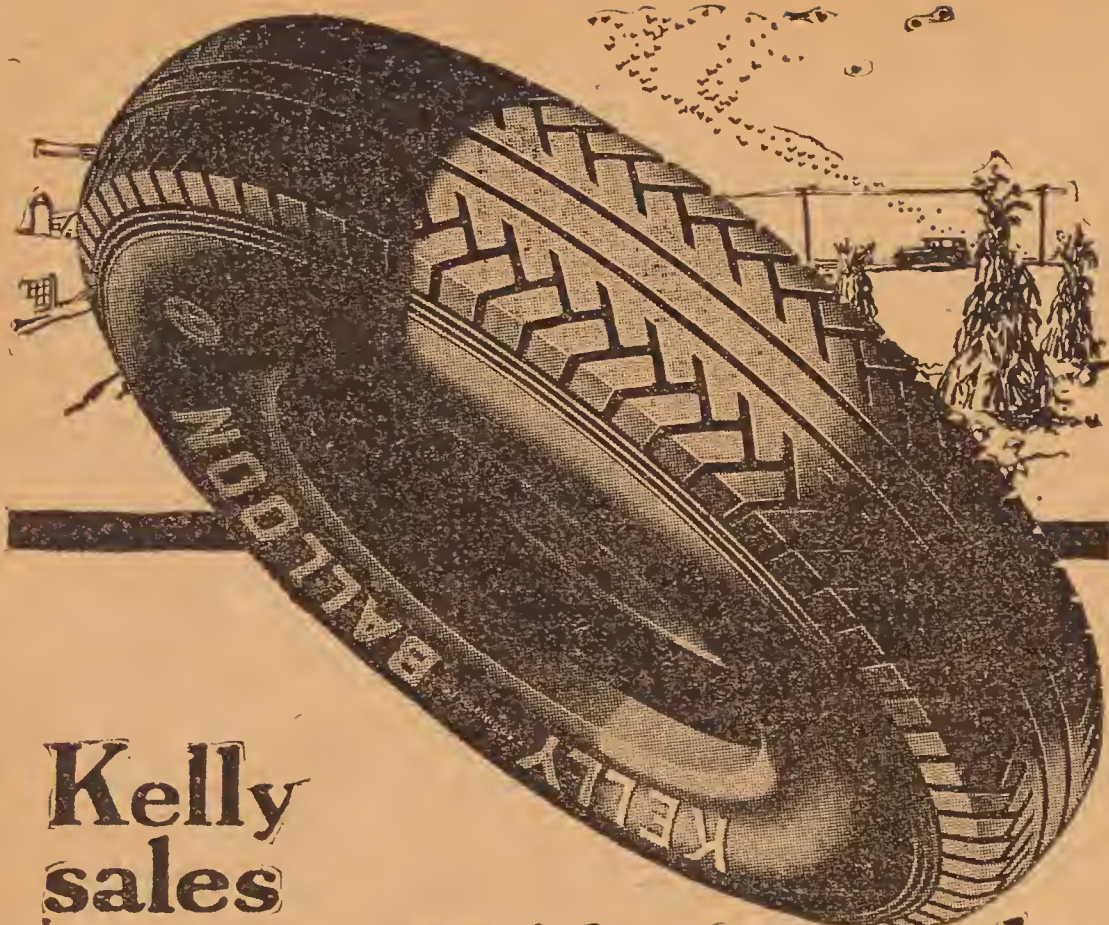
After clothes comes the question of permanent investments; and here it can be laid down as a principle that the first place for

(Continued on page 13)

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 4th Ave., New York City

Potato Prospects Improve

New York and Pennsylvania Report Good Crops

THE potato situation has suddenly become of unusual interest especially following the rather sensational reports that came out of Maine a couple of weeks ago to the effect that rot had been responsible for a tremendous reduction in the crop prospects. The sharp revisions in the Government forecasts have led many to believe that this year we will see potato prices fully up to those of a year ago and some believe that they will be even higher. It is quite evident that the deal is not going to be a "give away" affair as some feared earlier in the season.

Situation in Maine Relieved

Thus far the potatoes that have been coming out of Maine and arriving on the New York market have not been particularly promising. Literally hundreds of carloads have been condemned, not only in New York but also in Boston, due to their bad condition.

Since the last reports were received concerning the damage to the crop, the story has changed somewhat. It is now said that rot has ceased to advance farther and that the outlook is a little more promising. It is very evident however, that although the rot has been checked, Maine will have a smaller crop to market than they originally counted on.

New York and Pennsylvania Expect Good Crop

New York and Pennsylvania are next in order of importance and conditions are being watched very closely in both of those states. Reports indicate that Pennsylvania is going to have a larger crop than a year ago. Reports from Lehigh, Berks and Northampton counties are conflicting. It is very evident that those who failed to spray or make a poor job of it are suffering severe losses from blight. On the other hand those who did spray thoroughly report excellent yields and the crop of better quality than the average.

In Northern Pennsylvania

Potter County reports are generally favorable. Around Allentown in Lehigh County there is said to be an increase of about 10% in the acreage and this is expected to be carried into the yield although blight may cut them down a little bit. Shipments out of Allentown district are going to be heavy both by rail and truck to nearby markets. In this section spraying showed up to a marked extent. Those who failed to spray are experiencing blighted vines and rotting tubers.

Reports from Williamsport in Lycoming County state that an increase is estimated in this year's potato crop, a thousand acres being planted this year compared approximately with 600 a year ago. Late potatoes are said to be very good, but some early ones are quite poor.

New York Slightly Better Than Last Year

Coming over into New York State, we find the crop slightly in excess of that of a year ago. All indications point to a normal crop this season with comparatively light blight in heavy commercial producing sections. Recent advices from some districts do not sound so good and are conflicting.

Steuben Expects Good Crop

In Steuben County around Prattsburg and Avoca, the acreage and yield will be about the same as a year ago. Late blight has shown up recently. Around Cohocton it is said the acreage is just a shade under what it was last year. On the other hand the yield promises to be average, possibly around 10% greater than a year ago. This is attributed to a good season, increased seed treatment and more spraying and

dusting. It is said that the quality of the potatoes in this district is the best in several years. However, there is some blight on the lowlands but very little appearing on the upland which produce about 90% of the crop in the district.

Around Hornell green hopper has caused some loss to growers and there has been some blight. It is said that the crop is 85% of last year.

Good Crop Around Malone

In the North Country, around Malone the crop is expected to be 25% better in yield than last year, so reports state. There has been a little blight but no rot found as yet. The quality promises to be good. Around Burke the acreage is up to normal and with good growing weather, use of certified seed, better fertilizer and more spraying, it is expected the yields will be increased over last season. Around Chateaugay it is said that rust has shown up of late.

Conflicting Reports from Genesee Valley

In the Genesee Valley, taking in Livingston, part of Wyoming and northern Steuben as well as a part of Allegany reports indicate a good potato crop, although grief is in evidence here and there. Around South Lima where a considerable acreage of potatoes is in the muck, condition and quality is said to be very good, although there are some fields that will not yield what they did a year ago because of rot. The acreage is said to have been increased about 3 times over last year.

Reports from Mount Morris give promise of a potato crop that is not so good. It is said that some fields will not be dug, considerable damage having been done by leaf hoppers to the late potato crop.

Elba District Reports Good Crops on the Muck

From Genesee County, around Batavia comes the advice that the yields in that section is going to be smaller than a year ago due to poor weather conditions, although quality and condition is good. Around Elba the acreage is 25% greater than a year ago and the yield is even going to exceed that as conditions have been very favorable. Potatoes on the muck are of excellent quality while others are said to be very poor.

In Wayne and Onondaga

Around Williamson in Wayne county the acreage is greater but the yield isn't going to turn out as expected due to a late start and hot dry weather over a long period. Around North Rose it is reported that the yield will be much better than last year.

In Onondaga County around Jordan the acreage is about the same as last year but about 80% normal. Lafayette acreage is a shade under a year ago with about 75% normal. It is said that the dig will be around 80 bushels to the acre compared to a year ago, due primarily to cold weather and blight.

Along the Southern Tier and Central N. Y.

One report from Tioga County in the Nichols district reports that the yield should run about 25% greater than a year ago due to favorable growing conditions. The acreage is about the same, quality appearing good, although there is said to be a lot of blight turning up.

In Central New York in Chenango County, particularly Sherburne, yields are estimated to run as high as 250 bushels to the acre where the crops were sprayed. The acreage is increased over last year but quality and condition vary from poor to good. Afton reports potatoes rotting badly, that the yield will not be as large as last year.

What's New in Farm Practice?

(Continued from page 3)

veloping. The work that the New York college has done in developing new varieties of corn and oats has been particularly valuable. Many of you are familiar with those valuable corn varieties Cornell No. 11 and 12. The College has also rendered much service in developing and demonstrating the best ensilage varieties. In oat varieties the finding of Cornellian, Standwell, Comewell and other varieties have had large effect on increasing average yields. I was interested in some experiments with sunflowers at Cornell to determine their value as ensilage, and my attention was called especially to the fact that the planting of sunflowers is one effective remedy for killing quack grass. Sunflowers grow so rank that they kill off every weed, including quack.

Testing Effect of Fertilizers

One series of experiments that would interest every farmer is in charge of Professor A. F. Gustafson of the Department of Agronomy and has for its purpose to learn the effect of different fertilizers and lime on the different soils of the State. The soil to be tested is put into a four-foot cubical frame sunk in the earth and is allowed to settle and pack as under natural conditions. It is then sown with any crop to be tested and various fertilizers or lime are applied. Way down in the earth under these cubical frames there is a deep cellar with drainage tubes running up into the bottoms of the four-foot cubes above. The drainage water that drains out of these experimental plots into this cellar is caught, measured and tested in various ways and from it it is possible to determine the various reactions of fertilizers and lime under different conditions of soils and with different crops.

It is difficult to explain in writing a great careful experiment of this kind. One has to see it in order to realize the time and patience and immense amount of labor required to learn the facts about this great varied business of agriculture in which we are engaged.

Vegetable and truck growers of the East are much interested in many of the experiments in vegetable gardening conducted at Cornell and also the other state colleges. H. C. Thompson, professor of Vegetable Gardening, took me over these interesting experiments pointing out many things of interest, only one of which I have room to describe here. Up until very recently it has always been thought that it was necessary to cultivate many crops as many times as possible not only to kill the weeds but to make and preserve a dust mulch or top that would conserve moisture. It has now been determined, according to Professor Thompson, that most of this cultivation does more harm than good with all cultivated crops and the only possible reason for cultivation is to kill weeds. Therefore, this being true, many of our types of cultivating machinery are wrong in that they dig too deep and kill the roots, and the only right kinds are those that scratches or cut very near the surface and have for their only purpose the killing of weeds. This will be a revolutionary thought for many farmers, but enough years of experimenting have now been conducted so that the scientists feel that they are absolutely right in stating that much of the cultivation is not only unnecessary but actually harmful to crops by injuring the roots.

Cultivate Orchards Early

I wish there were time to give you some of the most outstanding and interesting experiments that are being conducted in orcharding. I shall state two or three recent conclusions from experiments lasting several years which were described to me by Dr. A. J. Heinicke, professor of Pomology. Summer cultivation of the bearing orchard should cease on or before June 15. This will help to develop more color in the fruit, and will save constant and unnecessary labor. One of

the chief objects of cultivation is to supply nitrogen to the orchard and it is possible to give the orchard at least 90 per cent of the maximum supply by cultivating not later than June 15th. This applies of course to bearing orchards.

Another recent conclusion from experimental work is, with many varieties of apples, particularly the McIntosh, plenty of pruning makes the apple blossom stick and therefore results in a much larger and better yield. But it is also true that it is very easy to prune the young tree before it comes into bearing altogether too much. As a general rule, the apple tree, according to Dr. Heinicke, requires little or no pruning during the first five years of its growth. I saw some experiments in the moving of apple trees after they had reached the bearing stage. The roots are cut off three feet from the trunk during the winter or very early spring. The tree is then allowed to stand until the leaves are off in the late fall and then it is removed to the new location. The roots and the tree are both cut back to a considerable extent. Trees thus handled seem to come along and develop well after moving and will begin to bear again in three years.

Scientists Serve the World

As I traveled about the experimental farm and listened to these earnest, enthusiastic scientists talk, I thought how much the world owes to men of this type, men who devote their lives in seeking the truth and in learning the application of old truths to new ways. We do not hear much about the great scientists and experimentalists of the world. Their names do not appear in the headlines of the newspapers nor do many of them acquire very much in the way of worldly wealth, but nevertheless, when it comes to real service to mankind, there are none greater than these. One cannot visit with these men who devote their lives to scientific experimenting without realizing how little any of us know. We humans, with all of our boasted knowledge, have only scraped the surface of the infinite amount of truth and knowledge over which there is still a veil. To the scientists more than to any of the rest of us goes the credit for clearing away the mists a little and lifting the curtain that lies across the future.

Farming is Complicated

I thought, too, as I listened to these men and the results of some of their studies, of the future of the farm business itself, and I again was impressed with the conclusion of what a great complicated business farming is and how necessary it is today more than ever before to know something about the science and the truths upon which our business is founded. I can name some farmers who are making something of a success of agriculture even during these hard times simply because they keep up with the new knowledge that is constantly being discovered and apply it to their business. More and more in the future as agriculture becomes more complicated it will be necessary for the farmer to train himself to keep as closely as possible to the pioneer scientists who are learning how to combat disease and insect pests and to produce high quality products at low costs.

Watch Found in Log Cabin at State Fair

A STATE Trooper found a wrist watch in the dressing room of the Log Cabin exhibit of the State Agricultural Society at the State Fair. Anyone who lost such an article may secure its return by writing to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST giving a description of the watch.

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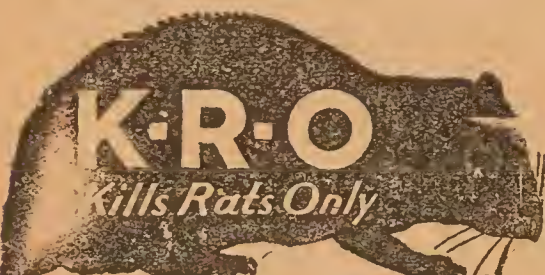
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Garget Unusually Prevalent How to Prevent and Treat This Disease

IN the April 9 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, following an unusual number of inquiries about garget, we published some recommendations for preventing and treating this trouble. Letters continue to come to us telling of trouble along this line, indicating that this disease is still more than usually prevalent.

Although congestion and inflammation of the udder often occurs following calving, it is safe to say that in a vast majority of the cases where thick milk comes from one or more quarters, bacteria are present, which, under the proper conditions will spread to other quarters of the udder and to other cows in the herd.

How can this infection be spread? Where cows do not occupy the same stanchion all the time the bedding may become infected and spread the disease to the next cow that occupies the stanchion. Even where cows have their regular place in the line there is a big chance of spreading the trouble to the cows next to them.

Disinfect Hands Before Milking

Probably the greatest danger of spread is during milking. Where the cows are milked by hand, it is extremely important that the hands be thoroughly washed and disinfected after milking a cow that has garget. It is advisable to throw all thick milk outside the farm or yard so that it will not come into contact with healthy cows. Where machines are used for milking either milk cows suffering from garget last or milk them by hand.

How can the disease be cured after it once affects a cow? The cow may recover from the trouble with or without some damage to the udder or the use of one or more quarters may be lost. The sooner treatment is given the better will be the chances for recovery without permanent injury.

The first treatment to give is a pound of epsom salts and a reduction of one half of the grain ration. This can be followed by a tablespoonful of saltpetre each day for three days.

The next point is to massage the udder thoroughly using some grease for example camphorated oil to prevent inflammation. However, it should be remembered that the massage rather than grease is the important thing.

Hot applications often help. A sling can be made to go under the udder and around the cow's body with holes cut for the teats. Cloths can be packed around the udder inside the sling and saturated with water as hot as can be borne. Do this twice a day for two hours and massage with grease after each treatment.

Great care should be taken to prevent the spread of the trouble. Teat tubes are not advised except as a last resort but when they are used they must be thoroughly disinfected for they will introduce bacteria into the quarter that will almost surely cause the loss of it. Where much trouble is experienced with garget, the best plan is to call a good veterinarian and follow his recommendations.

When a Cow Milks Herself

IT saves a lot of work to have a cow do her own milking, of course; but after all, it is not very profitable. I have had some experience along that line and I have come to the conclusion that although it is awfully accommodating in a cow to help out in that way, still, I had rather do my own milking. I get more in the pail and my checks are larger at the end of the month.

I had one cow, and she was a good one, too, for she gave nice rich milk, that got the habit of milking herself. She was pretty handy at it, so that I did not get much when my time for milking came. She had done the job up brown.

I tried various devices for breaking this cow of that bad habit. I worked a long time fixing up a strap and driving sharp shingle nails through it, point outward,

and fastening that on her nose with a halter. Some folks think that is a good way to stop a cow sucking herself. It did not work with my cow, however. She handled that strap, nails and all, so that she got her own milk just as if there were no strap on her nose at all.

Bull Ring Does the Trick

I have seen a kind of a yoke, with sharpened sticks that would dig into the cow's side when she turned her head around to get hold of her teats. But a smart cow soon learns to manage a rigging like that. But when I got a bull ring, with two smaller rings, slipped the little ones on to the big one and snapped the large ring into the cow's nose, that ended the self-sucking business. When she went to take the teat in her mouth, those rings would get right in her way. The rings did not interfere with the cow's eating; she could get along with the contrivance all right, and I left the rings where they were until I was sure the cow had forgotten her old trick.—E. L. V.

TB Indemnity on Newly Purchased Animals

Is it possible for a dairyman to get indemnity on tubercular animals which have not been owned by him for six months?—L. L., Delaware.

STATE Indemnity is paid on reacting animals without reference to the length of time which they have been owned. We referred the above question to Dr. Faulder of the New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets whose reply is as follows:

"When an initial test is applied to a herd under the accredited herd plan the cattle owner is entitled to Federal Indemnity even though the cattle have not been in his possession for six months and Federal indemnity is forthcoming provided the appraisal value is higher than the amount paid by the State plus the net salvage.

"Federal indemnity is not paid upon additions to tested herds unless the cattle have been in the possession of the owner for a period of six months or the origin of the additions was from a herd operating under State and Federal supervision."

A New Game Good for Everybody

A NEW game quite similar to quoits and barnyard golf, except that it can be played either indoors or outdoors, has just been invented by Mr. W. C. Campbell, a teacher in Yonkers High School. The game is known as DISCO.

In place of quoits or horseshoes there are eight round polished hardwood discs with a slanting handle. Instead of throwing the disc, as in quoits, it is slid along the floor or on any smooth surface, toward the opposite goal. The court is about as wide as is needed to play horseshoes, and is twenty-five feet long. Either two or four persons can play on one court and the counts are made by sliding the discs across the court nearest to the opposite goal. DISCO takes as much skill, and is just as interesting, as pitching horseshoes. It furnishes splendid sport for both old and young, and could well be used by every Grange for a game or two before and after the regular meeting. DISCO can be played in any school gymnasium or other hall, or in a barn where there is a concrete or otherwise smooth floor twenty-five feet long.

If interested write to:—W. C. Campbell (inventor) 269 McLean Ave, Yonkers, N. Y., for circular giving full details.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is always interested in helping to extend good clean games and sports through the country because we believe they help make country life more interesting and because farm people have too little recreation.

Review Milk Graft Case

Former Health Inspectors Under Fire

FOLLOWING the report of Former Justice Charles Kelby, who for the past year has been investigating the graft among former New York City Health Department employees, a John Doe inquiry started in the New York County Court with Justice Arthur S. Tompkins presiding and Assistant District Attorney Pecora questioning the witnesses.

The first witness called was Harry J. Danziger, formerly manager of the New York Milk Dealers Credit Association, an association of wholesale milk dealers alleged to have been formed solely for the purpose of bribing Health Department inspectors to overlook the sale of milk and cream which was not up to the Health Department requirements.

Danziger Important Witness

Danziger was arrested about a year ago, tried and sentenced at about the same time Thomas Clougher, former Secretary to Dr. Monaghan, as well as Kautzman, Kehoe and others were sentenced and imprisoned. Danziger, however, was given a suspended sentence with the proviso that he assist the authorities in all possible ways in their further investigation.

On the first day of the inquiry he proved a rather disappointing witness, maintaining at that time that sums collected by him from members of the New York Milk Dealers Credit Association were paid to Health Department employees "for no reason", and "to influence them to speak a good word for the Milk Dealers Credit Association to its members in order that they might not discontinue membership."

Justice Tompkins and Assistant District Attorney, Pecora indicated the possibility of recommending that he be sentenced under his indictment unless he testified more fully and on the following day Danziger admitted under oath that the money paid by him to twelve former Health Department inspectors was unvarnished graft to keep them from prosecuting milk dealers for real or imaginary violations of the law. Danziger pictured himself as a pawn in the hands of Frederick W. Kautzman, former superintendent of the milk inspection division and James J. Clougher secretary to former Health Commissioner Monaghan. He told of giving Clougher 90% of his commissions as a salesman for the Valley Dairy Company which, he said, ranged from \$90,000 to \$100,000 a year. Between the demands of Clougher, Kautzman, the Health Department milk inspectors and the men who were working under him as adjusters, he testified that he was finally forced to give up his job as manager of the Milk Dealers Credit Association.

Company Formed to Deal in Bootleg Cream

Danziger stated that late in 1923, Clougher and Kautzman came to him and suggested that he form a company to bring bootleg milk into the city. Proceeds were to be split three ways, and they promised that they would cooperate by forcing jobbers to buy from this particular company.

Early in 1924, in accordance with this plan, Danziger leased a warehouse in Jersey City and organized the Cosmopolitan Milk Company which imported milk from places not approved by the Health Department. This company hardly got under way, said Danziger, before Kautzman and Clougher received what they thought was a better offer by Samuel Doner, who agreed to pay them \$1 a can for all bootleg cream brought into the city by them. According to Danziger, Clougher and Kautzman double-crossed him and threatened to prosecute dealers if they bought cream of Danziger instead of Doner.

Other witnesses examined were milk and poultry dealers who testified to the payment of graft to a number of former Health Department employees. In some of these instances, milk dealers

testified that they had paid graft money to inspectors even though they were conducting a legitimate business. For example, Samuel Berlin told of being forced to spend \$7,400 on unnecessary improvements ordered by Bartholomew Phillips. During 1924 and 1925, Phillips suggested a large number of changes and when Berlin remonstrated, saying that he could not afford to spend so much money, Phillips retorted, so Berlin testified, "Either fix it or I will close your business."

Berlin testified that he did not know what to do and so asked a friend who apparently was not bothered by Health inspectors, what was wrong. His friend told him that Phillips wanted money. On broaching the subject to Phillips, he demanded \$300 but finally compromised by taking \$100 and, Berlin testified, no further alterations were made.

\$1,000 for Slaughter House Permit

Aladar Brody and Isaac Wikler, poultry dealers in the Bronx, testified that they had paid a \$1,000 bribe to John S. McCauley and Daniel Haggerty, former inspectors of the Health Department, in order to obtain a permit to erect a poultry slaughter house. They testified that they were unable to get any action on their applications for a period of approximately six months.

This case brought in the name of Clarence L. Kohler, now director of the Budget. The testimony stated that Kohler, after numerous attempts on the part of Brody to get action, referred him to Haggerty and that after a further delay of two or three months, McCauley telephoned to their place of business and asked Wikler and Brody to come down to the Health Department and see him.

Mr. Kohler, who was secretary of the Health Department from 1918 to 1925, has been under fire on several occasions in connection with the investigation. Following the publication of the Kelby report Ruth E. Pratt, Alderman of the fifteenth district demanded his resignation as Director of the Budget, for failure to notice the graft which went on under his regime in the Health Department. Brody testified that they paid \$500 to McCauley and on the next day they were formally notified that the site for their slaughter house had been approved. When the building was completed an additional \$500 was paid to secure the final O.K.

Various other milk dealers testified to payment of graft to inspectors stating that in practically every case inspectors insisted that the money to be paid them under conditions where there were no possible witnesses.

However, Jacob Brudno testified that he had cashed a check for \$50 at a branch of the Foreign Exchange Bank and had handed the money to Israel Goldman in the presence of the cashier. Brudno testified that he told the cashier, Clayton, that it was graft money. Mr. Clayton corroborated this testimony.

The *New York Times* stated on September 26 that persons in touch with conditions in the Health Department during the administration of Commissioner Monaghan expressed the belief that former employees whose names have been mentioned before Justice Tompkins, could, if the proper pressure were brought on them, make revelations which would make those which have been made "seem like nothing". It was pointed out that no evidence has been forthcoming concerning several former employees who have withdrawn from the Department and who have made any protest regarding withholding of their pension check by order of Commissioner Harris.

There is no substitute for milk in rearing calves, but they may be raised on small amounts of it if they get enough when they are real young to get a good start.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$.37	\$3.22
2 Fluid Cream	.. 2.36	2.20
2 A Fluid Cream	.. 2.36	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	.... 2.61	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder	.... 2.35	2.10
4 Hard Cheese	.... 2.35	2.10
Butter and American cheese	.....	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for October, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or

the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The August surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.57 per cwt. for Class 1.

FANCY BUTTER SCARCE; BOOSTS PRICES

CREAMERY	Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Sept. 28, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra	..49 1/2-50	47 1/2-48	46 -46 1/2
Extra (92 sc)	48 1/2-49	47 -	-45 1/2
84-91 score	39 1/2-47 1/2	39 -46	38 -45
Lower G'ds	38 -39	37 1/2-38 1/2	36 1/2-37 1/2

The butter market has continued to go ahead by leaps and bounds. On the 27th extras showed a full 2 cent advance over the previous week which brings the market up to about 4c above that of last week. There are some who have been reluctant to believe that the market would develop as it has. Naturally when buyers pay 49c for 92 score butter they are extremely critical and insist on inspection. However, the market is firm enough to provoke no anxiety. The make is running considerably short of a year ago resulting in light receipts here in the Metropolitan district. Fresh supplies have been so extremely short that the only way the market could satisfy the demand was to resort to the cold storage holdings that have been withdrawn very freely. Some butter has come from Chicago to gain advantage of the situation but there was not enough up to the 27th to cause any change in quotations.

On the 27th and 28th the Jewish holidays were closely observed and Jewish buyers were absent from the trade.

Taking all things into consideration we look for the market to hold up fairly well. The make has been too severely checked to cause much of a reversal of affairs. During the hot spell in mid-September the heat took its toll not only in production but in the make, for some of the arrivals are still showing the effects of heat.

Consumptive demand, as may be imagined when buyers have been taking hold with existing rates, is extremely good.

CHEESE AGAIN FRACTIONALLY HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Sept. 28, 1926
Fresh Fancy	..26 1/2-27 1/2	26-27	24 -25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge	..26 1/2-27 1/2	26-27	22 1/2-23
Held Fancy	..26 1/2-28 1/2	26-28 1/2	
Held Av'ge	..26 1/2-28 1/2	26-28 1/2	

The belief that we expressed last week that cheese prices would advance, has materialized. Fresh cheese advanced a half a cent all along the line and on the 27th the situation looked as though we might see another advance not far distant. Up-state prices are above par with New York City. This is also true of the western market. In view of the short supplies we would not be at all surprised to see an advance.

There is quite a shortage of fresh New York State flats and the best of these are being held at a premium. It is believed that the consumptive demand is falling off a little. During the 3rd week in September cold storage holdings made a gain whereas a year ago the withdrawals are considerably heavier. As prices advance, consumers get it double and the only comeback they have is to eat a little less.

FANCY EGGS STILL SKY-ROCKETING

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Sept. 28, 1926
Selected Extras	..62-66	58-60	56-59
Av'ge Extras	..58-61	53-56	53-55
Extra Firsts	..47-55	46-51	47-52
Firsts	..39-45	39-44	41-45
Gathered	..36-52	36-50	36-51
Pullets	..37-40	37-40	36-44
Pewees	..27-32	27-30	34-36
BROWNS			
Hennery	..56-60	45-53	48-54
Gathered	..36-48	35-44	35-44

Fancy nearby white and brown eggs have taken a phenomenal jump since our last report and now the egg market is considerably above what it was a year ago. Fancy nearby eggs have been scarce. In fact some buyers had difficulty filling their trade needs before the Jewish holidays. When we drop below the three top classifications we do not see such a marked change since last week, being particularly true in firsts, gathered and pullets and pewees.

On the 27th and 28th the Jewish holidays practically put an end to business in the egg market. Trade was at a standstill. At the same time supplies have been arriving and there have not been enough

buyers on the market to absorb these incoming supplies. Therefore we expect the latter part of the week will not reveal any change in the market to amount to such a great deal. If there is a change it may be slightly downward. However, we must bear in mind that the trade has to renew its supply and be in shape for the next Jewish holiday which comes along very shortly. Therefore, we look for the market to hold fairly firm.

There have been a number of requests for the new egg grade regulations. Egg shippers who sell direct to consumers are really the ones affected as well as egg gatherers who sell to dealers. Farmers

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAJ. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time (12:00 to 12:15 new time).

who ship directly to commission men are not directly concerned as far as marketing is concerned.

HOLIDAYS HELP LIVE POULTRY MARKET

FOWLS	Sept. 24	Sept. 20	Sept. 28, 1926
Colored	..28-33	26-30	30-33
Leghorn	..23-26	18-23	20-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	..26-32	25-30	22-27
Leghorn	..20-24	20-22	20-23
DUCKS, Nearby	..20-30	21-26	26-32

It will be noted above that the quotations are given for September 24. That was about the closing of the wholesale live poultry market. On Monday, the 26th we had a retail market and there was very little doing in a wholesale way.

Prices advanced all along the line for the holiday. The most noticeable advance since a week ago was on live ducks. Long Islands jumped from 26 to 30 cents. The inside figures needs a little explanation for it shows a reduction from a week ago. The 20c represents the lower figure on spring ducks from nearby. It does not represent the price on "breeders" which was represented by the 21c figure a week ago. The reason for this was explained by the fact that the market did not want any mediocre stuff and a great many of the nearbys were very poor and had to be forced out at a sacrifice.

On the 27th and 28th the market was absolutely dead. Not a wheel was turning. Receipts were extremely light. No market was made on the 27th and 28th, it being previously agreed that Thursday would see the establishment of price values.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Sept. 28, 1926
Wheat (Dec.)	..1.30 1/2	1.30 7/8	1.38 3/4
Corn (Dec.)	..96 1/4	1.02 5/8	.80 1/8
Oats (Dec.)	..48 3/8	.48 7/8	.43 3/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.41 1/2	1.41 7/8	1.45 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel	..1.12 5/8	1.17 1/4	.93 7/8
Oats, No. 2	..60	.58 1/2	.53
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Sept. 24	Sept. 17	Sept. 25, 1926
Gr'd Oats	..37.00	37.00	32.00
Sp'g Bran	..28.50	28.50	25.50
H'd Bran	..32.00	32.00	27.25
Stand'd Mids	..29.75	30.00	26.50
Soft W. Mids	..41.00	41.00	33.50
Flour Mids	..39.50	40.00	32.50
Red Dog	..46.00	48.00	38.00
Wh. Hominy	..42.00	42.00	34.25
Yel. Hominy	..41.50	40.00	32.75
Corn Meal	..39.50	39.00	33.50
Gluten Feed	..39.00	39.00	35.75
Gluten Meal	..48.00	48.00	45.75
36% C. S. Meal	..39.50	39.50	31.00
41% C. S. Meal	..42.50	42.50	33.50
43% C. S. Meal	..44.00	44.00	35.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	..47.00	47.00	44.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

The corn market is still a very indefinite affair. During the last week in September, the trade was buying wheat and selling corn. Failure of severe frosts to develop over the main corn belt had a very depressing influence on the market. Forecasts were for showers and warmer weather. An official report from Nebraska gives an estimate that about 80% of the corn in that state is safe from frost damage. However, the northern half

of Kansas will be susceptible to frost damage up to the middle of October. The market is still a weather proposition.

POTATO SITUATION IMPROVING

MAINE	Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Sept. 28, 1926
150 lb. sack	\$2.35-2.70	2.50-2.75	3.10-3.35
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.90-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.75-3.90
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	3.75-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00-4.35	3.90-4.15	4.25-4.60

On another page of this issue is an article on the potato situation as it has been reported from various sections in New York and Pennsylvania. The metropolitan markets showed very little change from a week ago. The trade was very quiet early in the last week in September due to the Jewish holidays. Supplies have not been very high. Long Island growers are busy digging their crop but they are not sending any more to market than was readily needed. Potatoes are rapidly reaching the condition suitable for storage. Growers are naturally more concerned about the field work.

WILL IT PAY TO STORE APPLES?

The apple market shows no change over conditions which existed a week ago. Government reports show a continual shrinkage in the apple crop and are getting a lot of attention from the trade. Good apples are going to bring a real price this year, so the indications are now.

This week a letter comes from one of our subscribers asking our opinion as to apple storage, inquiring whether or not it is wise to ship now or put the crop in the store house. That is rather a hard question to answer when we do not know the varieties and the conditions of the apples themselves.

From all indications it is going to pay this year to store McIntosh, Baldwins and Greenings. Macs almost always make a good hold and Baldwins and Greenings are so short this year that undoubtedly they will bring a good price later on, providing, of course, the stock that is put in storage is of high quality.

If a fellow can take the risk and does not need the cash right away it looks like a good proposition. Most farmers however, are in had need of cash, following the recent disastrous years and prefer to take the cash in hand and be free of the worries that are sure to attend a storage deal.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been no material change in the live calf market since our last report except for the advance of 50c per hundred on most all lines. Strictly prime veal calves on the 27th were quoted at 18 1/2c for the very tops. However, fair to good stock that brought 17c last week is bringing 18c this week and common to medium is generally 50c higher than a week ago. Lambs are also meeting a better market, quotations in generally being about 50 to 60c better than they were a week ago. Strictly primes reached as high as \$15.25 on the 27th, although the bulk of the trade was at \$14.75 on good stock, culls still selling as low as \$8.

The beef market has been very strong, prime steers selling as high as \$13.25 with other grades down to \$10.50 for common stock.

Country dressed veal market is at a standstill on account of the general situation in the market attending the holidays. Demand has been extremely limited at least and it is very hard to get a line on the dressed veal market. One thing is very evident and that is there are extremely few choice veals available. Anything that can be called real choice has been selling from 25 to 26c. However, most of the arrivals are common and for sale from 16 to 18c, small veals as low as 12c.

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News From Among the Farmers

Notes From the North Country---County Notes

THE other day I attended a farmers meeting where everyone present was actively interested in farming as a means of livelihood. The main speaker had been "imported" from some distance, a man holding a position of some prominence in a farmers' organization who has worked hard for things that are of benefit to farming as a profession.

His talk carried all through it the main theme of how badly off we all are, what a precarious condition farming is in, the way farmers are downtrodden by other classes and industries, the infinitesimal pittance we receive for all the hard work and long hours and discouraging features, and so on until everyone was or should have been thoroughly discouraged with life in general and farming in particular.

Possibly my viewpoint is somewhat distorted, but it seems as though we would all have felt more like putting a punch into our work, would have had our supply of enthusiasm renewed, if only that man had taken advantage of the opportunity to point out some of the bright spots in farming, some of the joys that come to us after the long strenuous days and nights.

* * *

NO killing frost as yet leaves corn still making a grand effort to attain the goal of sufficient maturity for satisfactory ensilage. Many are already filling, and some very good silage will result.

The first buckwheat has been threshed and so far is not showing up to be of exceptionally good quality. This will probably be rectified with that that is ripening now, and, given fairly dry weather for a bit, farmers will be able to care better for this crop than they have for the past three or four years. Fall plowing has begun and some nice showers this past week have helped soften the ground to some extent.

On October 11th the Farm Bureau of Jefferson county will act as hosts to the Executive Committees of St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oswego counties. The committeemen of all these four counties will meet for a regional conference concerning the work that needs doing for the next year, and discuss affairs concerning agriculture both from the local and the national standpoint.

Following this, advisory council meetings will be held in the different counties. In Jefferson this is being called for the 20th of October in the Watertown Grange Hall, with a dinner being served at noon. The Jefferson County Bureau will also hold a reforestation tour on October 4th, visiting the farms and plantings of A. A. Robbins of Smithville, Frank M. Collins of Mannsville. The Blount Lumber Co. of Lacona, and the Sandy Creek school planting. These embrace white, red and Scotch pine, and Norway spruce, running up to sixteen years of age. A local meeting is also being planned for the Lorraine Odd Fellows hall on October 7th in the evening.

Reforestation is of particular interest to the people of Northern New York because of the large acreages of land that is worth little as pasture, and nothing as work land, but has had the wood all cut off, and is therefore relatively nonproductive. There are a number of small plantings on farms of the North Country, and several large ones put out by paper mill interests and power companies as well as by communities desiring to improve or hold their water shed for their water supply of the future.

* * *

FOR a long time the subject of equalization of the assessments of the property in the different towns, the different villages, and cities has been a most discussed one, and one fraught of

a lot of hard feelings many times. Each year the equalization committees of the different counties have spent a lot of time and effort in getting some head or tail out of the jumble, but usually the final results were not entirely satisfactory.

This year in Jefferson county, a new plan is being tried. It is the suggestion of Supervisor John B. Smith of Watertown, chairman of the committee. Mr. Smith, who has the unusual distinction of being a Democrat elected for many years from a Republican town, has spent his time in the interests of the people at large, and always stands on the side of fair play. He suggested that this year the committee spend some time in advance of their regular session, in checking the assessing as it had actually been done in the different towns, and then check those figures with the sales values of the places that had changed hands during the year.

This has been acted upon and two-thirds of the townships have been visited thus far, by Mr. Smith and his asso-

ciates, Russell Wright of the City of Watertown, and Eben C. Sawyer of Henderson.—W. I. Roe.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—Now that the fairs and picnics are over, farmers can buckle down to cleaning up the fall work. There will be fewer silos than usual to fill this fall, but what corn there is looks far better than would seem possible. One job that won't take much time will be the gathering of apples. What few there are all hardly fit for cider. Threshing is the order of the day and oats are turning out quite good. The early sowed grain is good weight with the yield running from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Buckwheat will suffer some from the hot dry weather we have had during the past two weeks. All vine crops are very poor.—A. J. N.

* * *

Franklin County—Potatoes, it is now believed, will only be a fair crop in this section. This is probably fortunate for prices will benefit thereby. Market

prices are better than usual, it is stated for this crop and growers are hoping for firm prices and fair yields.

Malone Fair, which just ended, was a record-breaker and very satisfactory. Good weather, mostly, prevailed. The stock exhibits were of great interest and the horse-show a new feature—brought some of the finest horses in the country.—Mrs. W. R.

County Notes from Pennsylvania

Crawford County—Two weeks of warm weather. Corn has done well in September. The wheat yield per acre is not so very good. Eggs sell for 40c and butter for 43 to 50c. Wheat is nearly all sown and a much larger acreage than last year is being devoted to this phase.—J. F. S.

* * *

Dauphin County—The drouth was broken by a very heavy rain which fell last Sunday evening. Plowing is being pushed with spirit. Corn in a backward condition. Threshing of the oat crop completed. Silo filling is in order. Pasture is a little short. Markets are getting duller, due to work being slack. Late potatoes are about half a crop. Wheat seeding will begin soon.—I. F. A.

South Jersey Farm News

SOUTH Jersey is enjoying a period of Indian Summer. The days are warm, the skies bright and fall work is moving along at a fine rate. A lot of second crop hay and third cutting alfalfa is being gathered. With the absence of any rainy days the hay is going into the barns in the best of condition. It is a good crop too. It is quite a contrast this year with last fall. Today the barns are usually well filled with hay while in 1926 the mows looked mighty thin. This year with big corn crops and plenty of ensilage going into the silos the question of roughage is not causing much concern among the dairymen.

* * *

The heavy losses reported last week in this column by the peach growers who had placed their fruit in storage has resulted in suits, totalling \$76,000 being filed in the Gloucester County courts. About a dozen growers have filed the suits which will be watched with considerable interest by fruit growers and cold storage interests in all parts of the country. On the decision of the Gloucester County court will depend the policy of future growers and storage house owners in making contracts.

* * *

THE sweet potato crop still continues to be far from satisfactory. The crop is the lightest ever grown and the prices are so low that they are hardly paying the cost of digging. Very few are being sold for storage. Those that are going into storage are going in on farmers accounts who will be the gainers if the market should take a sudden spurt upwards to the prices of former years.

Thousands of acres of cover crops are being sown in South Jersey. According to dealers in seeds they have never had such a demand for rye and other seeds for cover crop sowing. The Experiment Station has estimated that a good cover crop is equivalent to ten tons of stable manure and with the latter selling at \$4 per ton, the farmers are sowing cover crops and saving the difference.

It is reported that the Bridgeton Fair Grounds have been sold to a real estate group for a sum, estimated at \$100,000. It is impossible to get a confirmation on the report, but if such is the case, it is understood that the main property will be continued as a fair ground for some time yet to come.

Very few fields of South Jersey seed potatoes have escaped the effects of a serious aphid infestation early in Sep-

tember. As a result the number of fields passing certification inspection has been reduced. However despite the fact that the aphids have been bad and the fields failed to pass inspection there is going to be a big crop of potatoes when harvest time comes around

* * *

THE Swedesboro sweet potato dealers are maintaining an official U. S. Inspector until October first to look after the grading. This is the first time that inspection has been carried out and it has resulted in a big improvement in the pack.

Apple picking is about to start. Judging from the appearance of the orchards and the reports from experts who claim to know, there is going to be a nice lot of fine fruit going into storage during the next four weeks. It is estimated that close to 750 carloads will be picked and placed in storage in Gloucester and Cumberland counties. The fruit shows less worm injury than in former years due to the better spraying carried out in most orchards.

One day last week, we spent with W. G. Frisbie, the Club Agent in Salem County. We learned that 180 farm boys and girls are carrying out chicken, calf and pig projects. They are equally divided among the three, with 60 poultry, 60 calf and 60 pig projects. These

young farmers have some real stories to tell that equal the best the American magazine ever published. In the near future, we are going to tell about some of them. In addition to the farm boys and girls in club work there is a group of 300 town children in the industrial district at Penns Grove that have their flower and vegetable projects that are real winners. It is understood that

* * *

ONE of the most pleasing sights the writer sees as he goes over the state is the large number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service signs tacked up on farms. It does not matter whether it is Cape May or Monmouth or one of a dozen others we visit the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST man has been along that road at some other time.

South Jersey lost one of its most constructive farmers of a generation, last week in the death of F. E. Priestly, Atlantic County. It is to this man that the sweet potato growers are indebted for the development and standardization of the Priestly strain. This strain of sweet potatoes is grown all over South Jersey and is considered one of the finest that is grown. The originator spent fifteen years in developing it and his death is being mourned by scores of friends in every part of the state.—Amos Kirby.

5% Interest

ON

Federal Land Bank

First Mortgage Farm Loans

APPLICATION should be made NOW for loans wanted this winter or early spring. Appraisals cannot be made during the winter.

For Information

Ask the SECRETARY-TREASURER of the NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

in your county, or write direct to the

Federal Land Bank

at

Springfield, Massachusetts

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

A Brief Summary of New York State Game Laws

THE fall hunting season opened on September 24 when ducks and shore birds could be taken.

The open season for duck, goose and brant is from September 24 to January 7, except on Long Island where it is from October 16 to January 31. There is no open season for wood duck, eider duck or swan.

Wilson snipe or Jack snipe may be taken from September 24 to January 7, except on Long Island where the season is from October 16 to January 31. The bag limit is twenty in one day.

For rails, sora and other rails, except coot and gallinule, the season opens September 24 and continues until November 30; and for coots and gallinules it opens on September 24 and continues to January 7.

The season for woodcock opens on October 1st and continues until November 30. Under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act there is a bag limit for four birds in one day.

When Grouse Can be Taken

The grouse season throughout the greater part of the state is from October 1st to November 15, inclusive. On Long Island it is from November 1st to December 31 and in the counties of Sullivan, Orange, Greene, Delaware, Ulster, Rockland, Columbia, Putnam, Dutchess, Rensselaer and Westchester is from October 15 to November 30.

In Monroe county Seneca county, and Ontario county there is no open season.

In Chautauqua county the open season is from October 15 to October 31.

The Game Law on Ducks

Ducks, geese and brant may be taken during the open season from half hour before sunrise to sunset by aid of any floating device other than sail or power boats, at any distance from shore on Long Island Sound, Lake Champlain, Lake Erie, Niagara River, Chautauqua Lake, Shinnecock, Gardiner, Peconic, Reeves and Flanders Bays, and in Great South Bay west of Smith's Point and east of the Nassau-Suffolk county line. On Oneida Lake, the Hudson River, and lakes, ponds and streams or parts thereof in counties bordering on the Hudson River, or through which such river passes, water fowl may be taken during the open season therefor by aid of any floating device other than sail boats, power boats, or batteries at any distance from shore. No shooting device, or decoys, either artificial or living, used in aid of taking water fowl, shall be placed upon the tidal water of the state more than one hour before sunrise or left thereon more than one hour after sunset. Batteries shall not be used on any of the waters of Great South Bay on Long Island, for taking water fowl, before November first of any year.

A person may take in any one day during the open season, twenty-five ducks in the aggregate of all kinds; eight geese in the aggregate of all kinds; eight brant.

Every hunter should provide himself with a copy of the syllabus of the fish and game laws which will be furnished free when he obtains his hunting and fishing license.

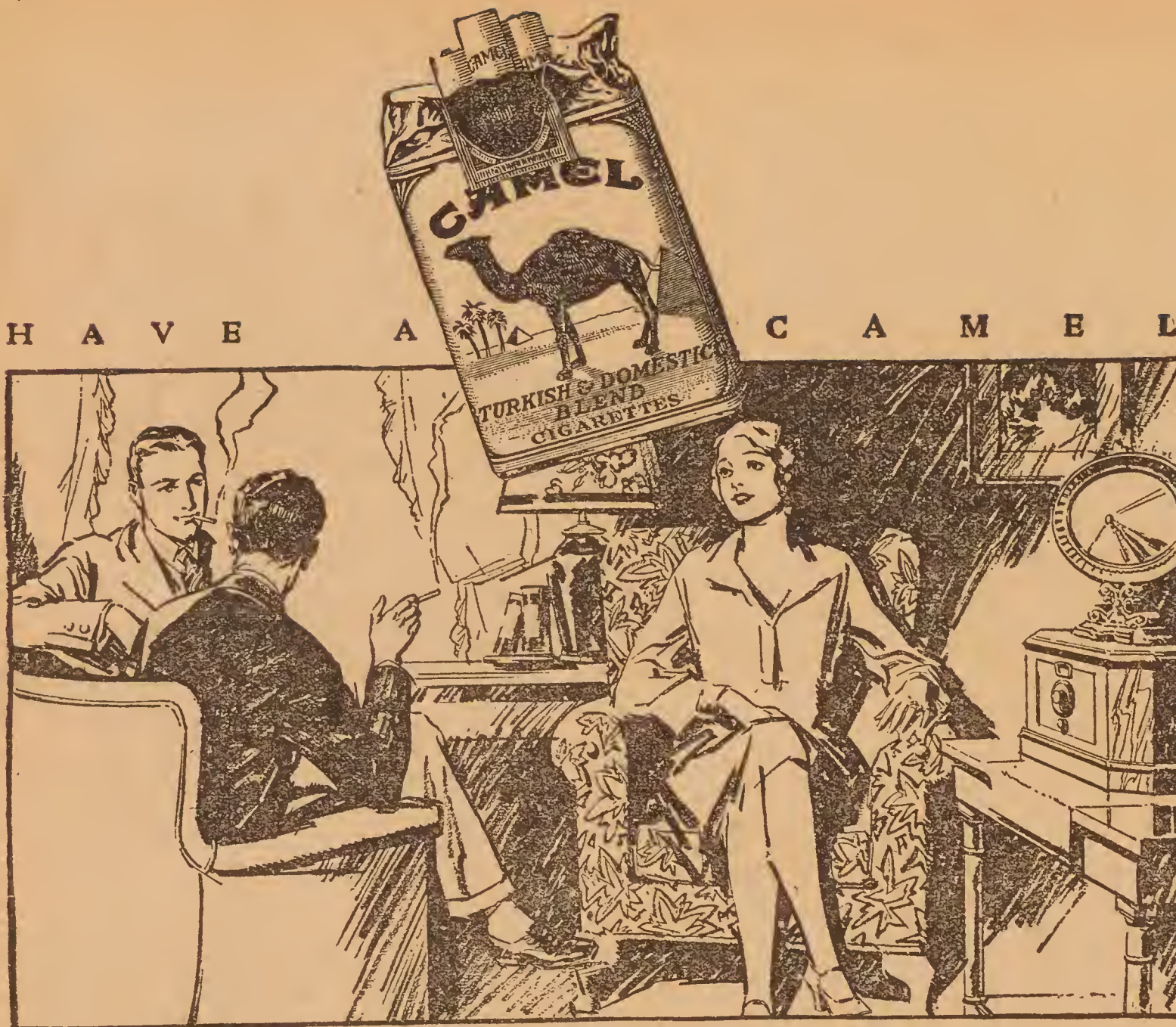
Dairymen in New York state who are interested in the general movement against tuberculosis in cattle, may be interested in a Cornell bulletin which presents both sides of the campaign and tells about the problems involved. The bulletin may be had by writing to the office of publication at the college of agriculture at Ithaca; N. Y. Mention number F 146.

* * *

A new edition of a Cornell bulletin which lists all its free publications about farm and home has just been printed. If you want an up-to-date list, ask for E47 on a postcard addressed to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

It takes from 65 to 100 hours of labor to produce an acre of potatoes.



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WHY do people like good tobaccos? For just one reason — enjoyment. And Camel brings this world more tobacco pleasure every day than any other cigarette that ever was made. That's why the number of Camel smokers is the largest in the world. Why Camel gains in popularity every hour.

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AND

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Large Yorkshire and Chester Cross, and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All from Large Type Stock.

Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.75

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We ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval. Purebred Chester White Barrow Boars or Sows, 7 weeks old, \$5.25 each, no charge for crating.

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Large Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

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Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock.

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Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each.

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Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Chester and Berkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$6.50 each.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Agriculturist

With the Farm Mechanic

Figuring Costs in a Threshing Ring

Four farmers here plan on buying a threshing outfit this fall. One has a tractor, while the other three will buy the separator. What will you consider a fair ratio in the settling of accounts? In other words is the use of a separator worth more than the use of tractor? Would not tractor outlast separator? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

AS a general rule, the daily or hourly cost of the use of a separator will just about balance the hourly or daily cost of the tractor with oil and grease, without including fuel. This is rather surprising at first thought, because the tractor usually costs considerably more and has a considerable shorter life, hence we would expect the tractor cost to be higher than that of the separator. It is easily understood, however, when one considers that the separator is used only a very few days per year, while the tractor ordinarily will be used two or three times as many days per year, hence cutting down the interest, shelter, insurance, taxes, and other overhead cost.

Take a medium sized separator costing say \$1500. As ordinarily used in a four-man ring with an occasional outside custom job, this will not be used to exceed 10 or 12 days per year, and if properly taken care of should do excellent work for at least 15 years, perhaps more. At this rate the yearly overhead charges for interest on the investment, depreciation, shelter, insurance, taxes, and so on will run in the neighborhood of \$105.00. With 10 days use per year this is \$10.50 per day, 12 days is \$8.75 per day, 15 days is \$7.00, and so on.

Cost On a Day Basis

Now take a medium sized tractor costing say \$1200. We figure under ordinary conditions a life of about 7½ years of 35 to 40 days per year. At this rate the yearly overhead cost for interest, depreciation, repairs, shelter, insurance and taxes will run about \$266.00. Allowing 35 days per year, this will run about \$7.60 per day, and with an allowance of \$1.15 for oil and grease, this would make the daily charge of \$8.75, or just the same as for the separator.

Other sizes of separators and tractors would work out in much the same way, the life being shortened and the depreciation greatly increased where a smaller tractor is overloaded, with a separator too large for it. So that in general the use of the separator can usually be about balanced day by day by the use of the tractor with oil and grease. Fuel and wages for the men who work with the outfit should be charged as expenses at an agreed price for the labor and at cost for the fuel. Then it is not a difficult matter to figure what each man contributes and his proper share of the cost or profits. Two good bulletins on this subject are: Bul. 267—"Successful Threshing Ring Management"—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; and "Yearbook Separate 772"—"The Threshing Ring in the Corn Belt"—Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.,—I. W. D.

Visits With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

the farmer's investment money is in his own business, not in some worthless stocks and bonds or even in worthy investments not connected with the farmer's business. The place to consider investing any surplus is in better stock, better tools, repairs on the buildings, possibly in making a pleasanter and more sanitary stable, in new buildings, and last but by no means least in improvement of the home itself, the place where you live and where wife and mother spend most of their lives. How can a little money be better spent than by making the kitchen a more comfortable and more handy place in which to work? Bring the water into the house. Pipe the drainage water to a cesspool. Maybe if you are lucky you can go so far as to install an electric

plant, or bring in the current from the line that passes the house, so that mother can have some electric tools to save time, labor, and add years to her life. A few dollars spent for paint will add years to the life of your buildings, and paint and wall paper will transform their appearance.

After investments there is the matter of recreation and education. Money must be set aside possibly to send the boy or girl to school or college. No matter how poor one is there must be a few dollars for good books and magazines, for they not only add to the recreation on the farm but the family raised in an atmosphere of good literature unconsciously gains a culture and training even though they have never had the advantages of much school or college. In speaking of books let us not forget also a good woman's paper for mother, and a farm paper for the whole family. Maybe this has been your lucky year so that there is money for a radio. There are few things that can add more to farm life, or do as much to keep the young people around your hearthstone. But do not buy a radio until you get a good one powerful enough to get several broadcasting stations and that will bring the tones in clear and undistorted.

In conclusion if I could have my wish I would that all of you could be so re-paid for your toil and labor that there would be money enough for good food, for comfortable clothes, for an education for the children, some saving for the days when you cannot work and enough left over for books and music, a little travel, and in short enough to give you some happiness in your life in addition to hard work.

With the RADIO MAN

Brainard Foote



Questions About Radio

I understand that a trickle charger is built to be connected to the electric light line all the time one is receiving. Is there any danger of causing short-circuits or blowing fuses this way?—N. K., Mt. Holly, N. J.

Yes, the trickle charger is sometimes connected this way although more often it is automatically connected to the battery when the set is turned off. There is no danger of shorts or blowing fuses, however, and you can use the charger while you receive if you like. The transformer which "steps down" the voltage has no direct connection from the battery side to the light circuit.

* * *

I have a set using WD-12 tubes and the dry cells are used up very soon. Isn't there a storage battery made for my set?—H. L. Chambersburg, Pa.

Yes, a single cell storage battery (2 volts) is made for your set. If you can't find one, go to a battery repairman or service station and ask them if they can take a single storage battery cell and put it in a box for you. There are often spare cells in good shape available from old car batteries—which contain three cells.

* * *

Is there any way in which a loop can bring in more stations? I am not satisfied with the way my portable loop set operates. The loop is diamond-shaped, about one foot square.

You can use a larger loop to good advantage. Another idea is to put up a small outside or inside aerial and wrap this around the loop once or twice parallel to the wires on the loop and then run the wire to the ground. It should make no metallic connection to the-loop, however.

Are you ready for Winter?



It is almost here. To protect yourself and family, your home, barns and stock from the discomforts and destruction from winter, you need your "Farm Service" Hardware Store more than any other place. Here you can get heating apparatus of all kinds, materials to make your buildings weather tight and storm proof, and other necessities to make the long winter days happier and more comfortable.

Why Huddle Around the Old Stove?

The days of stove heat are gone. If you are still doing it, both your health and your pocketbook demand that you install more modern equipment so that all of the rooms in your house can be comfortable all of the time and that your fuel bill won't eat up all of your summer profits. Good heating equipment pays for itself more rapidly than any other one thing that you can buy for the farm home.

If you have drafty windows and doors, get some weather strips at the "tag" store and stop the waste of fuel and the pneumonia-making drafts. There, also, you can get glass for repairing broken windows, door closers that will shut your storm doors tightly, locks, springs, hinges and window catches to replace missing or broken ones.

Other Helps for Farm Home Comfort

Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store for other things that will make winter days more pleasant. There you will find better lights for indoor and outdoor use, water heaters for the home and the stock barn, necessary winter chicken equipment, tools for your repairing and glass substitutes for covering your porches and windows to save fuel, and also for your chicken houses and barns to make your livestock more comfortable. Last but not least, talk to him about a radio, the most wonderful thing that the farmers ever had for winter days and evenings. They are your stores for comfort, convenience and happiness.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



The "tag" is in his window

Moving Day

Careful Planning Avoids Much Wear and Tear on Nerves and Furniture

IT is a mammoth undertaking to tear up a home, move to another house and make another home. But there is nothing so bad it can not be improved and this holds true of moving. Much labor and discomfort can be eliminated by systematic planning. A pencil and paper, or card-board is one of the helping factors. When a box is packed, tack a list of contents on the outside. Do the same with bags, barrels and sacks. Pack varieties of the same kind together. For example: spices.

Dishes packed in buckwheat or grain will carry a long distance in safety. Pictures should be wrapped in newspapers and packed together with blankets, shawls or some similar article between them always having the glass inside, then put in boxes or crates. Canned fruit should be wrapped in newspapers and securely packed. Wash tubs are excellent for this as they have handles for carrying and are solid. If boxes are used be sure they

work I did in my new house would be to hang some curtains. It would improve the looks from the outside anyway.

Strange as it may seem, the kitchen should be the first room cleaned and settled then your working utensils will be organized and accessible. With a living room, kitchen and pantry (if there is one) in order the remainder of the house may be done more leisurely.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

The Home Kindergarten

MATERIAL for many happy hours is in a package of modeling clay. This may be made by the pound, containing four "bars" of different colors; in large sets, containing, besides the clay some molds for using it; even the "5 and 10" sells it, a small quantity of four or five colors in a box, with a handy "stick" for making features or other needed marks

of course, may be substituted for chicken if desired.—Roberta Symmes.

The recommendation for boiling chicken in two or three waters would apply of course to an old fowl to which a bit of soda or vinegar have been added in the first cooking. For a fowl of ordinary tenderness, one water is sufficient. The suggestion of using rabbit or squirrel is very timely because our national meat problem grows larger every year and it is through the use of other meat animals that people with ordinary pocketbooks will be able to keep within their income.

Chicken Perlean

This is a Creole dish. Dress and cut up one chicken as for frying. Boil till very tender, then add 2 cups rice, half a cup of butter, salt and plenty of pepper. Cook till it can be eaten with a fork.—Roberta Symmes.

It is only too easy to fall into a rut when cooking. A new recipe such as perlean will not only tempt the palate but will make the chicken go further.

Chicken Croquettes

Boil chicken till tender, then chop very fine. Season with a little parsley (minced fine), salt, red and black pepper to taste. Mix with the cream sauce given below. Roll croquettes into shape, dip in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry in deep hot fat.

Cream Sauce for Croquettes

Scald 2 cups of milk. Into 2 tablespoons of flour rub 2 tablespoons of butter till smooth and free from lumps. Add scalded milk a little at a time. Season with salt and pepper and stir

till thick.—Roberta Symmes.

One would not want to cook chicken just for the purpose of making croquettes but having a little chicken left over the croquettes offer a delightful way of using up the odds and ends.

Cream of Chicken Soup

3 cups chicken stock 3 tablespoons flour
Salt Fat or butter
1 slice onion 2 tablespoons chicken
1 cup hot milk ¼ cup celery tops

Cook stock, onion and ¼ cup celery tops 15 minutes and strain. Add hot milk and seasoning, and thicken with chicken fat and flour blended together. The amount of salt must depend on quantity in stock. Celery salt may be substituted for celery tops.

Chicken Patties

1 cup cold diced chicken 1 cup chicken stock
2 tablespoons flour Cayenne pepper to taste
½ teaspoon salt

Melt butter in saucepan; stir in flour; add chicken stock; season and bring to boiling point; add chicken and cook slowly five minutes. Fill patty pan and serve at once.

Pickling Time Is Upon Us

Apple Relish

7 lbs. apples 3½ lbs. sugar
2 lbs. seeded raisins 1 teaspoon each of
1 pint vinegar powdered cloves
2 oranges and cinnamon
(Some prefer two teaspoons cinnamon)

Chop raisins, put into a porcelain lined kettle and add apples chopped and unpeeled, the juice and chopped rind of the oranges, sugar, vinegar and spices. Boil about half an hour.—Roberta Symmes.

The general effect of this recipe is similar to mince meat minus the meat. It is very much like a conserve.

Peach Pickles

Peel seven pounds of peaches and put into stone jar. Add cinnamon, ginger, Cloves, nutmeg and mace put up in little



"RUTH LOUISE" ALL WOOL FELT HATS FOR CHILDREN, NOS. 5001 TO 5006, INCLUSIVE.

We are showing herewith six of the very latest styles in felt hats for children. The hats come flat stamped on finest quality all wool felt in the most popular millinery shades of the day and are correctly styled from every standpoint.

5001 comes in Green with Hickory trim.

5002 comes in Monkey Skin.

5003 comes in Hickory.

5004 comes in Castilian Red with White trim.

5005 comes in Copenhagen Blue.

5006 comes in Rose.

These hats are packed flat in special glassine envelopes to insure safe delivery. Price of hats is only \$1.00 each, postpaid to any address, delivery guaranteed. Prompt attention will be given all orders.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery", consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

are strong enough to bear the weight, for the burden is precious.

If it is possible, clean the house before moving into it, and you will be able to get settled more rapidly. If a member of the family can be at the new home and direct the placing of the goods much time will be saved, for the furniture may be placed in the rooms for which it is intended and the heavy pieces placed where they are to remain.

I have seen houses without curtains for a week after a family had moved into it. I believe if I were to move the first

on the figures modeled. The clay lasts indefinitely, it may be used over and over, and is seldom sticky; when it is, the stickiness wears off after a little use. It is not dirty either. Little hands may get slightly soiled using it, but not usually. It washes off easily, and may be washed from oilcloth, or an old newspaper may be spread on a table for the small sculptors to work on.

Many mothers dislike—or believe they would—the use of this clay, and the above objections are the frequent ones. A trial will prove them unfounded, we believe.

A small box of water-colors—the cake kind are a source of pleasure to the coloring eye of a child—some children. Others would not be interested. One must study the wants and natural bent of the individual, to buy such toys wisely. I know a small boy of seven who has used paints carefully and with an eye for harmony for two years while his brother, aged 5, has no interest in coloring as yet. He prefers a livelier, less "fussy" occupation.

Books to be watercolored or crayoned are nice for a child who is interested in these things.—Mabelle Robert.

Choice Chicken Recipes

Chicken Brunswick Stew

1 chicken Butter size of 2 eggs
1 qt. lima beans Seasoning to taste
1 qt. tomatoes (¼ cup)
1 qt. corn

Boil the chicken in 2 or 3 waters. When about half done, add lima beans, tomatoes, corn and butter. Season and cook until thick enough to eat with fork. Pepper and salt are the only seasonings needed, and the amount is governed by individual taste, as some like it very hot, and others less so. (Rabbit or squirrel,

bags. Make a syrup by boiling 3½ pounds of sugar with 1 quart vinegar. Pour over the fruit and spices. Do this for 7 or 8 mornings. Delicious.

If one has the patience to carry out this recipe to its final fulfillment she will find a very delicious pickle.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

"My problem is this: I am sixteen years of age and in third year high school. I am going with a man who is twenty-four. I really love him and am sure he cares a great deal for me. We have been going together for eight months and get along fine together. My parents do not like him at all and my father will only barely speak to him. I have been to his house and his people have treated me lovely. He drinks a little but I have never seen him drunk, although I have heard he has been drunk at dances. A lot of people have been trying to break us up by telling false stories about each other. My dear friend, I feel as though my heart would break because I have never gone with any other fellow that I have had such love for. I really feel it is true love. I have read of girls thinking they loved a man but I don't think there is any mistake. Do you think I could ever be happy with him and could ever make my parents care for him? He has asked me to marry him and said he would wait for ever for me."

ANXIOUS.

I AM glad that you wrote to me so freely because I feel that I can be of help to you. If you really love the man he would be worth waiting for and if he thinks as much of you he would be willing to do the same.

In these days when most girls should be prepared to earn a living if necessary—even married women sometimes have to earn—a complete high school education is very desirable. The first question asked of girls who apply for work in the business world is always, "Are you a high school graduate?" If you are, then it will be possible to get a much better position than if you are not a graduate.

If the young man drinks even a little bit, in a year's time you would be able to tell whether he is willing to stop this habit for your sake. If he is not willing to discontinue it before marriage the chances are he would not do so afterwards.



Chanticleer for a School Frock

Gaily Colored with green and bronze tail feathers is this rooster design for satin stitch or crewel. Either way would be solid, and mighty clever decoration for a balbriggan school frock. Use a sheet of carbon paper and transfer directly from this design on to the garment you wish to embroider.

If your parents see that you are both in earnest and are taking the matter seriously, being willing to wait until you have finished high school, perhaps they might be more agreeable to the match. Parents do not wish to oppose that which they think will make their children really happy. They have had experience and life has taught them a great many things which they did not realize when they were younger.

So my advice is do not do anything rash but reconcile yourself to letting things take their natural course and I believe that your problem will work itself out. However, if you wish to write to me again I shall be glad to be of help.

THE HALLOWE'EN PARTY

Are you going to the party Hal-lowe'en? Or perhaps you are planning one of your own. In either case you will need a new costume, and so you should send now for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and turn to pages four and five where you will see just what you want. You can make the costume yourself.

You will see many other styles of interest in this new book. Styles for afternoon and evening wear, coats, lingerie, etc. Send twelve cents in stamps or coin today for your copy, or send 25 cents for one-year subscription. Address Pattern Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



A Trades Party

Just the Idea for Entertaining Those Young Folks

A Party of Trades, we would have you attend,
At which you'll meet many a hardworking friend,
Just what we will do, you perchance are in doubt?
Why then you must come, and you'll surely find out!

THE invitation naturally aroused curiosity, and a goodly number of "hardworking friends" gathered to learn the meaning of a "Party of Trades". The furniture had been removed from the living room, and a covering laid over the rug. The hostess had provided a number of benches, each devoted to a trade. The plumber's bench, bore pipe-fittings, the carpenter's, hammers, nails, and pieces of board, the tailor's, shears, cotton material, pins, needles and thread. The paperhanger's table was equipped with a few odd pieces of left over wallpaper, some paste and a brush, also a small wooden box, while on the printer's table was a small rubber stamp set, purchased at the ten cent store.

The hostess then passed a little tray of numbered slips, each corresponding to a table or bench, and the men guests thus each assumed a trade. The girls were allowed to stand by and give advice, or criticize.

The carpenters were required to make small boxes, the plumbers to put the odd bits together; the paperhangers, to cover the box with paper, the tailors to make sleeves. The printers were directed to set up an advertisement, using the rubber stamp outfit. Half an hour was allowed for the work and at the end of the time, the whistle blew. The various work was examined, and the girls decided by vote as to the most expert workman, who was rewarded with an inexpensive prize.

The hostess then summoned the girls to the kitchen, where was a platter of sliced cold meat of various kinds, cake, fruit, pickles, paraffine paper and a tin dinner pail for each couple. To the handle of each kettle was attached a tag, bearing the name of a man guest. The girls chose kettles and each packed a lunch for her partner and herself. The guests

seated themselves on boxes or boards, and enjoyed the contents of the pails, the hostess serving coffee in tin or aluminum cups.—Elsie Duncan Yale.

Dustless Dusting

DUSTING is of little use if the dust is only stirred into the air to settle again in a short time. A cloth, even if it is clean and soft as is often recommended, will not take up and hold the dust. Cheesecloth is very satisfactory for dusting, but cheesecloth or any other material is much more effective if it is treated to make it retain the dust. A dustless dust cloth can be made at home by putting a tablespoonful of any good furniture polish into a preserve jar, and by tilting the jar so that the polish coats the inside thoroughly. Then pour out the surplus polish, and place the clean dry cloth into the jar and let it stand over

Nutting Time

ROBERTA SYMMES

There's a magic in the meadows
Neath the Autumn's golden haze—
There's a glory in the forest
Where the tapers are ablaze—
Beech and hazelnut and elm
Hold a wonder all their own
Ah! the woodland is a good land
When the nuts are dropping down!

There's a whisper in the hollow—
There's a secret on the hill—
There's a hush that senses waiting—
There's an ecstasy and thrill—
Ho! there comes a gentle clatter—
And a welcome shower of brown—
Autumn offers up her coffers
When the nuts come dropping down!

night or longer until the cloth has absorbed the polish. Such a duster both cleans and polishes wood surfaces, and makes easier the routine care of the

Permanent Chilblain Cure

YEARS ago, (yes, more than thirty), daughter had a bad case of chilblains from which she suffered excruciatingly. We had a school teacher boarding with us and she said chilblains were easy to cure and stay cured. We had but little faith in her assertion, yet we tried it out to the utmost.

She said to take a piece of salted butter, and one half the quantity of fine table salt, place them on a large plate and with a limber knife work them to a paste working in all the salt, and working the mass after it was all in, until all the salt seemed to be incorporated in the butter. Then before retiring, thoroughly apply to all chilblains and sit by a good fire for about one half hour.

Daughter did this for several times, until she had no more trouble with the chilblains and never has had until this day. It surely was a permanent and safe, easy cure. One needs to draw one a clean stocking upon retiring so as not to soil the bed. Several I have known have used this just as effectively.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

A Massachusetts Farm That Emphasizes Marketing

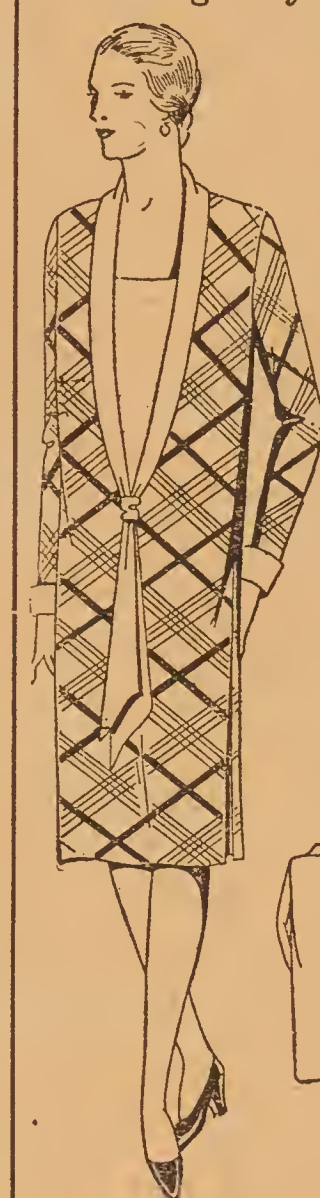
(Continued from page 3)

Very careful management is needed to produce the quality of fruit which Mr. Stiles grows. He has used nitrate of soda consistently on his orchard and sprays very thoroughly. Last year the sprays were put on by a power sprayer which gives a high pressure and enables the trees to be very thoroughly covered. The orchards are tilled during the summer, after which the weeds are allowed to grow and are later plowed under to keep up the humus supply. From seven to ten pickers are required to harvest the crop and local help is used to do this work.

The recent plantings have been mainly McIntoshes and Baldwins. However, a number of other varieties are grown and marketed. Among these are: Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Wealthies, Dutchess, Greenings, Kings, Northern Spies, Opalescent, Wolf River and Bellflower.

The entire farm consists of 120 acres and in addition to the orchard the principal income is from potatoes and from a herd of 19 cows. About five acres of potatoes were grown last year and these

Dashing Daytime Frock



Pattern 2741 with its straight, slenderizing lines is ideal for the full figure and can be used for practically all day-time occasions. The collar and tie are cut all in one piece, the vestee is removable. Any of the heavier silks or light woollens are suitable for making up this pattern which cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 54-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 20-inch contrasting. Price 13c.



2741

also were sold at the roadside stand.

"I was glad when we were through selling them," said Mrs. Stiles "because they are so dirty to handle."

Mr. Stiles is one of the directors of the Holyoke Producers Dairy Co., a cooperative which bottles and sells the milk of its members. The dairy herd is considered somewhat of a minor proposition. The farm has a silo and yet for several years it has not been filled.

"The work of caring for the corn field, the planting and cultivating, and silo filling conflicts very seriously with the work in the orchard," said Mrs. Stiles, "and consequently we have decided we can sell our time in the orchard with greater profit than we can for growing corn."

The cows get the hay which is grown on the farm and a succulence is provided for them by adding beet pulp.

By no means the least important feature of their success is the attractive stand which they have erected and the courteous way in which they wait on customers. It has frequently been said that farmers as a clan are good producers but poor sellers. Perhaps everyone could not sell direct to the consumer as Mr. and Mrs. Stiles do but in their case, at least, it has proven successful over a period of years.

Try cleaning your congolem rug with coal oil and paraffine. Melt a cake of paraffine and add one pint of coal oil and apply with soft cloth. It will not show tracks as dirt will not stick to this surface and can be easily brushed off with a broom.—Mrs. M. L.

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Fels-Naptha helps your machine wash faster and more thoroughly. It is unusually good soap combined with plenty of naptha. The naptha loosens the dirt. The rich, soapy suds slosh the dirt away. Fels-Naptha works perfectly in wash tub, too—and in cool, lukewarm or hot water. Order from your grocer today and enjoy its extra help.

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Use Cuticura Soap Every Day

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Smart Dress for Girls

Pattern 2279 is one of the best for school and general wear. It buttons down the front and can be worn with or without a belt, either narrow or wide. It looks well when made up in challis, wool rep, flannel or similar material. It cuts in sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8 year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Price 13c.



2279

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Fall Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

The Bravest Man in the World

By E. R. EASTMAN

SHE had walked out of the door of her cage which some careless keeper had forgotten to fasten that night after the evening performance, and had set forth on her first great adventure. She had not gone far though before the strange surroundings began to pall on her and becoming lonesome and tired and utterly bewildered, she had slipped into the first refuge that appeared. This happened to be Bob's open barn door. So when Bob came with his kicks and blows she received them calmly, even gratefully, for he was but another one of those strange two-legged creatures that had alternately kicked and fed her all her life.

When Bob's rage had spent itself, he picked up his stool and his lantern and retired to a little distance, sat down on the stool and looked at the lion; while the lion turned around a couple of times and sat down and looked at Bob.

"You're one h... of a lion," said Bob. "Some little old King of Beasts you are. Any old Holstein cow has twice as much pep. Look what I did to you."

The lion, taking these words as a little advance in friendliness, started to come a little nearer to Bob and pawed down with her front paws in a friendly way, like a dog. But before the lion had taken two steps, Bob and his lantern were half way up the ladder to the hay loft. He thought she had crouched to spring.

"It's—it's all r-right, Betsy. I—I—didn't mean a word of it!"

"Grr-r-h," said Betsy, wagging her tail.

"I must have been a plain danged fool to tackle you alone in the dark," said Bob, climbing rapidly the remaining distance to the top of the ladder.

"Grr-r-h" answered the lion.

"Go 'way and forget it, Betsy. I was mad and not responsible. You're right; you are king of beasts, only I wish you would go away from here."

But Betsy showed no signs of going away. Why should she? She had been lost and now she was found, so she sat down and tried to look friendly at the man on the ladder; but to Bob, the glaring eyes and the wagging tail in the darkness below seemed anything but friendly. In fact, Betsy, like Cassius, appeared to have a very "lean and hungry look".

Suddenly the beast began to purr.

"Now by thunder, what does that mean? Is she contemplating me for her breakfast, or is she just a tame old cat?"

And then he thought again about his lost holiday and being called a coward. He looked at the lion a moment, stepped on the haymow back of him, and got a pitchfork. With the lantern handle in his teeth and the pitchfork in one hand he started down the ladder while the beast, still wagging her tail and purring, waiting for him at the bottom.

When he was down, Bob moved a little toward the lion, swinging the lantern and saying "Shoo! Go 'way you old fool!"

But Betsy did not "shoo". Instead, she came a little closer, still purring like a rasping sawmill.

"By gum, the danged old idiot has adopted me," said the boy. "Now what in Tophet am I GOIN' to do with her?"

Hanging on a nail back of him was a light chain. Bob stepped backward, still facing the lion, until he could reach the chain. Then he took it and advanced on her again and fastened it on the heavy collar around her neck.

Becoming worried at Bob's long absence from the house, his mother came to the barn door and arrived just in time to see her son bending over the lion. In the dusky light cast by the lantern, she could not at first make out what Bob was doing.

"What is the matter, Robert?" And then before he could answer, she saw, and her heart almost stopped beating.

"Oh my lord, what is it?" she said.

"Nothing but a lion," said Bob.

"Oh, heavens," screamed his mother. "Nothing but a lion! We'll all be killed!"

"Killed, fiddlesticks! She ain't as danger-

ous as our old bull. Go back to the house, Ma, and I will be in as soon as I chain this old fool where she won't scare the horses any more."

Saying which, he gave Betsy's chain a yank, and leading her out in the yard, chained her securely to a tree, warning her further that he would skin her alive and feed her carcass to the hens if she made any more rumpus.

Meanwhile, his frightened mother fled back to the house and, with her heart in her mouth, watched Bob's flickering lantern until he returned to the house.

Upstairs he was undressing again for another hour's rest before the morning chores, Bob addressed himself in the old looking-glass over the washstand.

"Some he-lion tamer, by heckalorum! No cave-man ever had anything on me!"

Then he went to bed and to sleep.

When Bob awoke, to the jangle of the alarm clock, he thought with a heavy heart of the circus and of Helen, and then he thought of Betsy.

"What a fool dream," he said. But

to the heifer and—perhaps it is just as well if we draw the veil over the subsequent proceedings.

After a breakfast eaten in silence except for an occasional worried remonstrance from Bob's mother as to what he was going to do with "that wild beast", Bob went out to view his menagerie. Betsy was glad to see him, to prove which she wagged a somewhat bedraggled tail, set up her sawmill purr and came toward him as far as the chain would allow.

But Bob stepped back. "That's all right, old girl, but I haven't gotten quite used to you as a house pet just yet."

"Poor old brute must be hungry," he thought. "Now what do they feed lions anyway? Meat, of course, but I have none. Bet she'd like milk, and there's that still left in the pail that the heifer put her foot in."

He went and got it, and Betsy began to lap it eagerly, like a cat.

As she opened her mouth, Bob spoke disgustedly: "By gosh, she hasn't even got a tooth in her head!! And look at her

A Story With a Laugh

HERE'S another serial story which will be finished in two instalments written by E. R. Eastman, author of "The Trouble Maker" and editor of American Agriculturist. Like most of Mr. Eastman's writings, this story has real farm atmosphere and is about the kind of folks you have known all of your life. If you want some real laughs and some good entertainment, read how the adventures and mis-adventures of old Betsy, the circus lion, helped to unscramble the love affair of Bob and Helen. If you like these stories by Mr. Eastman, say so, and you may get more of them.

some way, it did not seem just like a dream, and to make sure, he went to his window and looked out.

"By ginger to grindstones, there she is! I certainly did chain up that confounded lion last night. Well, what do you know about that?" And he sat down on his bed and grinned.

Just then his mother called up the stairs, "Robert, what are you going to do with that awful beast?"

"Keep her and train her to get the cows for me."

"Oh, Robert, be serious. The first thing you know it will get loose and kill us all!"

"Now, Ma, stop your worrying! After chores if no one from the circus shows up, I'll take her back to town and ship her to the show. Like as not, get a nice reward, too."

But a little later, going down through the pasture lot after the cows, the boy forgot about the lion and reflected bitterly how things had changed for him since he had taken this same trip the morning before. To be sure, the sun shone as brightly, the corn over the fence was just as fragrant, and the birds sang as sweetly. But it seemed to the boy nothing would ever seem good to him again.

The milking that morning dragged. What was the use of work anyway? But finally, like all things either good or bad, it approached the end and Bob came at last to the kicking heifer on the end.

"Better stand still," he ominously warned her as she began her usual stamping about. But the heifer failed to take note of the changed mood of her master and before he had quite finished milking her, she again managed to set her foot squarely in the pail of milk. Over went both milk and milker.

Bob picked himself up and righted the pail before all of the milk was spilled. Then he raised his stool to teach that cow a needed lesson. With the upraised implement of fate still suspended in the air, he saw once more staring at him across the backs of the cows the motto:

"Be gentle with cows. Pounding them may make beefsteak, but it will never make milk."

Bob glared at it and put his stool carefully down. Then he went to the sign, tore it down, threw it on the floor and jumped on it. After which, he turned

hair, all worn off in spots, filled with fleas and vermin and ribs showin'. She certainly is a dilapidated specimen; two of her feet in the grave and the other two on a banana peel. Some looker, you are, Betsy, and if my nose don't mislie me, you smell worse than you look.

"Here I was patting myself on the back about my courage in tackling you in the dark, but, by thunder, you are about as dangerous as a stray pup. Anyway," he said with a grin, "when I tackled you, I didn't know but that you were a regular old man-eater."

"Now, old girl, as both of us have finished our breakfast, we've got to take a trip to town. Just wait until I get my pitchfork and we're off."

So with pitchfork in one hand and Betsy's lead-chain in the other, the pair turned out of the yard and started down the road, with the lion trotting peacefully behind Bob like a big dog.

Mrs. Greene stood in the farmhouse door, watching them as far as she could see, the expression on her face a mixture of pride in her son's prowess and fear for his safety.

As Bob passed out of the yard and saw his mother watching him, he called, "Good-bye, Ma, I'll be back by dinner-time."

Then he threw his shoulders back, swaggered a little and gave poor Betsy an incidental kick, more for his mother's benefit than because he thought the lion really needed it.

As soon as Bob was out of sight, Mrs. Greene went to the telephone and called Helen at her aunt's home in town.

"Come on out, dear," she said. "Bob is away this morning and I want to talk to you."

"I have no way of getting there," hesitated the girl.

"Well, it's a nice bright morning," said Mrs. Greene, "and it's only two miles. Can't you walk?"

After a moment, Helen said, "Yes, I will. I'll be right over, Mrs. Greene."

The old lady hung up and said to herself, "Thinks he is a coward, does she? Well, I think I know a certain young woman that has the surprise of her life coming."

Bob's trip to town with the lion was a somewhat hectic march. When he was passing his first neighbor's farmhouse, out

dashed a cur dog, hated by the whole community because of its irritating habit of chasing and barking at everything and everybody that passed along the road. The dog's momentum carried him under the feet of the lion before he could stop or realize that this time he had bitten off considerably more than he could chew.

"Grrr-h," said Betsy, who did not like dogs, and started for the cur, whereupon the dog "ki-yi-ing" and "yippling" so that he could be heard for a mile; with tail between his legs and hair standing straight on end, he went away from that vicinity making only an occasional contact with the ground.

Then came a farmer returning from delivering his milk to the station in town. He was driving an old plug horse whose youth and spirit had long ago departed from too much following of the endless furrow. But he soon proved that he was not dead yet. He and his driver spied the lion at the same time.

"Gosh allmighty! What is it?" yelled the driver, but the horse decided not to stay to investigate. He had had one look and two smells and they were sufficient. In spite of all the frantic sawing on the reins of the driver, he turned squarely around, barely missing upsetting the wagon, and then departed rapidly—surprisingly rapidly in fact—back toward town, leaving an occasional milk can as a souvenir of his passage.

Thereafter, for some little time, Bob and his charge were left to undisputed possession of the broad highway. The rural telephones were busy with the rumor that all the wild animals had gotten away from the circus and were roaming that country road. Returning milk teams had taken sudden refuge in neighbors' barns or were making long detours through the fields to avoid the road. Bob caught glimpses of scared faces peering at him from behind drawn shades of farmhouse windows as he passed.

About half way to town, he saw a woman coming toward him on foot.

"Now that's too bad," he said. "We don't want to scare her."

And then a moment later, he saw that it was Helen. Helen, on her part, recognizing Bob and his companion, made an undignified scramble over the roadside fence. Bob was struck with a brilliant thought.

"By heckalorum," he said to Betsy, "we'll show that young woman a trick with a hole in it."

Paying not the least attention to the girl, who was watching him and the lion with horror and amazement written on her face, Bob first gave the lion a preliminary booting and then straddled her back. This strange procedure was entirely outside of Betsy's experience, so she sat down suddenly to give it proper consideration. Bob was not prepared for this unexpected maneuver on the lion's part so he slid swiftly and none too gently down her back and landed squarely on Betsy's tail in the dusty road.

Now the tamest of cats always bitterly resent liberties taken with their tails, and Betsy was no exception. Before Bob could rise, she turned like lightning with a snarl as if to strike, but the man yelled and jabbed his fork at her and she subsided.

Trembling like a leaf, the girl over the fence cried, "Bob! Oh, Bob!"

But Bob did not hear, or if he did, he paid no attention.

"Just what a feller always gets when he tries to show off," he shamefacedly muttered as he dragged his lion forward again.

But his troubles as a trainer were nearly over. Representatives had been left by the show management to find the lost lion and they had been keeping the telephone busy for hours in an effort to locate Betsy. At least, they had picked up exaggerated humors of wild beasts at large on the

(Continued on page 18)

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LAYING MARCH HATCHED PULLETS for immediate sale, Tancred strain White Leghorns and Ringlet Rocks \$1.50. May hatched Leghorns \$1.25. High production stock. Clover range raised. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Pa.

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BRONZE, BOURBON REDS: White Turkeys. White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks. Toulouse Geese. Pearl and White Guineas. Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

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ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

FARMS FOR SALE

125 ACRE FARM, electric lights, hot and cold running water and bath. SCOTT BURHANS, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—207 ACRE FARM, 2 miles from Fredonia, 4 miles from Dunkirk, ¾ mile from Buffalo-Erie State Road; level, mostly gravel, practically no waste land; good buildings, silos, electricity, running water, 20 acres grapes, ideal fruit and dairy farm. Will sell as a whole or divide. Must sell to settle estate. MRS. MARY E. ALDRICH, Route 12, Dunkirk, N. Y.

125 ACRE FARM in first class shape. Will carry 20 cows at start, \$500 worth of timber. Young orchard, pears, plums, sugar bush, \$2,500. JOHNSON & SON, Norwich, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as farmer by experienced young married man on poultry or dairy farm. Poultryman preferred. P. G. GARTS, R. 3, Sharpville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—We are a young couple with two children, one 9, the other 5. We live on Long Island, 10 minutes from the ocean, 35 minutes from Broadway. If you are looking for a place with a small family in the country, close to New York City, and are willing to be agreeably helpful, we have a real home for you, with every modern electric labor saver, such as an electric washer, ironer, cleaner, and so on. Write to us giving full particulars about yourself. We are willing to pay generous salary to right person. Address BOX 734, Woodmere, Long Island.

WANTED, Married man as Herdsman for large dairy. Modern buildings and equipment. Furnished boarding house. Can use extra help. Location Northern New Jersey. Wages \$85, with perquisites. Position also open for married poultryman at \$80. BOX 435, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HELP WANTED—Man and wife permanent position. Country home near New York City. Woman to do housework-cooking. Man to drive car and generally useful outside and inside work. Poultry experience desirable. No objection to one child of high school age. State experience, salary expected and other details. BOX 437, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairyman's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

FOR SALE—Sprayed fall and winter apples \$1.25 and \$1.50 bushel basket. GEORGE MERRITT, Walden, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairyman's League Certificates of indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

PURE HONEY delivered within third postal zone; Clover, 60-lb. can, \$8.00; 10-lb. \$2.00; 5-lb. \$1.10; Buckwheat \$7.00, \$1.90 and \$1.00. NELSON STEVENS, Venice Center, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHEL BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—My 1924 model Studebaker Special six touring car in excellent condition, new tires with two spares. 1927 Gabriel shock absorbers. This car is one of best models Studebaker ever built. Price only \$300. BIRGE KINNE, 133 Longview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU AN OLD PRINT you would like to have copied or enlarged? Copies 80c for 6, size 3¼x4¼; 8x10 enlargements from prints or negatives 70c, attractively mounted. Developing and printing—highest quality, lowest prices; 24 hour service. MANSION STUDIO, Box 102, White Lake, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES of our new social, farm and business printing. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

BUSINESS STATIONERY, 500, \$1.15; 1,000, \$2.00. Samples free. COYLE & KIMBALL, Newport-3, New York.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

TIMOTHY SEED \$2.50 per bushel—bags 35c extra or send your own—money with orders—seed is 99.70% pure. We sell to farmers only. GEORGE J. NICHT Seeds, Auburn, N. Y.

Flowers—Plants

HOLLYHOCK, PHLOX, COLUMBINE, Delphinium, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants which live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Asparagus plants; for fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Asparagus plants; Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Trees

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor, Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10-\$2.00. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe FREE! Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing. 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25; Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; tell kind wanted, Cigars \$1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Grey Beige, Nude, Peach, 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. GEORGE B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

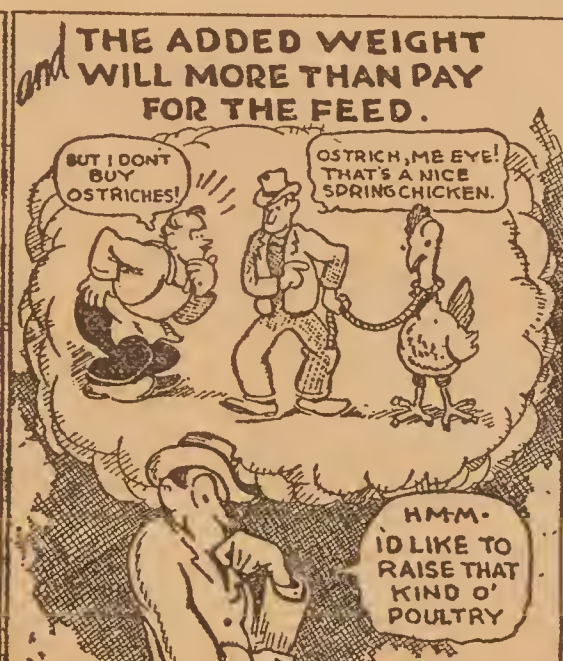
SILVER FOXES—Send for editorial reprint "Foxes and Fur Bearing Animals for Farmers." Free to those interested. DR. G. V. WEBSTER, Carthage, N. Y.

YARNS OF PURE WOOL worsted for hand knitting, also rug yarns for hooked rugs. Write for free samples 50c 4 oz. skein. Orders sent C. O. D. CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, West Concord, New Hampshire.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Fatten Chickens for Market

By Ray Inman



The Bravest Man In the World

(Continued from page 16)

South Road, and four of them jumped into a car. They soon saw the young farmer and his charge coming up the road toward town.

"Well, I'll be hornswoggled!" said the oldest man, evidently in charge of the group, "I have been thirty years in this business and I never seen the beat of that before."

By this time they had pulled up alongside of Bob and stopped.

"He, young feller, where are you goin' with our lion?" said one of the younger circus men to Bob.

Bob looked up in surprise at the sound of a familiar voice, and recognized the lemonade man who had short changed him.

"None of your darned business," he answered and gave Betsy's chin a yank and started on toward town.

"Hey, boy, wait a minute," said the old man, who had spoken first. "We are from the circus, you know, and that lion escaped last night. We have been looking for her ever since. Better let us have her. She ain't no use to you."

"Maybe she ain't," said Bob, "but I've got a notion that the sheriff or the state police might be interested in puttin' her out of her misery if they hear all the ruction she caused last night."

"Now, now, that's no way to talk," said the old fellow. "How would fifty dollars look to you?"

"Oh, take the lion, Bill, and tell that hayseed to chase himself," spoke up the lemonade man.

At this Bob's jaw jutted out. He swung his pitchfork around in front of him and said, "It's an even hundred or the sheriff."

After a little dickering, an even hundred it was, and the old man counted out the money and took the lion.

"Just a minute, gentlemen," said Bob, as they started to turn away. "I have one more little account to square."

Stepping up to the lemonade man, he slapped him smartly in the face. With a snarl, the fellow rushed Bob, but met a smashing blow in the face, backed by a hundred and sixty pounds of muscle trained to the hardness of nails by long hours of heavy work.

The lemonade man sat down suddenly in the road and showed no immediate desire to get up again. The old man turned sternly to Bob.

"Now, what did you do that for?" he demanded.

"Because that skunk thought I did not have any nerve yesterday at the show and short-changed me."

"Well, son," and the grizzled old show man's eyes chinked into a smile, "that feller sure made a bad mistake of judgment that time. Let's shake."

When Bob got home, his mother and Helen sat on the old front stoop. Mrs. Greene got right up and went into the house, and without hesitating. Bob started to follow her.

"Hello, Bob," said the girl.

Bob looked at her a little gruffly, and without stopping, said "Hello."

"Bob, won't you wait a moment? I want to tell you something."

Bob waited, but evidently reluctantly for he kept one hand on the door.

"Bob," said Helen, coming closer, "I know that you never can forgive me for the unkind things I said yesterday, but I have been thinking and thinking about how mean I was, and I've just got to tell you how sorry I am: and Bob, dear," she hesitated a moment, and putting her hands on his shoulders, looked shyly but bravely up at him and continued, "Bob, dear, I think you are just the bravest man in all the world!"

For answer, Bob took the other hand off the door.

A half hour later, Mrs. Greene came to the door to call them to dinner, then she tiptoed quietly away again.

"Dinner will keep," she said.

Lone Scout Letters

Potsdam, N. Y.

Hello Bro. Scouts:

I was hoping to send in my report on the first degree this month, but I'm writing to hear from Mr. Cosline for some instructions. I thought it a good idea to know something about woodcraft first, so brother and I went back in the woods to build a tepee for our meeting place. I would like to get in touch with some L. S., and if any of my brothers know a Patterson boy that belongs to the Scouts in West Potsdam or Potsdam I wish them to write to me, as my brother said he saw a L. S. A. pin on his coat. I would like to see him.

I have my degree books and am very interested in them. I have some trouble in making the Dart and Shooter in test 17, first degree. I wish some of you would send me a letter and explain more fully how to make it. I use a shingle, but when I shot it in the air it did not go far. It seemed to be too flat and turned too much, so that all of the force was lost before it hit its object. A brother L. S. of mine was going up a hill on a load of hay to the farm. His father was driving, when one of the hind wheels of the wagon dropped into a dead furrow and threw Albert off. He hit the ground under the wagon, and a hind wheel run over his leg about three inches below his knee. His father stopped the horses as soon as he could, and saw he was only hurt in the leg, but Albert said if the wheel had been one inch closer when it came down when it bounded, it would have hurt his head considerable. I think I will have to stop writing to attend to something more important, and that is sleeping. Hoping some of you will write to me, I remain

Your Brother,
VELOURSE PHAROAH.

Ulster, Penna.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:
As I have not seen any letters from good old Pennsy. in the Scout Column for some time, I thought I would send in one.

I think it will be of interest to Pennsylvania Scouts to know that John A. Tachino of Cuddy, Penna., will publish and edit the 1927 Pennsylvania Lone Scout Year Book. Pennsy. scouts give him your loyal support.

Region Three has a fine official organ in the American Leader published by Russell L. Paxton of Waynesboro, Virginia.

I think that it would be very interesting if the A. A. scouts would send in some letters telling about scout activities in their county or state. What do you say fellows? Let's hear from you all on the above subjects.

Scoutingly yours,
RONALD A. AMMERMAN,
Route 3, Ulster, Penna.



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4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING 100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil

An inventor who could develop an airplane which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling and keep it up for 25 or 30 years?

The **Auto-oiled Aermotor** after many years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil. **Aermotors and Aermotor Towers withstand the storms.**

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

THE TROUBLE MAKER

By
E. R. EASTMAN

Send \$1.00 and we will mail you a copy of this great story of farm life.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A New Herd Sire

An American Agriculturist advertiser can supply you with a well-bred individual.

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ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round
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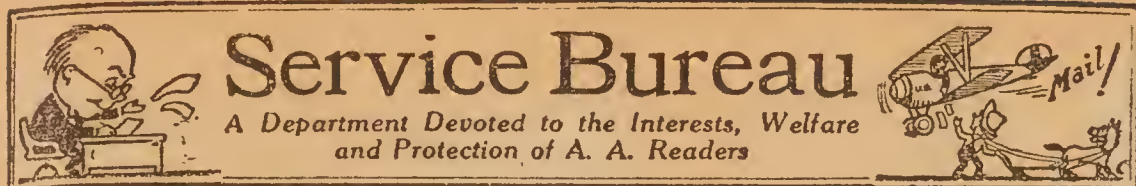
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A. C. Jones Poultry Farm
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BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.



Champion Connecticut 4-H dairy judges who will compete at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn., this fall. They were picked at the state wide 4-H judging contest held at the Connecticut State Fair, Hartford. The members of the team are, left to right: Raymond Kelsey, Middletown; Arnold Manning, Lebanon; George Kingsbury, Coventry; and Earl Prout, Jr., Portland, as alternate.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

More About Clothing Agents Collecting Deposits—Rochester Police Have Numerous Complaints Against Heindel

A FEW weeks ago the Service Bureau exposed a clothing selling scheme that is apparently going cross in parts of New York and New Jersey. One claim comes from a party in Gloucester County, N. J., who purchased a suit of clothes from the National Style Kraft Company. The agent, a Mr. A. W. Dunlop, was working in Gloucester County, accepted a \$5 deposit, around the first of August. As far as we know our subscriber has not yet received the clothes nor has the National Style Kraft Company replied to our last communication which we sent them on August 20th.

Another complaint was registered by a subscriber living in Brockport, N. Y. In this case an agent by the name of Heindel with headquarters at Rochester, accepted deposits amounting to \$35 for men's and women's attire. Our subscriber writes that a neighbor paid out \$20 in deposits. We registered this complaint with the National Style Kraft Company and they replied that they had no agent working for them by the name of Heindel and had never received any orders from him. However, we have in our files a receipt and order blanks with the insignia of the National Style Kraft Company thereon, with guarantee attached, signed by Heindel.

Orders Apparently Gone Astray

In reply to this New York complaint the National Style Kraft Company suggested that possibly the order had been sent to the T. O. Door Company of 21 West 3rd Street, New York City. The Door Co. acknowledged the order from Brockport but stated that it was only for men's clothing. Who got the order for the women's attire no one seems to know. The T. O. Door Company writes that Mr. Heindel has been selling their line of men's suits and overcoats on a strictly commission basis and that he has sold a number of other lines for other concerns.

In view of the foregoing facts we believe that our subscribers are justified in being extremely cautious of Mr. Heindel and Mr. Dunlop wherever they may put in an appearance. These complaints are serious enough we believe for every one to be on their guard. When these errors of omission or commission are corrected the Service Bureau will give due credit.

Another Firm Enters the Picture—Heindel Has Several Addresses

In the meantime our subscriber has not been idle, but has been doing a little investigating work on his own hook. He writes as follows:

"I received your letter and my family think there is not much use in trying to get our money back from the T. O. Door Company. It is true they are sending the clothing but they are not sending them as agent said they would. The agent is not doing what he said he would do either."

"Of course, we have made up our minds we will never see Mr. Heindel again. One day recently we tried to hunt him up at the address he gave us where he claimed he was living, 220 Gardner Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. It proved to be a flat, and the people there told us that Mr. Heindel had vacated from there on January 1st. They also told us that a great many people had come there with complaints about Mr. Heindel. They advised us to enter a complaint to the Rochester police. My husband went to the police and they said they already had 25 complaints in ahead of ours, about this same Heindel. It seems too bad to think he is getting away with such work as this."

"The T. O. Door people say in their letter to you that they did not know our orders were given to the Style-Kraft Co. How come they to be filling the Style-Kraft orders, if they are not working all together. All the orders sent from our family, four suits of men's clothing, one over-

coat and three ladies coats were selected from a Style-Kraft sample book. Those orders have all come with the exception of the ladies coats from the T. O. Door people. There was one suit that was ordered that was never even heard from until last week. Then my son got the letter I am enclosing from The Famous Boys' Clothing Company of 799 Broadway, New York City. Maybe this too is another concern connected with the Style-Kraft."

It is evident that Heindel is wanted by a lot of people. Apparently he has foreseen the consequences and is keeping one jump ahead. The T. O. Door Co. writes that they have three addresses for Heindel. They are as follows: 215 Gardinar Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; 890 Post Avenue, Rochester; 705 Thurston Road, Rochester.

The last development that has come to our attention is the entrance into the

Promptness Appreciated!

Conewango Valley, N. Y.

Aug. 30, 1927

Dear Sir: I wish to acknowledge receipt of check for \$20.00 from the North American Accident Insurance Company for injuries received July 25th when struck by an Erie passenger train. Am very much pleased with the settlement and will certainly speak a good word for the Insurance Co. to all my friends.

CHARLIE F. HENDERSEN.

* * *

Andes, N. Y., June 22nd, 1927.

Your letter received containing check of \$20 in settlement with the North American Accident Insurance Company and I thank you very much for same. I think the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is rendering its subscribers a great service in a number of ways.

Very truly yours,

PETER CALHOUN.

* * *

Walton, N. Y., May 26, 1927.

I'm greatly pleased with your settlement on my policy. (\$130.00). I'm not able to go to work for six or eight weeks, making over 17 weeks. I shall take your policy each year now. I think that there could be no better service than you are putting out and hope more people take your policy.

GEORGE L. BRAINARD.

tangle of the Famous Boys' Clothing Company of 799 Broadway, New York City. Our subscriber who wrote the above letter, received a communication from the Famous Boys' Clothing Company stating that they were forwarding the garments by parcel post and requesting \$13.50 C.O.D. plus a few cents postage. Our subscriber writes that he doesn't know if this concern is connected in any way with the other companies, but he does say that he never heard of them before and never had any transactions with them. It would appear on the face of it, therefore, that Heindel placed part of his orders with the Famous Boys' Clothing Company.

Our readers are urged to be on the look-out for Heindel and if he is located to communicate with the nearest police officers with the request that the Rochester police be informed in order that Heindel may be given an opportunity to explain his various movements.

May Use Autos for Taking Milk to Creamery in Connecticut

SOME weeks ago there appeared in the Service Bureau columns an article relative to the legality of a farmer transporting milk to the shipping station in a pleasure car. The article referred to the New York law.

Now comes a question from a Connecticut farmer who wants to know the law in his state. Accordingly we wrote to Commissioner of Motor Vehicles R. B. Stoeckel whose reply is as follows:

In this state a "passenger motor vehicle" that is to say what we call a pleasure car, privately owned and used, is defined as "a motor vehicle designed and used for the purpose of transporting persons with their necessary personal belongings."

Now under this definition it is obvious that if a farmer is the registrant of a pleasure car, he may properly transport in that car the personal belongings of himself or other persons whom he may carry. Such "personal belongings" may of course be further construed as being farm products. In view of this I assume that it is legal for a farmer to transport his farm products in such a vehicle if he elects to do so.

Under our law a "commercial motor vehicle" is defined as one designed and used for the

transportation of merchandise or freight and we have a further classification known as a combination or "passenger and commercial vehicle" which means a vehicle designed and used for passenger and commercial purposes.

Obviously the intent of the law is that where merchandise in the ordinarily accepted sense of the word is to be transported in a motor vehicle it will be transported in a vehicle bearing commercial registration and such in practice is usually the case, although the law does not specify just what kind of merchandise, nor for what purpose used, shall be carried in a car of commercial registration or combination registration.

In fact the question which you ask is not one that is frequently asked because from the very nature of farm products it is unfeasible to carry them to any extent in a pleasure car. So far as I am aware the average farmer who carries farm products of any kind either for his own use or for sale purposes requires a vehicle which is designed for that purpose and cannot for that purpose use a pleasure car. If on the other hand there is some instance of some farmer who elects to carry some small quantity of products in a passenger car I suppose he is within the law in doing so.

We cannot agree with the Commissioner that it is unfeasible because of the nature of farm products to carry many of them in a pleasure car. We have carried crates of chickens, sacks of potatoes, crates of eggs, young calves, baskets of apples, young pigs, corn, cabbage and other products of the field, not all at one time but a goodly load of each at various times.

Most farmers cannot afford a separate commercial car. There seems to be a loophole in the law, and it should be changed so that "supposing" is unnecessary. As it stands, a common sense interpretation of the statutes, as Mr. Stoeckel intimates, would make it permissible to use the farm car on these occasions.

Chicken Stealing Family Caught

(Continued from page 1)

Huff and Tom White signed statements acknowledging the theft of my chickens. A few days later Tom White and Mrs. Ernest Huff went into open court and plead guilty to the stealing of my chickens and numerous other goods. Sentence was deferred at the request of the District Attorney until August 1st, at which time he asked again that sentence be deferred until September 1st. His request was granted."

"On September 6th, Mrs. Ernest Huff was sentenced to serve 6 months in the Mercer County jail for stealing chickens and other goods. Tom White has plead guilty to the same charge and will receive his sentence in October Court. Howard Huff is expected to come before the court next month and plead guilty to this charge."

Mr. Egbert's account not only shows how he worked to catch the thieves but also reflects credit on the State Police for their thorough and persistent efforts to find them. We particularly urge that any of our subscribers who suffer thefts communicate with the State police immediately, that all possible information about the theft be given and that they continue their efforts to find the thieves until the last bit of evidence has been traced down. Fortunately, the reward which Mr. Egbert will receive from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will in part repay him for the time he has given to this case. We know that he realizes in common with all our subscribers that it is absolutely necessary that chicken thieving be curbed if farmers are to continue in the poultry business in a profitable way.

Orson Hawkes Missing—Any Information Appreciated

ANY information about Orson A. Hawkes of Little Falls, New York will be greatly appreciated. He was last seen on September 2nd in Little Falls, New York. At that time he wore a light suit, and a light blue cap. He is twenty-two years old, five feet, nine inches in height, has a medium dark complexion, dark brown eyes and dark brown hair. His teeth are described as even except that the two front teeth are somewhat far apart. At the time he was last seen he was wearing a pair of glasses.

Anyone knowing of anyone answering to this description should immediately communicate with Frank Hawkes of Little Falls, New York as it is feared that he may be a victim of amnesia or loss of memory.

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Millan
Warm
In the
Frozen
North
With the
Old Reliable



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

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(Signed) D. B. MACMILLAN,
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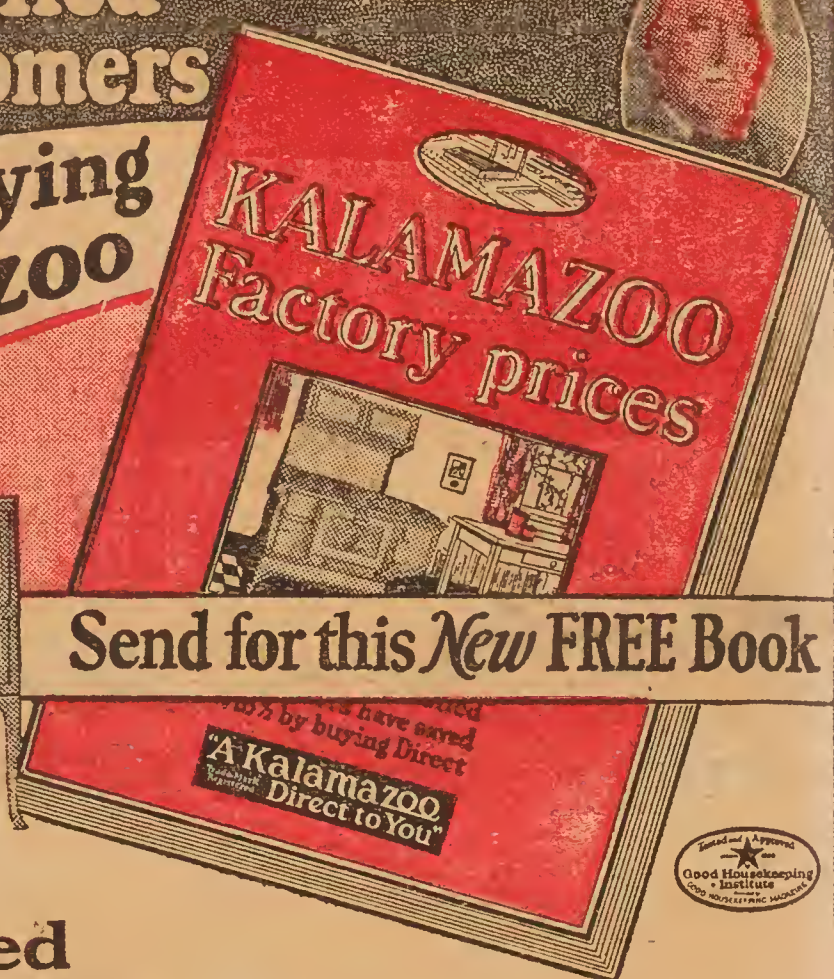
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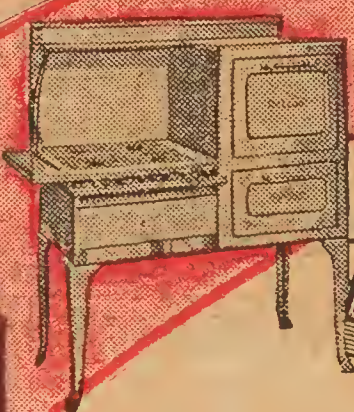
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IT IS said that four out of ten people who live on the farm go to town on an average of once a week to shop. During the week of October 24th, it is expected that this number will be greatly increased for it will be Farm Home Week in all our many Stores. It will be the BIG WEEK of the year for hundreds of thousands of our friends in the country.

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ity clothing, hats, furnishings, shoes and home needs at prices made possible only by our extensive co-operative buying resources.

This is our suggestion: Take advantage of the good roads while they are good and visit our Store nearest you during Farm Home Week. Come prepared to take time to look around the Store, inspect our goods, make comparisons of quality and price, and then, if you are pleased, make such selections as you and your family think advisable. It will be a pleasure to us to serve you when you call.



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Providing Lights for the Farm Flock

They Are No "Cure-All" But They Pay When Rightly Managed

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

THE majority of poultry owners are well convinced of the advantages that come from the lighting of their flocks, yet due to the difficulty of putting in electric light plants and the large amount of extra labor required where gasoline or oil lanterns are used, it will doubtlessly be some time before the practice becomes universal. Along with the increase in this practice, poultrymen have discovered that, like all good things, the supplying of lights can be overdone. They have learned to their sorrow that a mis-use of lights results in a heavy slump in production and frequently in an unseasonable molt as well.

There is no magic connected with the use of lights by which the hens are enabled to produce large numbers of high priced eggs without being supplied with the raw material for their manufacture. The only reason for supplying lights is to enable the hens to eat more feed and to cut down the length of the night period when they are without feed of any sort. A hen's digestion is much more rapid than that of other farm animals and where hens are fed at 4 o'clock in the

primarily a problem of feeding them right.

The consumption of more feed, of course, is of little benefit to the poultry man unless the birds manufacture the raw material into the finished



The result of using a wrong type of reflector. The light is intense on the floor, but the dropping boards are in semi-darkness.

product. The results desired are either that the hens produce a greater total number of eggs than they would without illumination or that they produce a higher percentage of the year's production during the fall and winter months when prices are at the highest point. As a matter of fact, experiments have frequently shown that the total egg production of a hen for the year is not influenced to any great extent by lights, but that they will lay more eggs in the fall and winter when prices are high.

Various colleges and experiment stations have studied the effect of lighting at different periods of time and for a varying number of hours. The general conclusion is that the time of the illumination is not so important as the number of hours which it is supplied and the feeding and other management of the flock which is under lights. However, the New York State College of Agriculture concludes from their experiments that where possible, the best results are obtained by

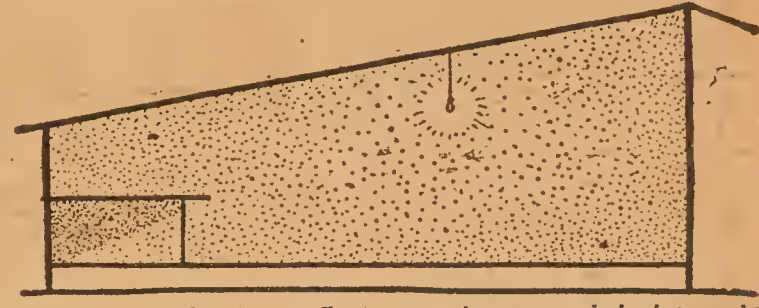
giving a part of the lights in the evening and the balance in the early morning. They also conclude that as between evening lights and morning lights that the morning illumination appears to be more effective. However, where conditions are such that it is considered advisable to use them in the evening, very good results are obtained and at the same time excellent results have been obtained by which is known as the "night lunch system" where the lights are turned on for an hour late in the evening at which time the hens are given a heavy feeding of scratch grain. The principal advantages of the night lunch is in locations where lighting costs are heavy since it cuts down to a considerable extent, the length of time lights are used. The total working day of the hens maybe 12, 13 or 14 hours, depending on their condition.

One of the difficulties into which the owner of a small flock runs is the fact that the management of lights differs considerably on pullets, year old hens and stock which is to be kept for breeding. In fact to get the very best results from lighting, it is even advisable to separate the pullets into



Lighting units with proper reflectors intensify the light on the floor and dropping boards. Place them 10 feet apart, 6 feet from the floor, and half way from the front of the dropping board to the front of the house.

evening the feed is digested before morning and the hens become cold and uncomfortable. Consequently, it has been well said by many investigators that the problem of managing lights is



A light without a reflector produces semi-darkness in the entire pen. (These three illustrations are reprinted from bulletin 56, published by the Ohio State College of Agriculture.)

different flocks according to their development. Early hatched pullets that are fully developed may be put under lights early in the fall if due (Continued on page 19)

A Bird's Eye View of the Trenton Fair

Boys' and Girls' Exhibits Make Fine Showing in New Jersey

By AMOS KIRBY

THE Trenton Inter-State Fair, which closed Saturday night reflected the improvement in the agricultural conditions of the New Jersey farmer. Just as the farmers of New Jersey have had a better year than for some time, so the Trenton Fair went ahead of previous seasons with one of the largest and finest lines of exhibits that it has had for a long time.

Trenton has joined the ranks of the big fairs on its cattle exhibit and now figures with the leading shows of the circuit. Trenton Fair is really on the map of the leading cattle exhibitors. This is proven by the 51 carloads of cattle that arrived one night from the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Massachusetts, and that many in this same lot are now on their way to the National Dairy Show in Memphis.

A new line of exhibitors of New Jersey farmers and their boys and girls are coming to the front. The boys and girls club members are crowding the commercial exhibitors and this year, the margin was much narrower than in any former season. With one of the finest string of hogs, the boys are a close second on the commercial exhibitors when it comes to quality, and they have out stripped the commercial chaps when it comes to real enthusiasm and rivalry for the high honors of the show.

Then the boys and girls calf club project takes second place to no one when it comes to qual-

ity. Although the professional exhibitors had it on numbers, yet on quality, the juniors ranked among the leaders. This was plainly evidenced in the instance of George Borden, Gloucester County, the 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Borden, who carried off Grand champion honors in the calf club division with a two year old bull, and then went out in the open class the day following and won third place in competition with the entire show. While this was not duplicated in any other class or by any other boy yet it shows that some of these youngsters on ordinary dairy farms are producing some mighty fine

dairy cattle. Taken as a whole, the calf club exhibit, included some 200 animals was a show in itself and the visitors were amazed that young boys could have developed such animals as they exhibited at this Fair.

In the poultry division, the boys and girls are leaping to the front at a rapid rate. This year the poultry club members had 700 birds entered, which marks the top for this division. The building was crowded to the limit and another year if it again gains will require an addition. In talking with Raymond Harmon, Club Agent, Caldwell, Essex County, we were told there were 150 more birds in the contest this year than last season, double the number two years ago and six times the number the year previous.

In the vegetable display, the boys and girls again lead with a very fine exhibit. The largest, sweet potato and tomato exhibit of the entire fair was shown in the Club building. In fact it out ranked the exhibit in the horticultural building for size and quality. L. R. Smith, Mt. Holly, felt mighty proud of the work of the boys and girls in staging such an attractive vegetable exhibit this year.

Among the new features of the entire fair this season was the Pomona Grange exhibits. This was a part of the horticultural exhibit, but each county was given a booth to present the many crops that are of particular importance to its farmers.

(Continued on page 8)



There is something about a fair that goes along with the fall season. Contests such as horseshoe pitching, judging contests, and boys and girls exhibits are greatly adding to the interest of County and State fairs.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 121 October 15, 1927 No. 16

A Thought For the Week

Look up not down, out not in, forward not back.
—EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Cows Are Too High

WE are in constant receipt of reports indicating that dairymen are losing their heads in the prices they are paying for cows. These prices range from \$125 upward and are often paid for any kind of an animal providing she is freshening soon. Farmers are surely collecting trouble for themselves in buying cattle at these prices for there are mighty few grade cows that ever lived whose production would justify paying \$150 or over for them. We know how keenly dairymen feel the need of replacements and how much the somewhat better prices for milk are tempting them toward increasing the size of their dairies. But our most earnest advice is, just do not do it while the present absurd prices prevail.

A Good Story By An Old Friend

YOU will not want to miss the two-part story beginning in this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. A great many of you know Charlie Taylor as a county agent and assistant county agent leader in New York State, but we think it will surprise even his friends to know that he can write as good a story as "The Lost Ritual". Charlie is like a good many other men and women who go so quietly about their appointed tasks from day to day that we come to take them for granted. Then something happens and behold we find that we did not know them at all, for underneath the quiet dignity there is a fine sentiment and an active imagination proving a vivid personality not suspected even by close friends. We have told Charlie that he has writing ability worth cultivating. Read "The Lost Ritual" and see if you agree.

Do Away With the State Census

THE city's census committee has just sent Governor Smith of New York State a report dealing with the administration of the State census of 1925 by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp,

then Secretary of State in which Mrs. Knapp is accused of irregularities in the distribution of census funds. The report alleges unnecessary payments to relatives by Mrs. Knapp to whom the legislature entrusted \$1,200,000 for the taking of the census.

We do not attempt to pass on the truth or the falsity of these accusations against Mrs. Knapp, but we do repeat what we have said many times to the effect that the State census is unnecessary. The Federal census covers the situation in a better and more accurate way and the State census presents an opportunity for spending large amounts of the taxpayers' money and for furnishing unnecessary jobs.

We certainly have enough tax burdens in New York State where there is some excuse for spending public money without adding to the burden by the expenditure of public funds on an inaccurate, costly and practically worthless State census.

For More Apple Consumption

THE week of Monday, October 31, to Saturday, November 5, inclusive, has been set for National Apple Week. This week dedicated to wider use of the apple is celebrated under the direction of the National Apple Week Association. The Association is organizing and securing the cooperation of the transportation companies and apple dealers throughout America and is working with the apple trade to stimulate consumption in every possible way.

Great Work for Boys and Girls

OUR hats are off to the leaders of juvenile America who are doing so much for boys and girls, and we wonder sometimes if parents appreciate the self-sacrificing efforts of the thousands of men and women who are giving freely of their spare time and energy to make good and happy citizens out of the coming generation. In the cities a great army of thousands of men and women are working with those fine organizations, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts. So good is this work that it is seldom if ever any young man is convicted of crime who has had Boy Scout training.

In recent years the advantages and privileges of scouting have extended to the small towns and through Lone Scouting are open to every country boy. If interested in becoming a scout, write to the Lone Scout Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

While we are on this subject, let us not forget to mention also the tremendous influence for good that is being accomplished through the 4-H club work. Thousands upon thousands of boys and girls in every state are "learning to do by doing". Through the calf clubs, potato clubs and similar groups of every kind, they are learning in the right way the great science and practice that underlie the business of agriculture and the farm home. But better than this, they are also gaining habits of responsibility and of service which are the fundamentals of good and useful citizenship. Truly it may be said of both scouting and 4-H club work that they are training up the nation's children "in the way they should go and when they are old they will not depart from it".

For A More Stable Dollar

F RANK I. MANN, writing in the Prairie Farmer, a Standard Farm Paper, makes the claim that one of the chief reasons for the farmers' hard times is the too great power which the Federal Reserve Bank has over farm prices. "These powers of the Federal Reserve Board," says Mr. Mann, "give it a greater control over the destinies of the people than was ever possessed by any body of men."

Mann claims that the Federal Reserve Board by refusing to rediscount farmers' notes brought about a rapid deflation of farm prices in 1920 which resulted in such hard times for farmers.

He very rightly points out, as we have before in this paper, that money is a means of exchange, a sort of a yard stick, and that therefore the dollar should not be variable nor change its value. What would you think of a yard stick, for example, that at one time was thirty-nine inches long and at another thirty-two? Yet that is what takes place with the dollar. Sometimes it is worth a bushel of potatoes and sometimes it will buy two bushels.

Therefore, the farmer not only has to gamble with the weather and the yield per acre or per animal, but he also has to gamble on how much the dollar is worth that he trades his products for. Mann claims that the Federal Reserve Board has the power to vary the purchasing power of the dollar. Whether this is true or not, the dollar certainly does vary in value and every time it does it upsets business, especially the farm business. Therefore, any plan, law, or system of banking that will tend to stabilize the dollar and make its value always nearly the same will be of more aid to agriculture than all of the other proposed farm aid schemes combined.

Purebred Cattle Business Improving

REPORTS are increasing that the purebred cattle business is getting back on a prosperous basis. Sales, public and private, are better and prices of good individuals are higher. The increased demand for market milk has had a definite effect also on the sales of purebred as well as grade cows.

We believe that the purebred business can be maintained on a paying basis providing breeders will do their part. This means for one thing cutting out the speculation in cattle, and for another making the purebred mean something in fact as well as in name. One of the practices that has hurt the business more than anything else in the past is selling a purebred for a high price that is not as good a producer as a good grade.

How Has Radio Helped You?

WE hope you will not forget our request for you to write us something about your radio experience, telling how the radio has helped you. We want to learn just what the radio means to farm people, and for the best letters, we will pay \$5, \$3 and \$2 respectively, for the first, second and third best. We will also give \$1 each for all the other good letters we can use. Do not make your letter more than two hundred and fifty words in length.

Spraying Paid

THOSE fruit growers who took advantage of the spray service furnished by the Farm Bureaus and the State College are more enthusiastic than ever over the results achieved. The help of this service has been particularly outstanding during the present season because the control of the insects and fungus diseases has been especially difficult. The growers who had any apples and who followed the spray service or at least who sprayed regularly, often, and at the right time, have sound apples to sell this fall at good prices.

"When will our educators see that what a child depends on is imagination?"—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

Eastman's Chestnut

A TRAVELING salesman was spending the night with the minister. After dinner they went out on the front porch. Soon the parson's two hounds scented a hot fox trail. After listening in silence for several minutes, the preacher turned to the salesman and said:

"Brother, just listen to that heavenly music."

The salesman listened, then shook his head and remarked:

"I can't hear a thing for those d— dogs."

Who Has Done the Most For Farming?

Letters From Readers on This and Other Live Subjects

EDITOR'S NOTE: A few weeks ago we asked our readers for suggestions or nominations as to who in their opinion had done the most for farming in their community or county. We have enjoyed reading the letters that have come in in response to this suggestion and are passing on a few of the best ones to you on this page, together with other readers' letters on other subjects.

It is a characteristic of human nature that most of us are much more likely to criticize a person for his mistakes rather than to commend him for his achievements. Many times we never really appreciate what some quiet person has done for his family, his community and his fellows until it is too late to let him know how you really feel about him. In every community there are not only one but many men and women who in their quiet ways are rendering great service to those around them, and if we knew the names of all of these it would take thousands of volumes to print them.

* * *

He Taught by Example

WILLIAM S. Wise, was born on a farm and helped in its upbuilding and improvement continuously for over fifty years. After the father's demise, he completed laying more tile and building the large barn, setting the example in our vicinity for enough light in the stable for a large herd of cows; also between house and barn he built a milk house with wire shelves for milk vessels; no scrubbing of old board shelves. Later when street cars came, he put in electricity. His barn many years ago had a far, far better system of ventilation than any I. O. O. F. hall, grange hall, or church that I've been in, even to this day.

What good to human beings are fancy "fixins" and fine polish with no fresh air, save from a window at your back, or none at all if windows stick or are frozen fast? That barn had a necessary number of box light tubes run up between studdings, on overhead to feeding alley—two rows of cows facing it where they could breathe that fresh air drawn in from outside and no draft.

By example and precept, Mr. Wise urged balanced rations in animal and plant food. That kindly Pioneer Nurseryman, Johnathan Chapman, "Johnny Appleseed", in his day realized the great need of balanced foods for those frontiersmen and daily went forward sowing and planting the sweet blossomed redcheeked apples through the Ohio Valley, to bless the coming children and parents.

Today through the Daily Press, Dr. Copeland is trying to drive home the truth that we humans need vegetables and apples by the bushel—not in five cent quantities to drive away indigestion and poor health.

Mr. Wise joined the first grange organized in township thirty-six years ago and has served as one of its masters—has always taken active part in any co-operative movement, was a pioneer spirit in the Dairyman's Co-operative Sales Co.; has served eight years on the Board of Directors, has been an active, faithful worker in the Farm Bureau since its organization here, giving of time, of strength and advising with all who go to consult him. Through his efforts have come more content and remuneration to our farm folk. We are always glad for his word of counsel at

Pomona. He is a valued trustee on the Board of Penn State College.

Eight years ago, Mr. Wise packed his trunk, took a few cherished things along, and turned over the keys of his home and farm to the Lutheran Synod for a home for orphan children. There is no distinction of race, creed or color. In a short time the large farmhouse was overflowing. Now the large new brick building is full. They are hoping to build additions.—Mrs. L. M. G.

* * *

An Apostle of the New Era

PROFITABLE farming is the passionate pursuit of the best. Agriculture is more than a vocation. It is a life. Production of foods for

ate pursuit of the best. Starting with the best stock, he must ever strive to select those which are superior among the best from which to breed. A farmer must take pride in such an ideal of growth, of constant improvement, of passionate pursuit of the best."

And how does he practice this? Take his dairy, for example, a herd of superior Guernseys. Unable to join a cow testing association, he carries on the tasks himself, checking each cow carefully and breeding from the best. Because he feels that the health officer in the town where his milk is peddled is too lenient, he counts his own bacteria. "I am never satisfied," he said. "I want my milk to be as pure as the water from my spring."

Bartlett is in the prime of life. By his example he is giving courage to farmers of ebbing morale. He is an apostle of the new era of farming.—P. F. D., New York.

* * *

He Saves Boys

MY judgment is that Frederick Johnson of Kislyn Industrial School is the man. Kislyn is a reform school where boys who are convicted of crimes in our courts are trained to become decent, self-respecting citizens. Mr. Johnson has succeeded in doing this with some of the most unlikely material. He manages the large farm where the 140 odd boys do much of the work and acquire a taste for the soil. He has built up the farm and its large herd of registered cattle so that it is one of the model farms of the county and at the same time has built up a similar herd on his own farm with the aid of a tenant, and farmers from all parts of the county visit these farms and copy their methods.

Hundreds of boys have left the school to take up life anew with correct ideas of their duty to society and with a proper incentive to build up a valuable reputation for themselves.—W. B. S., Pennsylvania.

* * *

A Word for the County Agent

K. D. Scott, head of the Farm Bureau in our county has done more to promote agricultural welfare, prosperity and happiness in

the last few years than any other. He has been assisted by the Home Bureau agents, Misses Delaney and Gordinier.

He is ready and more than willing to help the farmers by giving advice and has given demonstrations in getting rid of the woodchuck. No Farm Bureau has even thought of it before. He has made it possible for the farm woman to have her hens tested or culled, thereby getting rid of the boarder hen as well as to help the farmer to get rid of the boarder cow. And if he never did anything more than to sing, the folks of Chenango County will always remember "Scotty" as adding much to their happiness.

Really, we don't think the Farm and Home Bureau agents and the 4-H workers in our counties are duly appreciated.—E. N. S.

* * *

Wings on Their Flivvers

I as a reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST am interested in the dirt road subject. I live on what we all think the poorest road in New
(Continued on page 21)



human consumption is the keystone of modern society. As such, farming demands professional standards from those who follow the life. "Hank, the Hired Man," type of farmers have made their exit from the stage and are digging ditches, in the cities with a "strong back and weak mind."

Such are the lessons which Isaac N. Bartlett, Middle Granville, New York, daily is teaching to a rural section whose vitality has been sapped by the exodus from the land, the death of substantial old farmers and whose morale had been shattered by a pessimistic and forlorn complex. Born on a farm, educated as a farmer, he returned to the land to practice a type of farming which will in time characterize the new era of agriculture. Quiet, efficient, he teaches by example rather than by preachments.

"A farmer today can succeed only by utilizing the best that can be obtained," Bartlett says, "the best cows, the best seeds, the best methods, the best minds, the best machines. He must turn out a product that is the best. That is what I mean when I say that profitable farming is the passion-



For heavy duty—the power which serves industry is now available to many farms.

Electricity can give the farmer much now—and more later

THE FARMER wants new equipment. His own may be "pretty fair," but a practical sense shows him how much more could be done with better. He wants it; but he first wants to make sure.

Users of farm-electrical equipment today are reporting good results. But the development of electrical machinery for the farm has just begun. Electrical manufacturers, aided by farm organizations and agricultural schools, will continue to make better machinery, improve the old and work out and test new uses for electricity. What discoveries in farm economy may lie ahead!

The electrical industry is bring-

ing all the weight of its industrial experience to the service of the farmer. With its vast system of interconnecting lines, it was never better prepared to serve. The farmer wants not only light but every form of power that will make life on the farm as comfortable and convenient as in the city. A rural civilization will arise, worthy in every way of the farmer's dream.

Groups of farmers who can assure their local power company of a sufficient demand for current to make a new line self-supporting will find the company glad to cooperate. Ask your power company for information.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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How to Handle Cabbage

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

SEPTEMBER was one of the pleas-

antest months and one of the best in which to do farm work in my memory. There was not a day in the month when one could not work in the fields or orchards all day. There was almost no rain. Temperatures were above normal and there was but one windy day. This year September was really a summer month. No frosts have occurred as yet to kill vegetation. But it continues to be too dry. We have had two or three showers during the past week but they have little more than laid the dust.



M. C. BURRITT.

The season is considerably more advanced than last or perhaps than usual. This year we finished picking Twenty-Ounce on September 29, as compared with October 14th last year. In 1926 we did not cut any Danish cabbage until November 2nd. This year we cut one load on the 30th of September, more than a month earlier. Very little corn was cut in September last year. Now the greater part of the crop is in the silo or the shock. Wheat was nearly all sowed in September and most of the fields show a good covering of green on the first of October.

The Cabbage Harvest

The cabbage season is in full swing now, an average of more than one hundred cars per day moving out of New York State. The market for Domestic or Copenhagen flathead cabbage which started in at ten dollars a ton has gradually fallen to a level of not more than six or seven dollars per ton. For kraut, it is even bought as low as four or five dollars. There will be much of this variety that will never be sold at all but left in the fields or fed to stock. The season for Danish cabbage is on and this variety opened at around twelve dollars per ton but has already fallen to ten dollars and even less. The Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative which is a large shipper of cabbage both for its members and for non-members as well has become an important sales agent for growers. At a number of points it has offered almost the only outlet for Domestic cabbage and at top prices. This broadened scope of business looks like a good move both for individual growers and for the organization.

How to Load Cabbage

The problem of proper handling and loading of cabbage is so important that this organization in cooperation with the railroad refrigerator car service and the Department of Agriculture put on a demonstration in handling and loading for this territory during the past week. A car was loaded and bulkheaded in connection with a meeting at which grading and trimming were also discussed. Cabbage is usually thought of as a bulk crop which can be roughly handled without injury. This is not the case as a little thought about the percentage of water in the heads will demonstrate. Every bad bruise means a black or rotten spot later. How to handle the heads carefully enough so as not to damage them and yet economically is the problem.

State inspectors who were present argued for placing each individual head stump down, passing them in one at a time by the hands, or carrying into the car in bushel baskets and taking out and placing by hand. Many growers thought that this method was too slow and expensive in labor. But it was pointed out by the inspectors that shippers who do use this care in loading cars and who have established a reputation with receivers for well graded and carefully loaded cars find

that it pays in the price received. In any case cabbage must be handled more carefully so as to arrive in the markets in better condition. Cars that are faced up at the bulk heads and on top with stump down are much more attractive to the buyer on arrival.

Many Growers Are Shipping

Many cabbage growers especially those new to the business are unfamiliar with the sizing and grading of the crop. Heretofore this has been left altogether to dealers. Growers are more and more coming to do their own loading and shipping in car lots. Hence the importance of knowing the Federal grades which are most used and grading. "U. S. No. 1 shall consist of heads of cabbage which are of one type, of reasonable solidity and well trimmed." There are other requirements but this together with size is the basis of the grade. As to size cabbage is classified as small, medium, large, small to medium and medium to large. It is on this point of size that most difficulties with receivers occur. Especially in a season of large crop with low and falling prices are the receivers particular. They want small cabbage and they are quick to complain of oversize heads in the grades bought and to demand allowances. Danish cabbage is classified as small when under three pounds, small to medium from three to six pounds and large over six pounds. This season the demand is strongest for small to medium.

The matter of grading and standardizing cabbage is very important to growers and deserves more attention. More demonstrations like the recent one should be held.—Hilton, N. Y., October 1, 1927.

County Talks

Demonstrations Convince in Yates County

DEMONSTRATING that vineyards making unsatisfactory growth, or producing poor yields, can be greatly, and profitably, improved by applications of nitrate of soda, has been one of the chief pieces of fruit field work of the Yates County Farm Bureau for the last three years. Barn yard fertilizer for the vineyard is almost a minus quantity in the Finger Lakes Region. A considerable part of the 6300 acres of grapes in Yates County are on specialized farms where little or no livestock is kept, except the family flock of egg producers. On the general farm where cash crops are grown the manure is needed elsewhere. Hence most vineyards have had but little plant food returned.

Tests conducted by the State Experiment Station over a period of 15 years had shown conclusively the possibility of maintaining growth, yield and quality of fruit by the use of commercial fertilizers. Also that nitrate of soda gave the principal benefit but up to 1923 practically none was being used.

On the theory that "Seeing is Believing" the Farm Bureau set out to demonstrate on the vineyards about the county what the experiment station had tested. The nitrate was broadcasted at the rate of 1/3 of a pound per vine on the demonstration plots when the shoots were about 6 inches long. Some of the first demonstrations have been continued and new ones started annually.

Results in most cases have been easily discernible throughout the season. The growth was longer, better wood was found at pruning time and the average increased yield has been at the rate of 1 1/3 pounds per vine, about 800 pounds per acre, of larger and neier berries. That the demonstrations have convinced the growers is shown by the increased use of nitrate of soda in the county—from about 2 tons in 1923 to more than 5 car loads in 1926.—C. B. Raymond, Yates County Farm Bureau Manager.

Vegetable Growers Plan Winter Show

By PAUL WORK

VEGETABLE producers are already selecting material for the exhibits for the coming Oswego meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association. In spite of mid-winter



Paul Work

conditions the Association was able to assemble a most creditable display of vegetables, including potatoes, at its Buffalo meeting last winter. Encouraged by this success, the exhibition committee under the leadership of E. L. Moxie of Syracuse is making arrangements for the

show. A tentative premium list has been issued and may be had on application to Howard Crandall, Secretary, 417 Hector Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

The show is open to all New York growers and includes classes in all vegetables that can be stored. Mr. H. B. Rogers of Jamestown, N. Y., is assembling premiums, which last year amounted to over \$400. Certified potato seed growers are finding this show an excellent opportunity to compare their seed stocks. The 4-H Club features are also emphasized with this crop.

Last year's meeting brought out an attendance of over 300 growers from all over the state, and the local and state committees are planning for an even greater session at Oswego.

Seedsman Visit Experiment Stations

ON September 20 and 21 a party of twenty seedsman and college men visited the Cornell and Geneva Experiment Stations. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Michigan, Louisiana and Canada were represented beside our own state. At Ithaca the group examined the variety plantings of the Department of Vegetable Gardening which embrace some six hundred samples of varieties and strains and which are planted to be ready for study by the students on their return to the University.

The inheritance studies with cabbage conducted by Dr. C. H. Myers of the Department of Plant Breeding proved very impressive to the visitors. By selecting, selfing and crossing he has been able to make strains of cabbage tell just what is in them and when a pure line row is planted representing each of the many divergent types that are often present in a lot of seed, the mirror is held up to nature in a most instructive way. Some of the seedsman were stirred to consider what they can do by way of reducing some of their present stocks to pure lines.

"Vegetables of New York"

At Geneva the party saw the plats where F. H. Hall and L. R. Hawthorne are testing 270 samples of sweet corn in preparation for the publication of the "Vegetables of New York" which will be volumes similar to the famous fruit books. Mr. M. T. Munn showed how the germination of seed is tested in studies such as are reported in Geneva Bulletin 533, "The Quality of Packet Vegetable Seed." This and later bulletins tell just what percentages of germination have been found in packet seed sold throughout the state. A time was also spent on the plats where Mr. C. B. Sayre is trying out a large number of strains of tomatoes with reference to their usefulness for cannery, and where he is also carrying on a most comprehensive layout of fertilizer experiments.

Conferences such as this, held on the trial grounds and experimental fields, are most promising as pointing toward better understandings among all concerned. Seed users, seed producers and scientists all contribute to a better knowledge of practical needs, commer-

cial problems and the findings that can be used in meeting the various requirements. It is expected that the Cornell conference will become an annual occasion.—Paul Work.

Potatoes and Cabbage

IN reporting the potato situation for this fall, the word "Normal" has been much used, both as to crop and price, and as applied to both New York and the country as a whole. It seems however, that blight has been damaging in Pennsylvania, frost in Minnesota and drouth in Michigan with the result that some careful observers are not as sanguine regarding the total volume of the crop as they were some weeks ago. Blight is reported from all sections of New York but it seems to be worse in the East and North. Western New

York has not shown much so far but the amount of damage is still subject to the weather from now on.

The cabbage crop is heavy. Acreage has been increased and conditions have been favorable for heavy yield. Mid-September found cabbage being loaded in cars as low as five to six dollars a ton, which augurs anything but well thus early in the season. The peak is yet to come. The crop runs large in size of heads and those who have planted close and kept the growth within bounds should enjoy an advantage in selling. This is the kind of year when the large and flattened types of Danish are discounted at the car-door and even rejected as domestic.—Paul Work.

I have been a subscriber to A. A. for several years and I wish to tell you that I consider it one of the best farm

papers that comes into my home—so helpful in every way.—E. A. K., Pennsylvania.

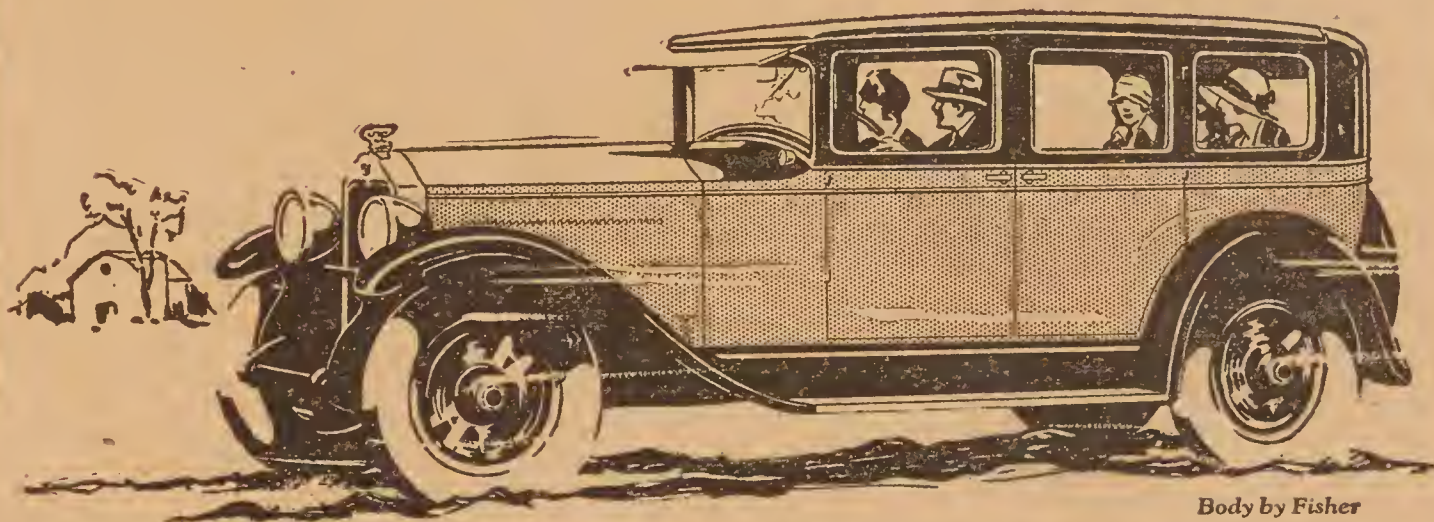
Likes Service Bureau

I am sending you a couple of clippings from a farm paper that may, as the hunting and election season comes on, be of use to you in your chestnut column. I think a lot of your chestnuts are pretty good and some are decidedly antiques, but you cannot hit all folks alike anyway.

I think the Service Bureau is a great help to any farmer and your fraud warnings ought to wake up most of the readers, although some get careless and get stung at that.

Well, here's hoping for a bigger and better paper as the good service goes on.—J. N. S., New York.

BUICK for 1928



Body by Fisher

BUICK makes *every* road a boulevard

Bumpy, rutty, uneven highways ride like boulevards in a Buick for 1928. Important improvements impart a matchless riding ease—a smoothness over any road in any weather—which assure you a comfortable trip, no matter how far you may drive in a day.

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In addition to Buick's famous Cantilever Springs, Buick for 1928 has Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, front and rear. These have been made an integral part of the Buick chassis, and are *standard equipment* on all models.

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Bodies swung smartly low by means of the exclusive Buick double-drop frame provide greatly increased roadability due to their lowered center of gravity.

—and Matchless Beauty, too

Long, low, flowing lines—surpassingly beautiful color harmonies, inside and out—and restful form-fitting tailored seat cushions—all combine to make every ride in a Buick for 1928 the most pleasing you have ever known.

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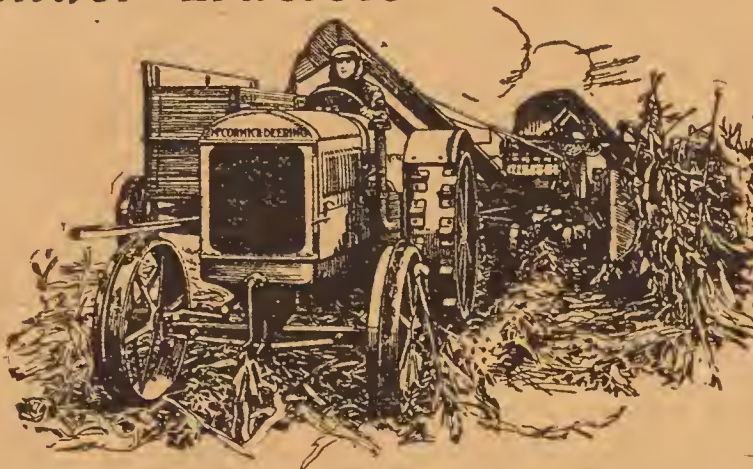
Canadian Factories: MCLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ontario

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Great Servants of Agriculture

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McCormick-Deering
15-30
10-20
Farmall



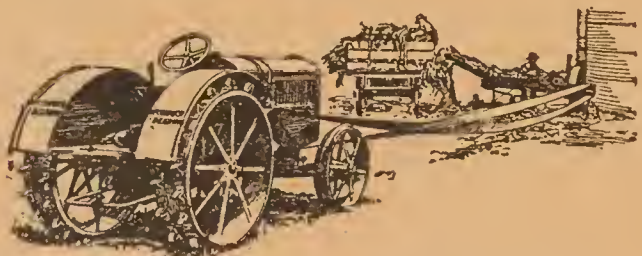
McCormick-Deering 15-30. Three-plow power and capacity. Showing also the McCormick-Deering Corn Picker which goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers

THE years of experience of the Harvester Company in the building of power farming equipment has produced the finely developed McCormick-Deering Tractors shown in these three views. One is a 3-plow tractor with power to spare. The others are 2-plow tractors, also with a liberal surplus of power.

Where any member of this trio of tractors is on the job, power farming is at its best, easiest and most profitable level. So popular have the 15-30 and 10-20 been for several years that you can now find them plugging away any day in any farming community in the land. The FARMALL is younger, but already old in service on thou-

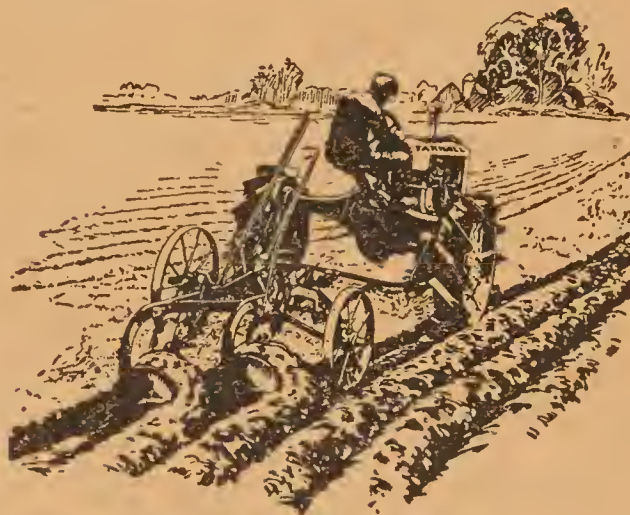
sands of corn and cotton farms. It meets the demand for a true general-purpose tractor that will replace animal power for plowing, disking, planting, cultivating, mowing, raking, and all other farm power work.

Put a 15-30, a 10-20 or a Farmall at work—or use the special features of the new Farmall in combination with the 15-30 or 10-20 tractor—and settle your farm power problem for years to come. Hundreds of farms are being handled much more efficiently by the use of two tractors. Write for a catalog, and see the tractors themselves at the McCormick-Deering dealer's.



Above: McCormick-Deering 10-20. Liberal Power for Belt, Drawbar and Power Take-Off

At right: McCormick-Deering Farmall. It plows, plants, cultivates, mows and rakes—it "does it all."



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in your county, or write direct to the

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A Birds' Eye View of the Trenton Fair

(Continued from page 3)

Seven counties responded with the most attractive fruit and vegetable exhibits at the fair. Cape May, Camden, Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, Mercer and Hunterdon were represented. Each county displayed an exhibit that represented the type of crops grown and the methods of marketing most generally followed in their district.

Cape May County displayed vegetables grown for their roadside market business as well as those grown for the direct customer business of the shore resorts. It may be of interest to know that Cape May County does not ship anything out of the county. All of the fruits, vegetables and milk produced are sold within the county. Cape May County also has the largest roadside market business of the state.

This county exhibited a line of vegetables that were of high quality. These farmers grow the highest quality vegetables and many were of varieties that are little used commercially. All the products were in the small containers and the line was about complete. Although this exhibit arrived too late to be judged with the other granges, it was given a prize that was considered as a sweep stakes. All the booths were judged by a committee of laymen, who finally selected Cape May because of its ability to catch the eye of the passerby and cause him to stop and buy. It took the judges over an hour to make their final decision. The competition was very close with Mercer County, another strong hold of the roadside market business.

Granges Make Exhibits

In the general grange exhibits, Mercer was placed first, Camden was second, and Hunterdon placed third. Mercer featured the retail curb market business and had a most attractive booth. A feature of this display was the use of a special style 4 quart basket containing a variety of vegetables that serve the average home with the daily requirements. These packages were surely attractive. They might contain an egg plant, probably two quarts of beans, three or four tomatoes, a pepper, some corn or some other vegetable. Camden County featured a commercial exhibit. Most of their produce was shown in the packages used by the big growers who cater to the Philadelphia market. The exhibit was of exceptional quality and some varieties were shown that are little grown these days.

Hunterdon County had an exhibit that won almost universal praise. Here was a fine variety of the general farm crops grown in this county. There was a wide mixture of grain along with the fruit and vegetables that made a most attractive exhibit. Middlesex, Somerset and Monmouth all had very fine displays, but lack of space prevents a more general description.

More Will Exhibit Next Year

Other counties not represented this year regretted they were not there and according to Mr. J. E. Hullfish, Lawrenceville, many others will be in place another year.

A different spirit prevailed among the machinery, automobile and general farm supply exhibitors this year. While the number may not be much larger than in former years, they were entirely satisfied with the results of this year's show.

There is more interest this season in new machinery. The farmer has a little more money and he is planning to spend a part of it for new equipment. We must mention the newer types of labor saving machinery that is making its appearance in the state. The grain combine is making itself a factor in New Jersey farming. It is here to stay and from the interest shown at the fair it

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Agriculturist

is going to be the next piece of machinery to sweep into general use. The machine shown by the International Harvester Company drew probably more attention than any other single exhibit on the grounds. Many of the more popular lines of farm machinery was there with big lines and the reports from them shows that the farmers are buying or planning to buy heavily for next year's operations.

The market train, which created so much interest in South Jersey this past summer in better marketing made a big hit with the visitors. According to A. E. Mercker, of the Bureau of Markets, over 10,000 people passed through the train up to Friday noon. This makes about 20,000 who have passed through the train to get a better idea of better marketing methods for New Jersey fruits, vegetables and poultry products.

High School Teams Judge Stock

In addition to all the judging contests, the Vocational agricultural schools of the state sent their teams to Trenton to judge for the finals in the state contest to represent New Jersey at the National Dairy Show. Eighteen schools sent teams and the winners were selected from the boys with the highest averages. Those finally selected were Linton Allen, Flemington; John Rockefeller, Flemington; John Tilton, Mt. Holly and Joseph Price, Lambertville. Hunterdon County carried off the lion's share of the honors with three members of the team.

Towards the end of the fair we ran into J. W. Bartlett, dairy specialist, agricultural College, who by the way had charge of a large part of the cattle show of the fair. He told us that there were over 700 head of dairy cattle, 450 sheep, 400 hogs, 90 Polled Angus, 60 Shorthorns and 40 Herfords in the main cattle show.

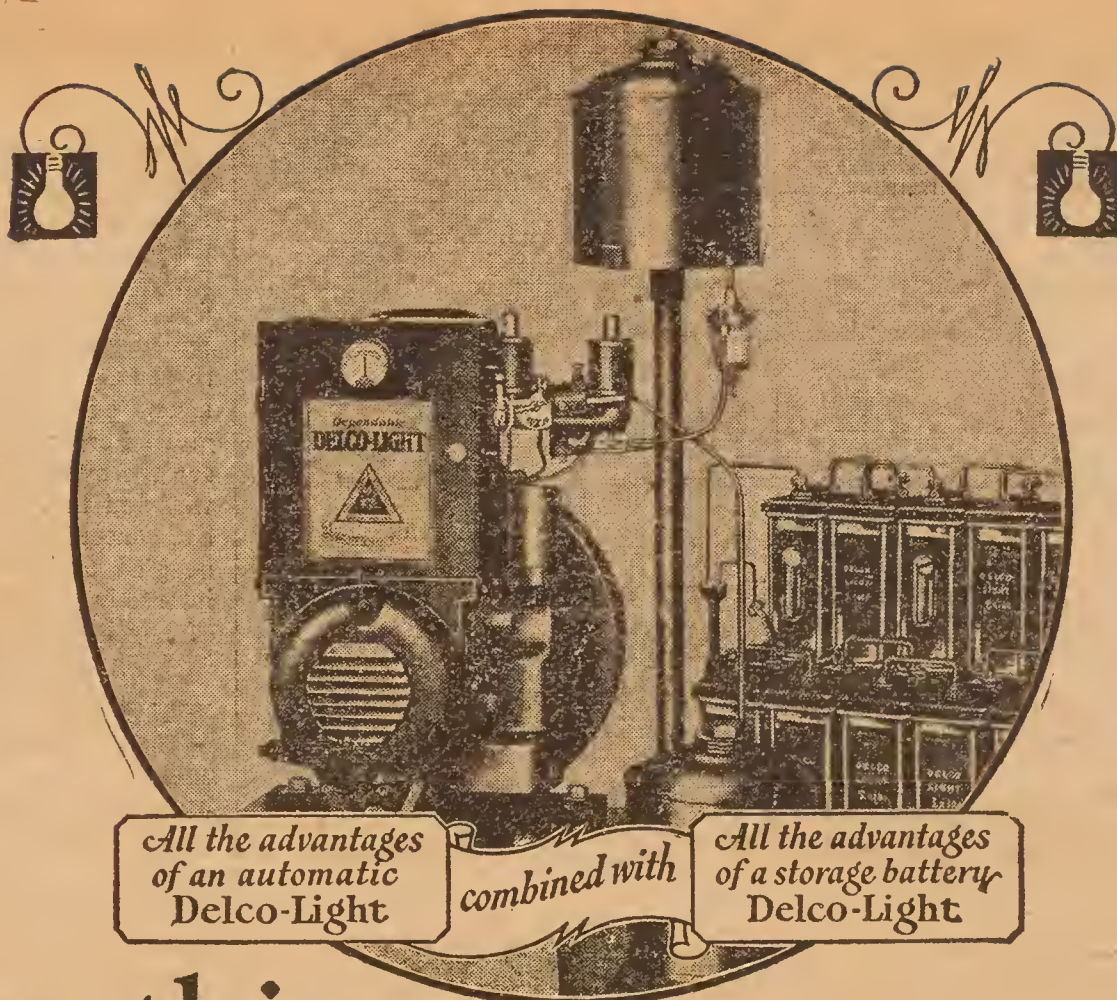
With such an array of cattle at a show like Trenton it was considered evidence that Trenton was now one of the leading shows of the East. Over \$20,000 in prize money was distributed among the exhibitors in addition to the club winnings.

Being from the country, another exhibit struck the eye of the writer. The Garden Club of Trenton, had an impressive exhibit of the waste and destruction caused to woodlands and groves by camping parties. They pictured the beautiful spots on many of our farms soon turned into junk heaps by the continual visits of careless camping parties.

Should Have Better Fruits and Vegetables

The one big disappointment of the show was the lack of a fruit or a vegetable exhibit that would be a credit to the state. With some twenty-five million dollars income from fruit and vegetables, the industry was not represented as it should be. There were less than 30 flats of fruit and not over that many of potatoes. The exhibits in both lines have been excelled at many county fairs this season. In speaking of attractive exhibits of fruit and vegetables we must give credit to the Trenton Market Gardeners Association and to Cumberland County for the fine displays. These were outstanding and would have stood high in any contest where similar lines were exhibited. Evidence that the state institutions are doing all they can to be self supporting was shown in the attractive displays of the 14 institutions. Here was evidence of considerable canning of vegetables for winter use, besides a full line of fresh produce.

The home canning work attracted the attention of thousands of visitors. Everything grown on the farms were there, judging from a hasty inspection of the exhibit. There was a considerable increase in the number of exhibits of canned meats. These looked fine and would arouse an appetite at any time.



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In the meantime, read an interesting illustrated book now offered free—"A Day and a Night with Delco-Light". To those who answer promptly, we'll include "The Miracle of More Eggs"—a valuable book for poultry raisers, large or small. Don't wait. Read the facts and weigh the evidence.

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The Fair was a huge success.—Amos Kirby.

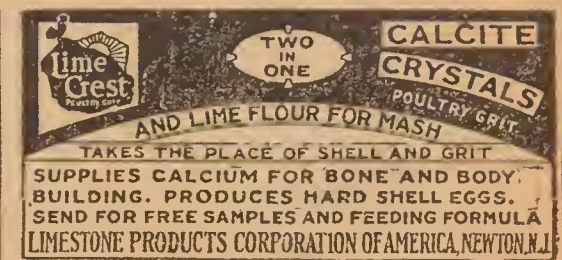
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2. Before selling, consult neighbors, who have sold timber and benefit from their experiences.
3. Investigate local timber requirements and prices. Your products may be worth more locally because transportation is saved.

4. Advertise in papers and otherwise secure outside competition.
 5. Secure bids if practicable both by the lump and by log-scale measure.
 6. Be sure that you are selling to responsible purchasers.
 7. Get a reliable estimate of the amount and value of the material before selling.
 8. Market the higher grades of timber and use the cheaper for farm purposes.
 9. Remember that standing timber can wait over a period of low prices without rapid deterioration.
 10. Use a written agreement in selling timber, especially if cutting is done by purchaser.
- Get cash with order wherever possible. Do not accept unsecured notes.

Good Wiring on the Farm

GOOD wiring, well planned and properly installed is essential to satisfactory service. It is not a job for



an amateur. An experienced electrical contractor should be employed and should be required to furnish a certificate from the New York Board of Fire Underwriters before payment for the work is demanded. This certificate is required by the fire insurance companies and it also gives assurance to the owner that the work has been properly done.—*The Electrified Farm.*

On most dairy farms one and a half tons of ice to the cow is about the right amount to store.

Make the most of Winter Milk prices

Here's your opportunity to cash in on winter milk prices. Make the most of this season's market by getting your production on a sound, economical basis. There's a Quaker Dairy Ration that just fits your farm, your herd! Pick your feed below:

Feed the Feed that Fits Your Farm, Your Herd!

Quaker Boss Dairy Ration is the ideal **24%** grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn stover, or poorer grades of clover.

Quaker Big Q Dairy Ration exactly **20%** meets the need of those herds receiving poor alfalfa hay, fair clover hay, or real choice mixed clover and grass hay.

Quaker Dairy Ration has no superior **16%** when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed, as the exclusive grain ration has a real place when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of the very best grade of alfalfa hay. For blending it combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, sheep, swine, and steers it is unexcelled.

All Quaker Dairy Feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk.

Send for the FREE book—"The Dairy Herd"—it tells you just how to meet the feed requirements of your farm, your herd.

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Manufacturers of

Quaker
Ful-O-Pep
Poultry Feeds

Quaker
Green Cross
Horse Feed

Quaker
Pig-N-Hog
Meal

(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

Some Famous Bulls

The Ten Greatest Proven Holstein Sires

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Some time ago Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offered some prizes for the best letters on "The Ten Greatest Proven Herd Sires of the Holstein Breed". Several good letters were received, which we will publish from time to time. The best one, written by G. M. Lyon of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, is given here and we are sure whether you are the owner of purebreds or grades, you will find this discussion of great purebred bulls interesting and valuable. We would be glad to have more discussions of this interesting subject naming proven sires of any breed.

* * *

THE ten greatest proven herd sires of the Holstein breed, in our judgment, would include Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld DeKol, King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johnanna Lad, King Segis, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

The influence of Pontiac Korndyke on the breed can hardly be comprehended. He was sire of the first cow to produce 1000 lbs. of butter fat in a year. He was sire of the first 37-lb. cow in the world and the first 38-lb. cow in the United States. He has a 42-lb. daughter and a long list of others above 30-lbs. Among his list of yearly record daughters are four over 1000 lbs. His greatest influence, however, was through his sons; no less than 145 of his sons having tested daughters; over 30 different sons have sired 30-lb. daughters. Among them is King of the Pontiacs, Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, Korndyke Abbekerk, Rag Apple Korndyke, Fairview Pontiac Beets Korndyke and Dutelhan. Sir Pontiac Rag Apple, whose daughters have records up to 41-lbs. in 7 days and several above 1000 lbs. butter in a year.

The First Century Sire

Many of the best sons and daughters of Pontiac Korndyke were out of daughters of Hengerveld DeKol, thus the greatness of these two sires is closely linked together. Hengerveld DeKol was the first century sire and 100 per cent brother to Pietertje Hengerveld's Count DeKol, both being sired by DeKol 2d's Butter Boy and out of daughters of Milla's Pietertje Netherland and their second dam was Netherland Hengerveld, the first cow to beat the 26.5-lbs. record of DeKol 2d.

Many consider Pontiac Artis his great-daughter, others Princess Hengerveld DeKol with a 7 day record of 33.62 lbs., and others the first 28-lb. daughter, Pontiac Lunde Hengerveld, the dam of King of the Pontiacs.

Hengerveld DeKol has ten 30-lb. daughters and many proven sons.

King of the Pontiacs is the only double century sire with more 30-lb. daughters than any other sire. He is also the sire of the first 44-lb. cow and many other large producers. He also has more proven sons than any other sire, and 56 sons and 12 daughters that have 30-lb. daughters.

Colantha Johnanna Lad is the most noted son of Sarcastic Lad and is out of the first 35-lb. cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna.

He has a long list of tested daughters in both 7-day and long-time test and also has over 100 proven sons. Perhaps his best son was Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka who has a wonderful list of tested daughters.

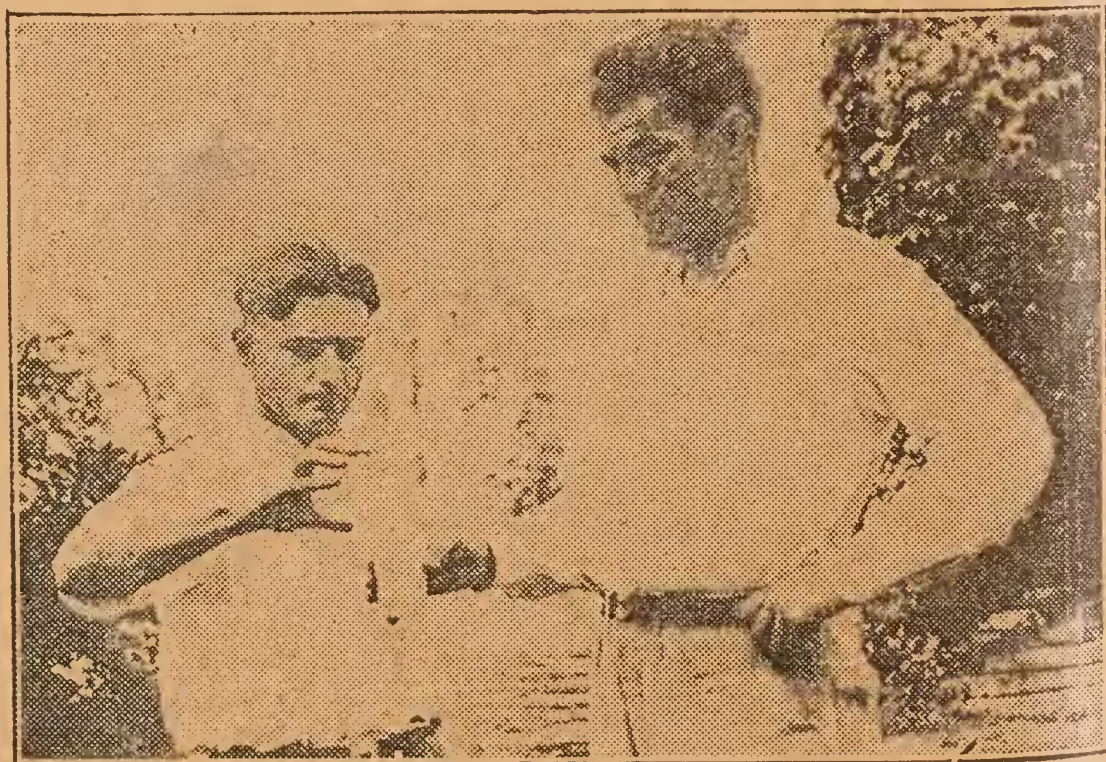
Offspring Determines Worth of Sire

King Segis was sired by the best son of the first 29-lb. cow and his dam has a record of 29.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Although he died at six years, yet he has 87 tested daughters, 11 over 30 lbs., and 87 proven sons, including the sire of the world's record senior four-year-old with 46.84 lbs. butter in 7 days, also the sire of the only cow to milk 37000 lbs in 365 days.

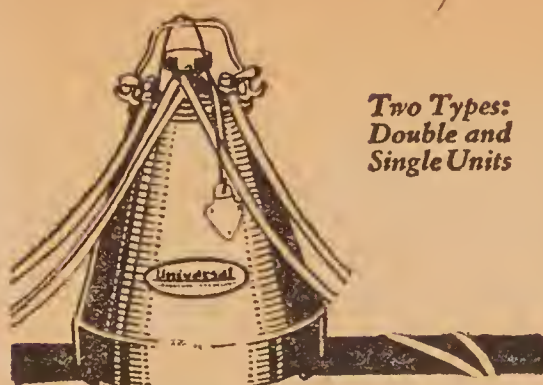
Sir Veeman Hengerveld was sired by a son of the first 30-lb. cow, Sadie Vale Concordia. He has 143 tested daughters, 21 over 30 lbs., and 17 with long-time records. Many of his best daughters were mated with King Korndyke Sadie Vale, thus line breeding to Sadie-Vale Concordia, both sires being grandsons of this famous cow. This cross has produced 30-lb cows and many good bulls. Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes was sired by Jack Mercedes, a grandson of the first 29-lb. cow, and out of the 35-lb. cow, Pietertje Maid Ormsby. He is considered the most outstanding sire of long-distance producers and show ring winners. He has 72 tested daughters, 15 from 30 to 44 lbs., also 15 from 1000 to 1497 lbs. in long-time test. Among his 41 proven sons are the three full brothers, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, King of the Ormsbys and Creator, all noted sires.

Ormsby Korndyke Lad was sired by a son of the great 35-lb. cow, Pietertje Maid Ormsby, and out of the 34-lb. cow, Polly Posch. He has 21 daughters with 7 day records from 30 to 36 lbs.; also 20 daughters with records over 1000 lbs. in long-time test; also 23 proven sons.

Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac was sired by a son of the first 44-lb. cow and out of May Echo Sylvia, over 41 lbs. butter, 1000 lbs. milk in 17 days. He has 77 tested daughters, 20 over 30 lbs., 2 over 1000 lbs. in yearly test; one produced 31970 lbs. milk, 1246.12 lbs. butter in 365



Gene Tunney trains on Milk. Lindbergh requested a glass of milk on the completion of his historic flight. Now Gene Tunney adds to the fame of milk as a food for champions.



Two Types:
Double and
Single Units

\$4500 Extra PROFIT!

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Department AA Waukesha, Wis.

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CONSIGNMENT SALE
HORNELL, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26

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All from accredited herds! Modified Aerial Best of breeding, conformation, and production at your own price. This club maintains its reputation for square dealing and it will pay you to attend this sale.

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Absorbine will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, sprains, bruises, soft bunches. Quickly heals boils, poll evil, quitters, fistula and infected sores. Will not blister or remove hair. You can work horse while using. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Send for book 7-S free.

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FISHKILL FARMS

Announce the sale of

FISHKILL COLANTHA AAGGIE SIR MAY

to MR. PAUL J. WURST
OF HOLLAND, N. Y.

In 1924 Mr. Wurst purchased FISHKILL PONTIAC SIR INKA. Mr. Wurst writes, "We have used him as our herd sire since that time. We have had some good heifers from him. We now wish a young bull to use on these heifers."

We have a few choice individuals which we offer subject to prior sale.

Fishkill Hengerveld Lake Cedar
Born February 12, 1927

Fishkill Sir May DeKol Inka
Born February 15, 1927

Fishkill Aaggie Inka Sir May
Born February 17, 1927

Fishkill Sir May Colantha
Born February 21, 1927

For prices, terms, detailed pedigrees and other particulars write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

days. He has 36 proven sons, one of which was the leading sire of honor list daughters during the 1925-1926 testing year.

Milk Producers Advisory Board Hold First Meeting

THE Milk Producers' Advisory Board met in Albany on September 12, organized, and drew up simple rules of procedure. Northern New York producers who were instrumental in starting the idea of a unified marketing association of dairymen were not present. Neither was the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, which had declined to appoint delegates to the Board or to meet with it. Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association and the United Cooperative Association representatives were present. Peter G. TenEyck of Albany, who has acted as chairman of the several Utica meetings and of the preliminary committee which led to the recommendation for the formation of an Advisory Board, resigned his chairmanship. After some discussion, the committee voted to adopt the following principles and rules of procedure:

Membership. The membership of the Advisory Board shall consist of the Executive Committees of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., and the Unity Dairymen's Cooperative Association Inc., with an additional member for each 10,000 members, or major fraction thereof, belonging to each cooperating organization. Other incorporated milk selling organizations operating in the New York milk shed may be admitted to membership on the same basis and with equal rights and privileges.

Officers. The officers of the Advisory Board shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer and such Committees as the Advisory Board may from time to time create.

Duties of Officers

President. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Advisory Board and perform any other duties attendant on such office.

Vice President. The vice president shall perform all the duties of the president in the president's absence.

Secretary. The secretary shall issue notices of meetings, keep the minutes thereof and perform any other duties attendant upon such office.

Treasurer. The treasurer shall keep a record of all receipts and disbursements and perform any other duties attendant upon such office.

Duties of the Advisory Board

The Advisory Board shall use its utmost endeavors to carry into effect the provisions of the unanimous recommendation of the Dairymen's Milk Program Committee which was emphatically endorsed by the mass meeting of dairymen held at Utica, N. Y., June 27, 1927, as follows:

"We recommend that there be immediately organized an Advisory Board of Milk Producers. This Advisory Board should be made up of representatives from the several producers' organizations marketing milk in the metropolitan market. The duties of this Advisory Board should be to deal with these problems of mutual interest to the dairymen of the New York milk shed such as avoiding duplication of dealers' plants so far as practical, to protect the industry in matters of legislation, to devise plans for an adequate production of milk throughout all the year in the New York milk shed, to study dairy conditions throughout the territory, and take such action as they deem advisable to better said conditions.

The expense of this Advisory Board should be pro-rated among the various marketing groups according to their representation on the Advisory Board."

A good short cut in butchering that saves the men's time and the women's efforts is to run the lard fat through the meat grinder. It makes better lard in less time than the old squeezing process.

The Two Biggest Things In Your Barn



STAR WATER BOWLS

Mean more milk and more money. Milk is 87% water. A cow that drinks enough gives 20 to 30% more milk. A Star Bowl gives her the water. Brass valve, can't clog or rust. Snaps shut when cow stops drinking. [All working parts outside. Bowl cleaned without removing it. Fits any steel stall or wood. Works under any pressure. Detachable bowls if desired.

Hunt-Helm-Ferris & Co., Inc.

Complete Barn Outfitters

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Albany, N. Y.

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STAR Equipment

Hunt-Helm-Ferris & Co., Inc.,
Harvard, Ill. (Dept. A7)
Send Star Line Book showing carriers for
☐ Barn ☐ Rigid Track
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☐ Hen House ☐ Combination of both
☐ Water Bowls for Cows
Name _____
Address _____
Send sketch for free blue print and figures on a complete carrier outfit.

Increase Milk Profits This Winter!

Fall is here and the cold winter months will soon follow.

Is your herd in a healthy vigorous condition?

Feed properly now and avoid that slump in production.

Cottonseed Meal furnishes the needed protein
to balance the farm grains.

Cottonseed Meal is not only rich in protein but high in energy value.

Cut down your cost of production!

Feed Cottonseed Meal in your rations
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Get quotations from your local dealer or
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Get A Handful of Inquiries in Every Mail

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USE A CLASSIFIED "AD"

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk \$3.37	\$3.22
2	Fluid Cream ..	2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream ..	2.36
2 B	Cond. milk	
3	Soft Cheese	2.61
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder	
4	Hard Cheese ...	2.35
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for October, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The

final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The August surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.57 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER HOLDS RECENT GAINS

CREAMERY	SALTED	Oct. 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 5, 1926
Higher than extra ..	49 1/2-50	49 1/2-50	47	47 1/2
Extra (92 sc) ..	49	48 1/2-49	46 1/2-	
84-91 score ..	39 1/2-48	39 1/2-47 1/2	38	46
Lower G'ds	38-39	38-39	36 1/2-37 1/2	

In spite of a lot of bearish pressures the butter market has been able to maintain the price level we reported last week. We are now on a comparatively high level when we consider the surplus of stock in the freezers compared with that held a year ago. Were it not for the storage we would be in a very serious position for the fresh receipts do not begin to approach the trade needs. The jobbers prefer to use their storage butter however and make a profit, than to pay the prevailing rates for fresh goods. In spite of the tendency to use storage butter however, there has been a good clearance of fresh receipts. Consumptive demand has been exceptionally good.

One of the weakening elements that has cropped up is the fact that the Chicago market dropped a full cent. That tended to unsettle the trade a little. On October 4 there was a 4 cent difference between the two markets which is said to be very unusual for this time of the year. At the same time it is reported from the large producing sections of the west that in some localities the make of the butter is a shade on the increase due to dairy-men feeding and also to slightly better weather that has prevailed of late.

In spite of these depressing factors however, the market seems to hold strong at 49c for extras where inspection is required. There is considerable butter offered around that is said to be "better than extras" for 48 1/2 but when official inspection is demanded, the tune changes.

CHEESE AGAIN HIGHER

STATE	FLATS	Oct. 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 5, 1926
Fresh Fancy ..	27-28	26 1/2-27 1/2	24	25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge ..			22 1/2	23
Held Fancy ..	27-29	26 1/2-28 1/2		
Held Av'ge ..				

We voiced the opinion last week that another increase in cheese could be anticipated. As a matter of fact it was not very hard to foresee it because the situation in the cheese market was very firm. Production in the west is barely up to a year ago and it is very limited here in the east. At the same time there is very considerable shortage in cold storage holdings compared with holdings of a year ago.

In addition to a light make in this country it is said that prospects are less favorable than a year ago for any sizeable imports from Canada. Last year it will be recalled that the grinders were heavy buyers in the Canadian market. If things keep up the way they are cheese will continue to gain.

FANCY EGGS WORK HIGHER

NEARBY	WHITE	Oct. 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 5, 1927
Selected Extras ..	63-67	62-66	62-65	
Av'ge Extras ..	59-62	58-61	59-61	
Extra Firsts ..	47-55	47-55	52-57	
Firsts ..	39-44	39-45	45-49	
Gathered ..	36-52	36-52	36-55	
Pullets ..	35-38	37-40	36-41	
Pewees ..	27-30	27-32	24-35	
BROWNS				
Hennery ..	54-62	50-60	51-56	
Gathered ..	37-52	36-48	35-50	

There are several outstanding features in the egg market to report this week. In the first place fancy eggs were very scarce on the 4th and the short supply of these choice marks forced prices to a new high level. Compared with prices of a week ago browns advanced more sharply than whites.

Another feature of the market is that medium and small eggs are even a little easier than last week, the medium grade eggs are coming into sharp competition with fancy storage stocks. The trouble with most of the medium grade eggs is

that they show the effects of heat and some of these lines have been forced out at great concessions.

We are still holding an advantage over last year's price levels on the fancy lines and that is something to feel very happy about.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET WEAK

FOWLS	Oct. 4	Sept. 24	Oct. 4, 1926
Colored	28-33	31-33	
Leghorn	23-26	22-25	
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-32	29-31	
Leghorn	20-24	25-27	
DUCKS, Nearby	20-30	26-30	

For Jewish New Year we had a very satisfactory live poultry market. On the second holiday, the Day of Atonement, which came on October 6th the market was not so good. The best market day was expected to be the 4th but the fellows out west who had not made particularly heavy shipments for the New Year holiday, made up on this current market and values went like ice exposed to a summer sun. Invoices indicate that for the week ending October 8th, we will have 370 carloads of live poultry which is more than we need. As a result the market on fowls went entirely to the buyer's favor.

In addition to the heavy supplies continued warm weather hurt the trade and a large quantity of stock was begging for buyers. No market was set on the 4th due to the fact that buyers and receivers were so far apart. Chickens on the other hand were selling fairly well where quality was desirable.

The next Jewish holiday will be the Feast of Law which will fall on October 19. The best market day will undoubtedly be October 17 and shipments should be so timed. However, this is not an important holiday and we do not look for any improvement in prices.

Thanksgiving is the next big holiday falling on November 24, with the best market days November 21 and 22. The 21st and 22nd will see more activity in the wholesale market. The 23rd will be more or less a retail day although there may be some wholesale trade early in the morning.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

The wheat market has been somewhat unsettled but the changes of late have not been marked. The trade has apparently been watching the weatherman just as closely as it has been watching quotations. Reports of heavy snows in western Canada are reported to be delaying threshing which means delayed deliveries to the elevators.

The corn market has been easy following the failure of the weatherman to develop any frost damage, the result being that the crop in many sections is maturing and increasing the prospects just so much.

FUTURES	Oct. 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 5, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.31 3/4	1.30 1/2	1.38 1/4
Corn (Dec.) .....	.93 3/4	.96 1/4	.80 1/2
Oats (Dec.) .....	.48 1/2	.48 3/4	.43 3/4

CASH GRAINS	Oct. 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 5, 1926
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red ..	1.42 1/2	1.41 1/2	1.47 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.09 3/4	1.12 3/4	.95 3/4
Oats, No. 2 .....	.61 1/2	.60	.53 1/2

FEEDS	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	37.50	37.00	32.50
Sp'g Bran	29.00	28.50	25.50
H'd Bran	32.50	32.00	28.00
Stand'd Mids	30.00	29.75	26.50
Soft W. Mids	41.00	41.00	33.50
Flour Mids	38.00	39.50	32.00
Red Dog	46.00	46.00	38.00
Wh. Hominy	41.00	42.00	34.00
Yel. Hominy	40.50	41.50	34.00
Corn Meal	38.00	39.50	33.50
Gluten Feed	39.00	39.00	35.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	48.00	47.75
36% C. S. Meal	40.50	39.50	30.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.25	42.50	33.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	44.00	34.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.50	47.00	44.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATOES HOLDING STEADY

MAINE	150 lb. sack	2.60-2.85	2.35-2.70	3.60-3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.		3.00-3.75	2.90-3.25	4.25-4.50
PENNA.				
150 lb. sack.	3.25-3.35			
Bulk, 180 lbs				

LONG ISLAND	150 lb. sack	3.25-4.00	3.50-3.75	4.25-4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.		4.25-4.75	4.00-4.35	5.00-5.25

Potatoes have shown some improvement but on the 4th the tone of the market was not particularly encouraging. Long

Islands were having slow sale and Maines were meeting a rather limited outlet. Potatoes from Pennsylvania have made their appearance on the market and are said to be fairly good quality. This is indicated in the price column showing that they are starting off on a better level than Maine stock.

During the past week the potato situation has continued to improve. Extremely dry weather has apparently resulted in an abrupt check of the rot. Recent arrivals of Maine stock in the New York yards show much better quality. As yet no up-state New York potatoes have arrived on the market although offering have been coming in. Shippers are quoting \$3.25 per 150 pound stock delivered here. The quality and condition of the stock is said to be pretty good.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market is still holding up in fine style at least where fancy stock is concerned, primes bringing from \$18 to \$18.50. Nearby veals are holding steady. Medium to good stuff has been bringing anywhere from \$15.50 to \$17.50.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAf. The reports are broadcast at 11:00 to 11:15 A.M. Standard time

Lambs still hold at \$15 but the market is a little irregular. States have been easily bringing from \$12 to \$13. The top prices have been taken by the prime southern stock. Steers are in a steady market, prime grass stock going as high as \$13.

The bull market is firm, heavy fat States selling up to \$17.75 although most of the sales are at \$17.50, mediums usually \$6.50 to \$7, other lines down to \$4.50.

The cow market is steady, heavy fat states up to \$6.25 with mediums from \$5 to \$5.50, cutters and canners anywhere from \$2.25 to \$2.50, reactors from \$3 to \$6.

The hog market was back above the \$12 mark with Yorkers weighing 100 to 150 pounds with sales averaging from \$12 to \$12.50. Heavier weights are selling down to \$11.25 with premiums for anything above 200 pounds.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

There has been no change in the apple market of late. McIntosh are still bringing from \$2 to \$3 a basket for the best lines. Anything that is average has a job to bring more than \$1.75. In barrels, few States show quality to exceed \$7 to \$9. Fancy Vermont McIntosh are bringing \$9 to \$10.50. The better lines of Greenings and Twenty Ounce are selling from \$2 to \$2.75 a basket. Wealthies have a hard time getting higher than \$2 for fanciest which is also true of Wolf River.

Cabbage shows a little better condition. State Danish on the 4th was quoted from \$18 to \$20 with Domestic, averaging from \$14 to \$16. Cabbage growers want to watch their step this year, the crop is an enormous one and when the price is anything near in line with the seller's idea he should not hesitate but get the crop in his pocket, at least that is the sentiment. At the above quotations the market was sluggish.

Cauliflower has weakened off considerable both from the Catskill and Long Island district. Receipts have been extremely heavy and quality nothing to brag about. The Buffalo market is said to be even lower, receipts from the western end of the state reaching never above 75c a crate. Catskill tops the market at \$2 for the best. Other marks down as low as 50c. The best Long Island could do is \$1.25. Some Long Islands sold as low as 10c.

HAY MARKET QUIET

There is nothing doing in the hay market. There has been considerable stock on hand right along and in view of rather indifferent trading the situation remains unchanged. No. 1 timothy rules from \$22 to \$23 with other grades and mixtures proportionately lower. Rye straw is selling on par with the finest hay.

Keep Your Butter Uniform and Hold Your Customers

Don't wait for your customers to complain about the variable color of your butter. Keep your butter that golden June color everybody likes by putting a few drops of Dandelion Butter Color into the churn. It is purely vegetable, wholesome and absolutely tasteless. It meets all State and National Food laws. All large creameries have used Dandelion Butter Color for years. It does not color buttermilk. You can get the large bottles for 35c from all drug or grocery stores.

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Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES

30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

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Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y. City

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.
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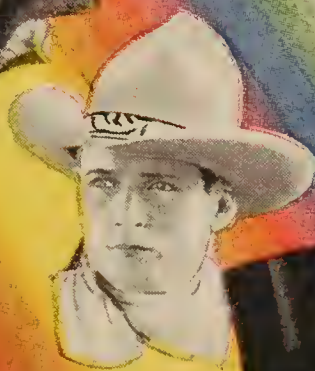
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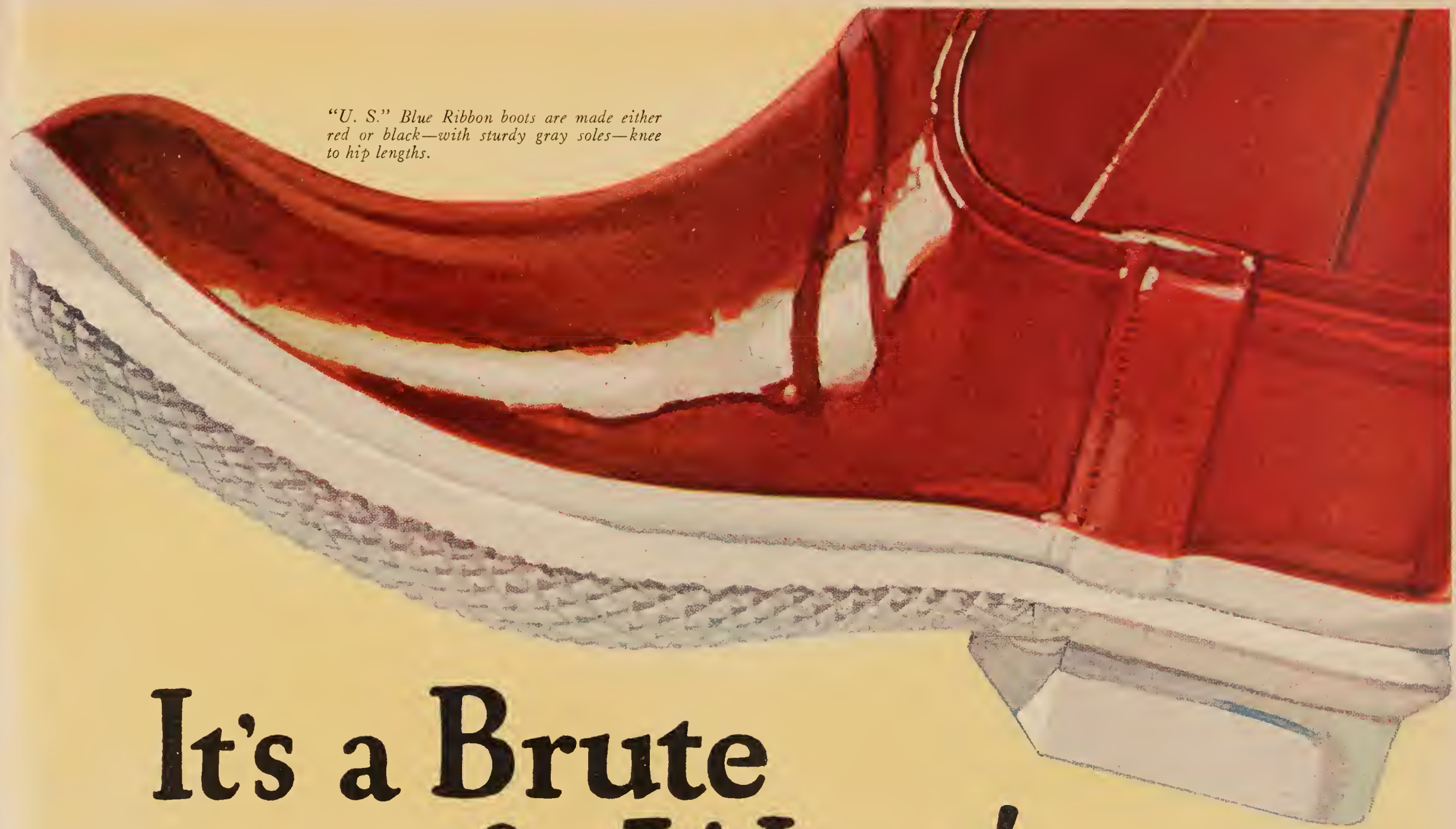
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For the other rooms, there are the beautiful new Jaspé rugs with the wax finish. If you have not seen this new type of smooth-surface rug, by all means ask for them in the stores. These are made of the very same Jaspé linoleum that has become so popular in Arm-

strong's Linoleum Floors. The Jaspé graining is solid, right through to the burlap back—it can't wear off.

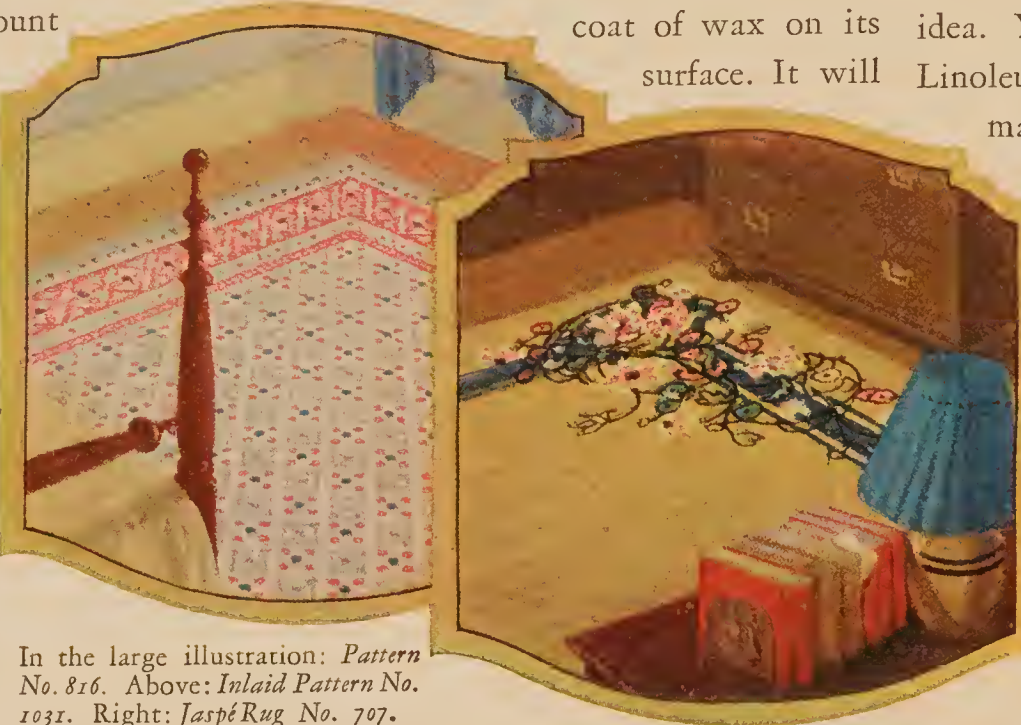
Each of these Jaspé rugs comes with a velvety coat of wax on its surface. It will

keep its original lustre and freshness indefinitely, if waxed as needed, and polished from time to time with a soft cloth.

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In the large illustration: Pattern No. 816. Above: Inlaid Pattern No. 1031. Right: Jaspé Rug No. 707.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and  wear and wear

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back.

News From Among the Farmers

North Country Has Unusually Warm Fall

WITH the mercury hovering around 34 degrees, Fahr. in the shade on the north side of the house, one is moved to wonder just what will happen next during this peculiar season that we are having. And when one ventures out into the blazing rays of the sun with the attendant high humidity, it appears that July has returned once more for a return fling.

A September gone without any frost that did any more than merely show a bit of color is a novelty up here in the northern part of the state, and one that was entirely unexpected after the cool spring and summer that we have been experiencing. At any rate the last crops have been finishing up in fine shape, and I was in more than one corn field today that stood 10 to 12 feet in height with two heavy ears on many of the stalks, which gave little promise the first part of August. Silos have been filled and refilled and most of the corn that is still out will have to be shocked up for winter fodder.

Buckwheat has been mostly harvested, and while little has been threshed as yet, it gives promise of being a good crop. Potatoes are being dug and are showing up as a fair crop on the average. Many fields developed a bad crop of weeds after being "laid by" and these are making digging a rather arduous task. "Leaf Hopper blight" hastened the final end of many a promising lot, too, despite the ever increasing information as to control of this pest that is being disseminated.

PRICES reached 24½ cents for cheese on the Canton, Gouverneur, and Watertown produce boards last Saturday, the highest that had been reached in some time. This will be a great boon to the producers, and will probably tend to increase production to a somewhat later date than usual this year, although many of the factories have perfected plans to turn their fluid product over to shippers. This in itself will lead to the continuing of production of many cows that normally would be allowed to dry off after the first of November.

Oats are still bringing about 50 cents; spring wheat around \$1.50; buckwheat \$1.90 per cwt., potatoes vary quite a bit; and for hay there is no market at all right now. Eggs are becoming much scarcer, and are going up rapidly, with the prospect that a fair recompense may be obtained for them soon. They have been too low for a long time, especially when the high prices that had to prevail for corn and wheat during the summer months are considered.

WITH the dropping of corn to a point about 20 cents per bushel less than the high point, poultry men have decided that perhaps they can afford to keep their best producers over, and also their pullets. At one time in August, nearly every other one in the poultry business with whom I talked had about made up their mind to kill off their stock and retire temporarily or permanently—as their state of mind might be.

At a series of poultry meetings and culling demonstrations held in our northern counties a month or so ago, the question of profitable egg production was the main topic, and this led to discussions of the various related points. The close culling of low producers was the first one given attention through the demonstrations. Hens to be kept over must show more than ever before the points that have been developed by good production during the season just gone. Pullets for the young flock need a careful going over too, as late developers, poor body type birds, and those

that just do not look good, will scarcely pay for their passage, and should be removed to make room for those who give more promise.

As to feeds, good quality and a proper balance are being emphasized. I have at hand the list of suggestions just received through the Farm Bureau, which show the trend. "Don't spend money on useless items of feed" is printed in scare head type. They continue "With feed costs higher and every indication that they will continue high this winter, only tried and proven rations and ingredients should be used."

* * *

THE other day we took a ride around through a part of the province of Ontario bordering on the eastern end of Lake Ontario and some thirty miles along the St. Lawrence River. Farming conditions there were about the same as on our side of the river, and one noticed that there were not as many silos, but a considerably larger acreage of buckwheat. Fall plowing has been well started, and some extra good plowmen had evidently been at work judg-

ing from the straight, evenly turned furrows.

The corn had about all been cut, but we understood that the borer has been causing a lot of trouble. At Deseronto, the local cannery was going full blast taking care of the sweet corn and tomatoes. The latter have been very slow ripening, but those that were being taken in looked very nice, smooth and uniform.

Many of the farm places seemed to be well kept up, even better than many of ours in the northern part of New York, and I was interested to learn that nearly all the farms are being worked by owners, and that the rented farm is the exception. Low prices for farm products are a serious matter with our friends across the border however.

Since starting these notes, the rain has started falling and the mercury is going down too. A nice rain like that which is steadily coming down will do a lot of good, and will soften up the ground so the fall plowing can be carried on much more easily. The ground has been very hard in many sections.—W. I. Roe, Oct. 3, 1927.

Farm News from South Jersey

LAST week, the executive committee of the State Grange held a special fall meeting in the Hotel Morton, Atlantic City, to consider some important matters pertaining to the annual meeting, the appointment of committees and the holding of a big Sixth Degree meeting at Asbury Park early in October. It was decided to hold the special session on October 12, in the Armory at Asbury Park. In an interview with David Agans, Master of the State Grange, they are anticipating a large class of candidates from Central Jersey Granges. Over 100 will be given the Sixth Degree, in anticipation of the next session of the Grange in Atlantic City.

* * *

THE Gloucester County Poultry Association is making a big drive to arouse interest among the local poultrymen to take the necessary steps to bring the annual show back to the county. During recent years the show has been held in Gloucester, just across the line in Camden County.

The show has grown away from Gloucester County except in name and some of the committee feel that it should be held in the county where most of the members reside.

A group of the association, headed by Carl Schoener, Woodbury, is holding a meeting in Woodbury to arouse interest among the business men and the local newspapers to back the project. Gloucester County markets over a million dollars worth of poultry products every year and the show is held outside of the county. By the time this is in print the first meeting will have been held and then something definite will be known how the situation may be adjusted.

* * *

A GROUP of South Jersey farmers catering to the Camden retail curb market have adopted a scheme that is being watched with considerable interest by other growers, business men and newspapers. Twenty-five farmers are buying newspaper space in a leading weekly to attract the attention of the suburban readers of what they have to sell each week. This paper circulates among the residents of one of the best towns in the state. The paper hits nearly 90 per cent of the homes and highly satisfactory results are being secured.

* * *

THE Salem County Agricultural Fair will be held next week. This is the first time that this county has staged a county fair in the last twenty years. While it will be more of a county and community

affair, it is assuming proportions that now makes it look like a permanent affair. Muskrat farming is an important industry in Salem County and this is to be portrayed along with other types of farming practiced in this county.

* * *

IN Ocean County, E. H. Waite, County Agricultural agent tells us that some of their poultrymen are going into the winter chick game by using the battery type of brooder. Several have been bought and the first one is to be started next week. These batteries, generate or furnish electrical heat and the chicks are claimed to grow to a nice size in a remarkably short time. This is a new idea for poultry raising in New Jersey.

* * *

While at the Trenton Fair last week, we met S. S. Stabler, the County Agent in Cape May County. He tells us that his county leads the entire state in roadside markets and that practically every bit of the fruit and produce grown there is consumed in the county. Mr. Stabler

is quite enthusiastic over the market system they have developed down in Cape May County.

The Fair they held this year, was also a winner, excelling anything they had ever held in the past. About 40,000 attended the fair.

Burlington County continues to grow as a cow testing district. More and more herds are being placed on test and the costs of milk production are being continually reduced by following the method of eliminating the border cow. Three Associations are now in operation in Burlington County with nearly 75 herds enrolled.

Dr. William Martin, Experiment Station, New Brunswick told the writer and a group of fruit growers a few days ago that a part of this season's light crop of apples was due to a lack of proper pollination. He checked this statement with an observation in a big Cumberland County orchard where a block of Staymans were not carrying one half of a crop of fruit except in one particular spot. Here was a Grimes Golden tree in the block of Staymans carrying a big crop of fruit and every Stayman tree within fifty feet carrying four times the crop of fruit as the trees one hundred or more feet away. Dr. Martin considers this an important idea in giving consideration to the planting of trees in an orchard of any size.

* * *

THIS week marks the close in many of the canning plants of South Jersey, while others are planning to take every tomato they can get. The catsup and soup manufacturers appear to be short while the whole tomato canners have about all they want. It is considered a good sign when such catsup makers as Heinz and Ritters, and Campbell for soup, are planning to get tomatoes as long as frost holds off. In some seasons no one has cared much about tomatoes but this year they have all taken their usual remore.

There has been a wide variation in the requirement and now they are wanting yields of tomatoes this year. Some report crops of ten and twelve tons per acre while others have had only four and five tons per acre. A difference of two weeks in setting the plants has made a difference of a half a crop or a full crop.

A new day is coming in the tomato industry of South Jersey. The growers are going to use more spotted or blocked plants and the usual custom of putting seedlings in the field is about over. The blocked plants yield about double the crop as the seedling plants.—Amos Kirby.

News from Central New York

IT has happened that I have crossed several counties in New York and Pennsylvania within a few months. Yesterday we crossed the southern part of Chenango, went into Cortland and thence to Broome. Each locality has certain differences. This time we did not see more than two or three poultry plantations of considerable size. There will be few changes there from poultry because of low prices. Those who have large numbers are well entrenched and will hold on until better prices come back again. One farm has a few hundred hens and will close them out but it is for other reasons than prices.

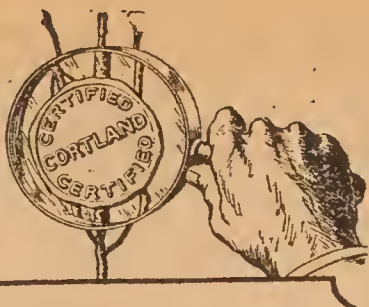
There is certainly a tendency to put on more cows and high prices for milk are looked for next winter. Cows are so high that some will be held from buying which may be a good thing. One farmer thinks that it will soon be a good time to sell and he does not propose to buy. His are tuberculin tested. So many are complaining of the advance in the price of feeds that they will buy cows cautiously according to their talk. There is an impression it seems that rather high feed prices will prevail all the fall and winter. Some tell me that they are doubtful whether it is now a good time to buy feeds. Another man with whom I talked said he is going to

chance some corn for fall delivery and place his order whenever some depression in the market appears.

We Climb Some Hills

Our trip being west and back home called for crossing divides between five streams and that gave us a better chance to see the different farming than when one follows along streams although it calls for some hill climbing. For all that we had hard roads almost all the way. It was only when we got off the hard surfaced roads that we found considerable numbers of vacant farm houses. There are some even along the river valleys but in one instance we got into a region where farms can be had at almost the buyers offer. A few of them have standing timber at that. When you come to a farm that is offered at less than ten dollars an acre and it has a fair portion that is pretty good plow land it is selling at too low a price. More than that it isn't selling. I don't know whether it is better for a young fellow to buy such a farm because it is cheap or to get one at a higher price that is on a good road to market. It may depend on the man somewhat. Some tell me that the cheap farm is the place to make the most money. I am not going to advise.—H. H. Lyon.

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What Is a Day's Plowing?

How Today's Job Measures Up to Old Time Estimates

THE following extremely valuable information will interest every man who follows the plow. How well we remember the keen discussions among farmers as to how much it is possible to plow in one day with one team. We have heard men claim that they could plow two and a half to three acres in a day but we have never seen it done. The following information proves that it probably is not so.

The facts below on the labor requirements for plowing based on 125 farm cost accounts for the year 1923 to 1926 inclusive were assembled and written by R. D. Reid and J. K. Harriott in "Farm Economics", a bulletin published by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture.

"Among the many factors that influence the time required to plow an acre of land are the size of the field, the kind and size of the power unit used, and whether the land is sod or stubble.

In plowing small fields, considerable time is lost in making the turns. If fields are both small and irregular, labor efficiency in plowing is further reduced. Large rectangular fields reduce to a minimum the time lost in making turns and in plowing the headlands.

Two-horse teams walk more slowly and stop oftener than three-horse teams. Most tractors pulling two plows travel faster than horses. Further, no time is required for resting when a tractor is used.

To plow one acre of sod with a two-horse team takes from 5½ to 7½ hours. With a three-horse team drawing a single plow, it takes from 5 to 6 hours. With a Fordson tractor and a two-bottom plow it takes from 2 to 3½ hours.

TABLE 1.—HOURS OF MAN LABOR REQUIRED TO PLOW ONE ACRE OF SOD

Size of field*	With two horses	With three horses (1 plow)	With Fordson tractor (2 plows)
under 5 acres	7.6	6.0	3.4
5-10 acres	5.8	5.3	2.8
over 10 acres	—	—	2.2
all fields	6.8	5.9	2.9

*61 fields under 5 acres averaged 2.84 acres; 35 fields from 5 to 10 acres averaged 6.95 acres; and 21 fields over 10 acres averaged 14.69 acres.

Although a three-horse team plows more in a day than a two-horse team, the cost per acre for plowing is higher with the three horses. The cost of the third horse is greater than the saving in the cost of man labor. However, if a third horse would otherwise be idle, it is good practice to use it on the plow. The saving in time by using three horses may result in earlier planting or in the planting of a larger acreage thus increasing the possibilities for larger returns.

TABLE 2.—COST OF PLOWING ONE ACRE OF SOD*

Size of field*	With two horses	With three horses (1 plow)	With Fordson tractor (2 plows)
under 5 acres	\$7.30	\$7.44	\$4.15
5-10 acres	\$5.57	\$6.57	\$3.42
over 10 acres	—	—	\$2.68
all fields	\$6.53	\$7.32	\$3.54

*Rates for labor and equipment are based on cost accounts on 32 farms for 1925 and are as follows: man labor \$.40 per hour; horse labor \$.17 per hour; equipment use \$.11 per hour (of horse labor); Fordson and plows \$.82 per hour.

Stubble is easier to plow than sod. Furthermore, it is not so important that the job of plowing be so well done on stubble as on sod. From one-half to one hour less of man labor is required per acre on stubble. Under conditions that are typical of the better dairy farms in New York, the number of acres of stubble plowed in a ten-hour day averages about as follows: with two horses from 1.5 to 1.6 acres; with three horses, from 1.8 to 2.0 acres; with a Fordson tractor and two plows, from 4.0 to 4.5 acres.

TABLE 3.—HOURS OF MAN LABOR REQUIRED TO PLOW ONE ACRE OF STUBBLE

Size of field*	With two horses	With three horses (1 plow)	With Fordson tractor (2 plows)
under 5 acres	6.6	5.5	2.5
5-10 acres	6.3	4.7	2.2
over 10 acres	—	—	2.4
all fields	5.8	5.3	2.4

*75 fields under 5 acres averaged 2.43 acres. 56 fields from 5 to 10 acres averaged 6.88 acres. 61 fields over 10 acres averaged 15.2 acres.

Custom rates for tractor plowing vary from \$2.50 to \$4.00 an acre, depending more on topography and soil types than on the sod or stubble basis. Stubble furnishes better traction than sod and reduces the time required for tractor plowing. On the cost basis, rates for plowing sod should be somewhat higher than for plowing stubble.

TABLE 4.—COST OF PLOWING ONE ACRE OF STUBBLE*

Size of field*	With two horses	With three horses (1 plow)	With Fordson tractor (2 plows)
under 5 acres	\$6.34	\$6.82	\$3.05
5-10 acres	\$6.05	\$5.83	\$2.68
over 10 acres	—	—	\$2.93
all fields	\$5.57	\$6.57	\$2.93

*See note Table 2 for labor rates used.

Good Care Increases Life of Tractor

TRACTORS, like horses, do not last long if they are neglected, or abused. The following simple rules for increasing the life of these machines as well as for reducing their repair bills are offered by E. R. Cross of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

1. Handle the tractor as though it could feel. This will avoid many broken or bent parts.
2. Do not race the motor except when it seems necessary. The governor is intended to protect the motor when under load. The operator must throttle it when it is running idle.
3. In almost all cases move slowly instead of by jerks. It is easier on the machine. This applies to shifting gears and operating the throttle and clutch.
4. Examine the machine throughout in order to detect any loose bolts. Tighten them before damage is done. This, with oiling and greasing, is as essential as the daily care given a work animal.
5. Motor repairs and adjustments such as taking up bearings, replacing piston rings, cleaning spark plugs, removing carbon, and the like must be done eventually, but may be deferred if the tractor is carefully operated.
6. In addition to the daily care, give the tractor each winter a thorough cleaning with water to remove dirt and with kerosene to remove grease. If it is needed, an overhauling should accompany the cleaning.

Good Silage From Frosted Corn

Is there anything that can be done in the way of making good silage from corn that has been frosted? Does the addition of water help and if so how much should be added?—M. W. R., New York.

THERE are several reasons why freezing injures corn for silage. In the first place the plant cells are broken and the moisture rapidly escapes. If rains come a certain amount of plant food will be lost and the palatability will be lowered. If corn could be cut and put into the silo immediately after freezing, little damage would be done, but where it stands or where it is cut and allowed to lay on the ground for some time, it is damaged.

In answer to your question, the first thing to do is to get the corn in the silo as quickly as possible. If water is not added, molds are likely to develop. The fermentation which normally occurs produces an acid that kills molds. This acid does not develop unless sufficient water is present. Enough water should be added so that the silage will pack well. If a hose is available, it can be run into the blower.

This may make it a little damp for the man in the silo.

Apply Lime This Fall

We are planning to put in a good sized field of alfalfa next spring. Will there be any advantage in putting on an application of lime this fall? How much lime should we use?—F. G., New York.

WE certainly advise putting the lime on this fall, assuming that you plan to plow the land this fall. It would have been still better to have applied half the lime with the crop grown last spring. Mix the lime with the soil after applying it.

It is impossible to say how much will be needed as this depends on the soil. Your county farm bureau manager probably has the equipment for testing soil for lime requirement. A common rate of application is a ton of ground limestone per acre, but your land may need more and it pays to add enough where so much work is required to get a crop started.

Keeping Putty from Falling Out

"We have so much trouble with putty falling away from the window glass, that I wonder if you can give us any suggestions which will prevent this trouble?"

THE essential things in getting putty to stick properly to a window are to have the wood clean where the putty bears against it, to paint it with one or two coats of linseed oil, to have the glass well tacked in, and to use good, live putty, about as soft and flexible as possible and still be worked properly. The two causes of putty crumbling and giving away are wood so dry that it immediately sucks all the oil out of the putty, and putty so old and stiff that it has no life.—I. W. D.

Some Dont's for Concrete Work

THE following suggestions from The Right Angle should be taken to heart by every one doing concrete construction and might well be posted up where all parties interested might learn it by heart:

- The following items should be kept in mind when performing concrete work:
- Don't use ice cold or dirty water.
 - Don't disturb concrete after it has commenced to set.
 - Don't wash with pure cement, always use a portion of clean sand.
 - Don't allow a mixed batch to remain unused for more than half hour.
 - Don't fail to protect new work from too rapid drying or from freezing.
 - Don't fail to tamp thoroughly.
 - Don't fail to soak old concrete with water before endeavoring to join it to some new work.

Disinfect Before Storing Potatoes

A THOROUGH disinfection of the potato storage cellar is good insurance. It should be thoroughly aired out, all dirt removed and then thoroughly sprayed or scrubbed with a solution of 1 pint of formaldehyde to fifteen gallons of water. This will destroy fungous growth that might otherwise attack the potatoes.

How One Subscriber Treats Canadian Thistles

I NOTICED something in the last several issues about Canadian thistle. I know a better way to get rid of and without the hard work which we know is sometimes worse than useless. I have tried it on several occasions and it has not failed. Take a sprinkling can filled with gasoline and sprinkle (on the thistle so some of the gas will run down the stems, which is important as it will then soak on down through heart and roots. I know of one case where \$10 worth of gas cleaned up one quarter acre. There is no hard work and the expense is not prohibitive either.—W. H. B., Penn.

Providing Lights for the Farm Flock

(Continued from page 3)

precautions are maintained and a 14 hour day is considered the maximum, production may be maintained at a high point throughout the winter. It is important to remember that when a flock is producing over 60% that there is considerable danger that a slump will come later in the season.

Pullets which mature later should not be lighted too soon unless the illumination is used for the purpose of hastening their development. In this case moderate use of lights with a fattening ration rather than an egg producing ration may lessen the time which it takes to get them into producing condition.

The use of lights on old hens is a slightly different problem. It is true that we have records of a few hens who have laid practically continuously throughout the year yet it is true that the vast majority of hens require a vacation at some period of the year. The hens which molt during August and September will respond to lights after they have had a two months vacation, have acquired a new coat of feathers and have built their body weight to normal or slightly above.

Lights on the Breeding Stock

Breeding stock requires still different management. In this case it is advisable to give no illumination until they have had a long vacation and have had ample opportunity to regain their body weight. Late in the winter perhaps, around January 1st, a moderate amount of illumination can be supplied. At the same time the feed they received should not be a forcing feed but rather one to maintain their body weight and enable them to produce just a fair number of eggs. The aim in this case is not to force the hens to their maximum production until the time when the eggs are to be saved for hatching.

All things considered, the best source of lights is doubtlessly electric current from a power line. However, in many cases this is not yet available and light must be supplied either from a farm electric light plant or by acetylene, gasoline or oil lanterns. In any case, experience has shown that it is very important to have reflectors above the lamps to throw the light downward on the floor. It is also extremely important to have these reflectors placed so that the lights will be directed on the roosts as well as the floor as otherwise a considerable percentage of the hens will remain on the roosts and will receive no benefit from them. The New York State College of Agriculture in Bulletin E. 90, states that with the use of proper reflectors one 40 watt lamp will sufficiently light a pen twenty feet square. Personal experience has shown that one mantle gasoline lantern will light a pen in fairly good shape. However, the care required to care for them is so great that electric lights are advised where it is at all possible to use them.

Information on Farm Lighting Plants

Where the poultry man has a farm lighting plant on his place or is considering the purchase of one for the purpose of lighting the hens it is important that he get all the available information about the proper size to use. One reliable source of such information is bulletin E 90 of the New York State College of Agriculture, "Artificial Lighting of Poultry Houses for Egg Production" by Prof. F. L. Fairbanks. This bulletin can be had for the asking. This bulletin states that the life of a storage battery has approximately four hundred complete charges and discharges. Where flocks of any considerable size are lighted it means a very heavy drain on the battery and it is recommended that with all 32 volt plants that are used to supply lights for 500 or more birds, as generator should always

be run while the poultry house lights are on so as to take as much load as possible from the storage battery. Anyone contemplating the purchase of a lighting plant for hens should secure this bulletin.

How to Manage Lights

As already stated, there is no magic connected with the use of lights and good sound common sense is needed in managing them. In Bulletin 56, Artificial Lighting for Poultry Houses, the Ohio State College has published the following brief directions and precautions which should be practiced where artificial lighting is used:

Make certain that pullets are graded and penned according to age, condition, and laying qualities. Each flock should be handled in a different way.

Do not use lights before October 1 to 15, as excessive fall production may make it hard to keep the flock in heavy production during the severe winter months. Often the few eggs gained in the fall by starting the lights early are more than lost by the resulting winter slumps.

Never give more than 14 hours of light. Excessive use of lights stimulates over-production and results in a severe slump later perhaps throwing the flock into a severe molt.

When lights are discontinued in the spring, it must be done very gradually. It is only safe to make a maximum change of 10 minutes daily. Discontinuing lights suddenly is certain to produce an unnatural spring molt.

Never allow the production to go higher than 55 to 60 percent under lights, as the flock is almost certain to become thin and molt.

Do not use lights on hens that are to be used for breeders until January 1 to 15, and then only help them back into production.

Be regular with lights. Lights must be used every day and at the same time each day for best results.

Be sure to feed grain liberally. Thinness is sure to result in at least a partial molt.

Be sure water and feed is available when lights are turned on.

Do not turn lights off too early in the Spring.

Do not stop feeding early and late in the day when lights are finally eliminated.

Lighting as a factor in poultry management is here to stay. It is not a cure all yet its intelligent use will unquestionably pay.

Give the Hens Legume Hay This Winter

LEGUME hay, if it is leafy and of good quality, makes an excellent winter substitute for the succulent green food hens like so well during the summer. Feeding trials at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, have demonstrated the truth of this, according to D. C. Kennard and R. M. Bethke.

Alfalfa, red clover, and soybean hays appear to be about equally valuable. The hay must be carefully cured without getting wet, so that it will hold its bright green color. Usually the second or third cutting of alfalfa and clover is best. Soybean hay is best cut when the seeds are just beginning to form in the pods.

Perhaps the best way to feed hay to poultry is to cut it in half-inch lengths. It can then be put into a wire-netting basket feeder and kept before the birds all the time. Uncut hay may be put into feeding racks made of plaster lath placed vertically 2 inches apart. Still another way is to tie the hay in a bundle and suspend it from the ceiling so as to be 5 or 6 inches from the floor.

Save about six pounds of good legume hay for every bird in your poultry flock for use this winter.

Every Blast is a Dollar Mark

GET some Hercules dynamite and drain your idle swamp land.

You will put money into your pocket. Blasting is easy even if you have never done it before.

Just sign the coupon below and get a copy of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite". It tells you all you need to know to blast ditches, clear stump land, sub-soil, and plant trees with dynamite. Sign the coupon for a free copy.

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Dry Skim Milk

Do you know that you can get *even better* results in raising calves by feeding Dry Skim Milk instead of Fresh Milk? This is of *Double Value* when you consider it enables you to market all your whole milk.

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Please send free bulletin and prices on Dry Skim Milk without charge or obligation to me.

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GLASS CLOTH

Est. 1916—Pat'd

Admits Ultra-Violet Rays

Brings Winter Eggs

Hens quit laying in winter because glass windows stop the sun's ultra-violet rays. Give them a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed and they start laying like it was June. GLASS CLOTH admits ultra-violet light freely. The hens exercise. Egg paralysis disappears. Egg glands function. It is common for 400 hens to lay \$1000 worth of eggs in the cold months. A \$5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH makes you tremendous profits. Half a million successful users. Try it this winter. Make big egg money. Order a roll at once. It will pay you.

New super-strength material just out. "Tough as boot leather." Strongest material of its kind on earth. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. No additional cost.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER \$5.00 brings big roll 45 feet long and 36 inches wide. Samples and Book, "Feeding for Eggs," free. Catalog showing uses, on request. If your dealer does not have it, order direct from us.

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BABY CHICKS

Jones' Barred Rock Chicks

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

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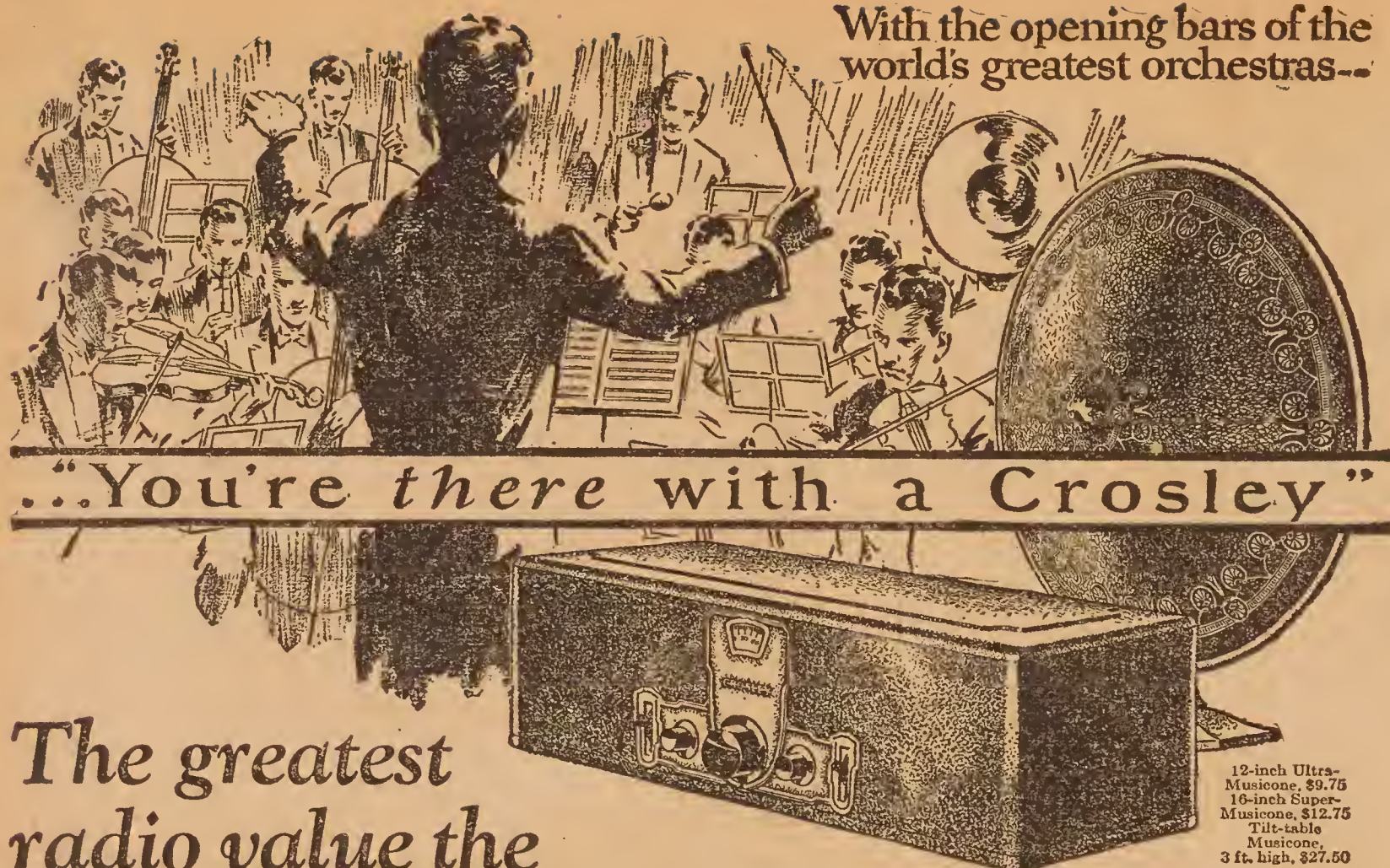
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A. C. Jones Poultry Farm

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BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

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You must say
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The greatest radio value the world ever saw. Six-tube Bandbox \$55

To Crosley resources, experience, leadership and mass manufacturing methods comes the big factor that leads to paramount achievement—license to use the best of radio patents—license to work with and to take full advantage of the research and study of the greatest of their kind—The Radio Corporation of America, The General Electric Co., The Westinghouse Co., The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and The Hazeltine and Latour Corporations.

Wonder not then that this "Bandbox" is an amazing radio—and a phenomenal value.

Such resources at his command have resulted in the greatest Crosley triumph—a 6 tube receiver with all elements Completely Shielded—absolutely Balanced in its radio frequency stages and including features and refinements at a price of \$55, which are the chief talking points of sets twice its price and more.

This Bandbox is totally shielded. Copper shields cover coils, cadmium-plated steel covers the condensers. Wiring is completely shielded from both. The Bandbox is completely balanced. It is a genuine neutrodyne.

The Bandbox is equipped with Accumulators—secondary adjustments to be used

only on weak, distant signals and when cruising for far-away stations that ordinary one dial sets miss entirely.

The Bandbox possesses a volume control by which strong local dancing volume can be reduced to a whisper without distortion of detuning.

The Bandbox operates with a single tuning knob which turns an illuminated dial. This feature for shadowy corners is greatly appreciated.

The Bandbox is easily installed in console cabinets being so designed that a few screws removed from the escutcheon and the bottom releases chassis from the outside metal case. See it at Crosley dealers now!

Approved Consoles



Selected by Powell Crosley, Jr., as ideal, acoustically and mechanically for the installation of the Crosley "Bandbox." Genuine Musicone built-in. Crosley dealers secure them from their jobbers through H. T. ROBERTS CO. Chicago, Ill. 1340 S. Michigan Ave. Sales Agents for Approved Console Factories Showers Brothers Company The Wolf Mfg. Industries

Write Dept. 45 for descriptive literature.

CROSLEY RADIO

The Crosley Radio Corporation
Powell Crosley, Jr., Pres.
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Crosley Radio is licensed only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, or Chester and Berkshire. All blocky pigs, large type stock.

7 weeks old, \$3.75.
8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.25

Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few pure bred Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

FOR PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Chester and Berkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, you can return pigs and your money will be returned. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S. 3 months old pigs \$6.50 each.

Selected Pigs for Sale

Large Yorkshire and Chester Cross, and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All from Large Type Stock.
Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old \$3.75
Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old \$4.00

We ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval. Purebred Chester White Barrow Boars or Sows, 7 weeks old, \$5.25 each, no charge for crating.

CLOVER HILL FARM
Box 48, R.F.D., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.50 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense. Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$5.50 each

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rings, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

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Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
Largest custom tanners and taxidermists in the world.
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With the RADIO MAN

Brainard Foote



Bellows Dust Blowers Cleans Radio "Insides"

DUST in a radio set is certainly a serious obstruction to reception of weak stations. It allows leakage of electric current between plates of the variable condenser, between terminals or sockets, along coil surfaces and collects moisture to further increase the losses.

The latest instrument for eliminating dust from the interior of the radio set is the good old-fashioned bellows, re-vamped in smaller size and fitted with a rubber nozzle. Blower attachments of the household vacuum cleaner are also very useful for chasing foreign particles from inaccessible points in the cabinet. The best practice is to clean thoroughly once in a while and keep the lid closed tightly mean while.—B. Foote.

Testing a Lightning Arrester

Is there any good way to determine whether a lightning arrester is in good condition?

Sometimes it can be opened and the points should be very close, but not quite touching. Usually, a simple test of connecting it between aerial and ground will be sufficient. If the signals are stopped, you will know the arrester is short-circuited. Otherwise it can be considered O. K.

Making a Loop Aerial

How much wire should I require in making up a loop aerial?

A great deal depends on the size, separation between turns, length of leads to the set and other considerations. No exact rule can be given, but if you start with about 125 feet you can then remove turns of the smaller diameter (i.e.—from the inside) until the condenser covers the wavelength range well.

A Way to Stop "Howling"

I bought a console cabinet with a built-in loud speaker and have a lot of trouble with the set howling. I can stop the howling by holding on to the detector tube. I have tried a rubber-cushioned socket with only slight improvement. Is there any way to get around the difficulty?

Get a high grade rubber cushioned socket and don't fail to make all four connections to the socket with very flexible, light wire. It will be best to leave each connecting wire a little too long so that there will be no "pull" on the socket. If this is not enough wrap the tube up thoroughly (including the socket as far down as the base) with soft woolly cloth and bind the cloth on firmly with a layer of tape. Or, if you can get some thin sheet lead that is very pliable, the glass part of the tube can be wrapped with this lead, to weight it. You may, if all this does not entirely stop the trouble, have to remove the screws holding the speaker inside the cabinet and pack all points of contact between speaker, horn and the cabinet with cotton batting.

Coupler May Add Distance

I have seen a "coupler" advertised to connect between a loop and the set. Do you think this would give me double distance and volume as claimed?

No, I don't think so. However, if you find it on sale at a dealer's and you can buy it on approval—why not try it out and see? It is not impossible that it might give some benefit on your particular set. Sometimes such a coupler means the addition of energy from an outside aerial. Of course this would give more distance and volume but perhaps at the expense of selectivity and static-free reception.

Before putting the orchard or garden spray machine away for the season it is a good idea to clean the tank and working parts, oil the pump, and oil and loosen all threaded parts.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads you must say "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Wings on Their Flivvers

(Continued from page 5)

York State or any other State. Years ago when we did our own road work we had a pretty good road in here, but since that way of repairing roads was abolished, we are without a road as you might say, there are 10 or 12 miles of road in our district in Lewis County where there is a few days work done every year, but the road seems to get worse all the time and whatever work is done on it every year is thrown away on account of no drainage. There are many places that need a little blasting to get a place for the water to run off. We all were discouraged along this road, but think we have solved the trouble. We are going to send all of our old flivvers to Detroit and have Mr. Ford put wings on them; then when we come to a mud hole, press on a peddle and the wings will begin to flop and over we go. Of course we will have to fix soft places to light on if anything should go wrong. Now if there is anything about this plan that any of your readers don't think practical, please let me know before we send away our old cars to grow wings.—C. S., New York.

* * *

The Daisy Is Disappearing

"I read what you said on page 144, issue of August-27th, in regard to the disappearance of the daisy. I think this plant is disappearing in this section.

"I remember some years ago an upland pasture field on my farm of about nine acres was just a white sea of daisies in the early part of July. I had a notion to cut the field for hay—could have gotten several loads—but I did not. However, I think their feeding value is greater than you estimate. When they are cut early before the petals drop, they make fairly good hay. I have thought that the cause of their disappearing might be better cultivation—a shorter rotation—but as I think more of it I believe they are disappearing by running out."—G. M. P., New York.

Radio Sets on Farms

"WITH the help of county agents the U. S. Department of Agriculture has made its third count of radio sets on farms and now finds that the number has increased to 1,252,126.

The first count, in January, 1925 revealed 284,006 sets on farms and the second, made six months later, showed 553,008. The latest count covers the farm sets on April 1, 1927.

In making the latest survey questions were asked regarding the kind of radio programs preferred and replies were received from approximately 10,000 farmers. These replies showed the farmers prefer radio talks to music. Voluntary comments accompanying the replies indicated a strong dislike for jazz. Farmers who expressed a preference for music said they wanted old time songs and airs and classical music. Educational farm programs, weather and market reports, political addresses and current news were shown to be popular."—Electricity on the Farm.

How to Secure Trees for Reforestation

Order blanks can be secured from the Conservation Commission at Albany or from the County Farm Bureau Agents. Orders for trees may be sent at any time. They are filed as they are received by the Conservation Commission. The bills are not sent until shortly before the trees are shipped.

The order blank contains certain regulations which are agreed to by the person ordering trees. The bill is supposed to be paid within ten days after it is received and the trees are to be planted solely for reforestation purposes. They are to be planted in New York State and not to be resold for a profit. The person ordering them agrees to make reasonable reports, but the Conservation Commission usually asks for reports only once in several years. They also agree to return the empty crate to the express office or to pay for them.

ATWATER KENT
RADIOA STRAIGHT answer to a
farmer's straight question

"EVERY RADIO salesman," a farmer writes us, "claims his set is the best. I want the best, but cannot afford to make a mistake. I am inclined to buy an Atwater Kent on its reputation. Can you give me any facts to prove it is the best?"

To this friend and the many other rural families who are ready to invest in radio, let us say just this:

A test of any radio instrument, as of any farm or household implement, is *the way it works and the way it stands up under continued use*. So the method of manufacture is vitally important. Atwater Kent Receivers and Radio Speakers are constructed on the theory that the parts you can't see must be as good as the parts you can see. Every receiver has to pass 159 gauge and electrical tests before it leaves our factory. To this extreme care is due the comment you so often hear: "Atwater Kent Radio works—and keeps on working."

Tone is another test. Upon clear, natural tone depends the *reality* of the programs which radio brings into your homes. In the making of Atwater Kent instruments perfect tone quality is never sacrificed.

A third test is *simplicity*. Can

MODEL E RADIO SPEAKER. The result of nearly three years' laboratory work. With 9 feet of flexible cord. \$30

MODEL 35, six-tube, ONE Dial Receiver. Crystalline-finished cabinet; gold-plated ship-model name plate, decorative rosettes and power supply switch. \$65

"B" Power Unit. Automatic control from switch on receiving set.

Type R, for 60-cycle 110 to 115 volt Alternating Current, \$50.

Type S, for 25-cycle 110 to 115 volt Alternating Current, \$55.

MODEL 33, six-tube, ONE Dial Receiver with antenna adjustment device. Unusual range and selectivity. Solid mahogany cabinet; gold-plated name-plate, power supply switch and vernier knob. \$90

MODEL H RADIO SPEAKER. Entirely of metal. Crystalline-finished in two shades of brown. With 9 feet of flexible cord. \$21

MODEL 30, six-tube, ONE Dial Receiver. Solid mahogany cabinet; gold-plated name plate, power supply switch and vernier knob. \$80

ONE Dial Receivers Licensed under U.S. Pat. 1,014,002

you bring in the broadcasting stations without bother and delay? Atwater Kent ONE Dial operation lets you turn from station to station at will, selecting instantly the kind of program you like.

A fourth test is *beauty*. You are proud to show Atwater Kent Radio to your guests, as well as have them listen to it.

If you live far from broadcasting stations, *distance* is also a test. All Atwater Kent Receivers have a wide range—and there is one model specially designed for reaching distant stations.

Let the nearest Atwater Kent dealer show you that Atwater Kent Receivers and Radio Speakers meet *all* these requirements. Yet—because of large production—the price is low.

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, in Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9:15 Eastern Time, 8:15 Central Time, through:

WEAF . . . New York	KSD . . . St. Louis
WEEI . . . Boston	WWJ . . . Detroit
WCAE . . . Pittsburgh	WFI . . . Philadelphia
WSAI . . . Cincinnati	WCCO Mpls.-St. Paul
WTAM . . . Cleveland	WGY . . . Schenectady
WGN . . . Chicago	WSB . . . Atlanta
WRC . . . Washington	WSM . . . Nashville
WGR . . . Buffalo	WMC . . . Memphis
WOC . . . Davenport	WHAS . . . Louisville
WDAF . . . Kansas City	

Write for illustrated booklet of Atwater Kent Radio. Prices slightly higher from the Rockies West, and in Canada
ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING Co. A. Atwater Kent, President 4769 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

The trees are usually planted about six feet apart each way which requires about 1240 trees to plant an acre. The price for most varieties of seedlings is \$2.00 per thousand. These seedling trees are about the length of a lead pencil. The transplants are priced at \$4.00 per thousand. They are about the diameter of a lead pencil and range from three to eight inches high. No order is accepted for less than 1000 trees and on orders of less than 5000 an extra charge of \$1.00 is made to pay for the extra overhead on such a small order. These prices are F. O. B. the nursery.

Trees for reforestation public owned land, namely land owned by the State, town, county, school district or municipality are furnished free of charge. There is also

what is known as a free tree law. This provides that the owner of land may get trees free but in order to do so must sign an agreement which is recorded at the county clerk's office. The agreement provides that none of the trees shall be kept accept in accordance with the regulations of the Conservation Commission.

The Conservation Commission publishes Bulletin 2 on reforestation which contains valuable information for anyone who contemplates the purchase of trees or reforestation of land.

Appreciates Mock Trial
Outlines

IN your paper of September 17th I read the "Mock Trial Outline" for Granges.

Would you please send them to me, and if there are any charges, write me and I shall send the price at once.

Our lecturer is not a subscriber, but my husband or I read something from your paper at every Grange meeting. This last paper seems to have an unusually large amount of good things.

Thank you for the mock trial outlines and be sure to let me know about the charges.

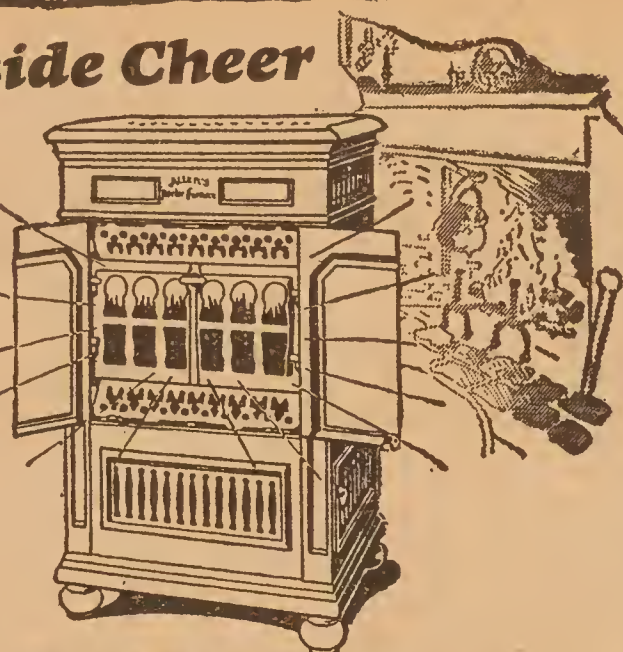
Our lecturer is George Boswell.—Bertha Rawlings, Grange Secretary, R. F. D. No. 78, Jamestown, N. Y.

The value of New York farms is estimated at nearly two billion dollars.

Oldtime Fireside Cheer

A patented Allen Feature

ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace combines the radiance of the open fireplace with the efficiency of a modern heating system. With the outer doors closed, ALLEN'S resembles a piece of beautiful, period furniture. When the doors swing open, you have the cheer and restfulness of the old-fashioned fireside.



ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace

HEAT RADIATING FINNS

In this important, new improvement, ALLEN engineers increased the heat radiating surfaces 100%, thereby adding strength to the castings and longer life to the furnace. This exclusive Allen advantage gives greater heating capacity with positive fuel economy.

BURNS WOOD

Large double doors and oval firepot permit the use of wood. All other fuels may be burned with economy.

ALLEN'S heats the whole house with circulating, moist, warm-air. Replaces a number of stoves and eliminates dirt and drudgery. The porcelain, Allenamel finish can be quickly dusted and polished.

If there is no ALLEN Dealer near you, write direct for complete information.

New York Distributors

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GEO. W. EDDY CO., Distributors,
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Please send me your Booklet—"Fireside Cheer."

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Street or R. R.

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This Free Booklet contains
interesting facts about heating.
Send for it today.



Cut-away view showing the Fin Construction of the heating unit in Allen's Parlor Furnace. Only in Allen's do you get this big improvement.

COFFEE that makes Famous Coffee Makers WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

NO housewife can make good coffee if the coffee she buys has lost its flavor. Any housewife can make good coffee from this coffee with the flavor roasted in. Try it. There's no secret process. Just use your own good method of making. That fragrant aroma, that rich coffee taste—your family and guests will enjoy them every time you serve White House Coffee.

The Flavor is Roasted In!

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
Boston — Chicago — Portsmouth, Va.



POST YOUR FARM---KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF

Designed to cover legal requirements in
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY and PENNSYLVANIA

WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card taping to be water-scaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 4th Ave., New York City

Aunt Janet's Counsel

Helpful Advice Helps Solve Many Problems

"Things have been hard on us in the way of getting ahead financially so I am writing to ask what is there I could do to earn money at home. I am handy with plain sewing, cooking, canning, candy making, am artistically inclined but have had no training in that line. It seems there must be something I could do that would net me a good amount as a side line. I do not want anything that would require personal selling. ***** I am very much attached to farm life. I have several good men friends, none of whom is likewise inclined except one young man who is not living with his wife. I have reason to believe he cares and I know I do. Things have been very uncertain for me for the above reasons so I have been and am very depressed and unhappy. I thank you for the attention of at least reading this. If you can help me in either of the two situations I'd be very pleased and thank you very sincerely."

DEPRESSED.

THE problem of earning money at home is one which interests most women. It usually means slow persistence and a great deal of hard work. I have just returned from an interview with a farm woman who is making money with chickens. She has converted

profit on things of that nature. The secret of success in any of these lines is to turn out such a good product that a satisfied customer will bring back several more. That is the best possible advertising, of course.

However, if you have something which you can sell, it is always a good investment to put an announcement in your county papers telling what you have and inviting the public to buy.

Your artistic inclinations will be of great assistance in making the booth or small store attractive and in arranging the salable objects in an attractive manner. Foods have attractive colors and when canned may be put up in such a manner as to be delightful to the eye as well as to the palate.

I imagine that if you look about you will find interesting things which attract tourists. One elderly woman I know does tinting or painting of wild flowers and grasses by dipping them in dye or by painting them with oil paints where they will take such treatment. She sells these from five to ten cents apiece for winter bouquets. Of course, you have to collect these things in season but you could start now and gather your wild flowers and grasses, then during the winter tint them and get ready for next summer's trade. I hope that some of these ideas will prove available for you and that they will suggest others to you.

I should tread very delicately on the matter of friendship with married men, especially those not living with their wives. However attractive your friend may be, if he loves you in the right way he will not embarrass you by compromising you in any way socially. If he wishes to marry you he will take the proper steps to make it an honorable proposition for you. Although you may be much interested in him now, if you do not value yourself highly, nobody else will and there is no person living worthy of the price of doing anything in a doubtful manner when your whole life's happiness is at stake. I do not want to seem dictatorial about this but I feel that I would not be giving you the best advice if I did not say just what I have said. The fact that you have confided in me about it proves that you yourself have doubts and I want to strengthen your opinion in holding out for what is right.

Be a jolly companion with all your men friends and all of them will respect you the more for not doing anything which moral and social laws do not sanction.

If I can be of further help to you I shall be glad to do so.

Aunt Janet

Short Cuts

Slip newspapers between your houseplants and the windows, on cold nights and protect the tender plants from chilling.—N. M. F.

A number of newspapers spread out to their fullest extent and placed one above another and then covered with a piece of old sheet or other soft cloth and all basted together with heavy thread makes the very best kind of a bed pad to use in sickness, as it can be removed and burned and another substituted as often as necessary.—N. M. F.

Several layers of newspapers under the carpet make a good substitute for carpet paper.—N. M. F.

Newspapers spread over woven wire springs under the mattress will prevent the unsightly rust marks that sometimes occur.—N. M. F.

ed an old stone milk house near her kitchen door into a sort of store and from this she sells butter, eggs, chickens, live and dressed, chicken pies on order and other odds and ends which present themselves. Everything is tied up in nice paper or boxes—not newspaper and she tells me that she can sell everything that she has time to prepare. She has put one girl through the University and is sending another this fall. That is one suggestion for earning money at home.

If you have any fruits or canned goods which are particularly salable, you might put a sign down near the road and invite tourists to buy. Then you might be able to arrange some part of the house or a nearby milk house or some similar building to be attractive and you might be able to make a little

A Jolly Time for Hallowe'en

This Holiday May Be a Lot of Fun Without Being Destructive

THE nicest place for a Hallowe'en party is in a large room with a fire place. Let the good furniture be removed, so all can have a good time. An old barn is a good place—a new barn—just wonderful. An attic or basement is also good. On this night the hobgoblins and fairies are abroad, and want to cast their spell upon you. Have a sketch of a big witch, on her broom, placed in plain view, also a big cat with a hunched back, and bristling tail. Have the lights wrapped in orange colored paper, with eyes, nose, and mouth, cut from black paper. Have pumpkins cut in face designs, with lighted candles in them. Other decorations may be made of corn stalks, autumn leaves and berries, apples and nuts.

Have the room dimly lighted, entrance made through a window, or by climbing up a ladder. From all dark places have weird sounds coming, the ghosts making piercing groans, and clanking their chains. Everything spooky.

If one does not have a fire place, put a piece of tin on the floor, and circle around it with lighted candles, and gather around this, seated on the floor and tell ghost stories, and play games.

"Hallowe'en" may be written on slips of paper, and a pencil given to each guest, and to the one who makes the most words in a specified time you may give a slight favor, a box of candy, or a jack-o-lantern.

Don't forget to fasten the apples to strings, then to the open doorway, and the guests with hands tied behind them, try to take a bite from the apple. Duck for apples in a tub of water, and find the penny in the dish of flour, and of course peel an apple and throw the peelings over the shoulder, thus forming the initial of the "sweetheart".

A pumpkin of orange-colored muslin, large enough to hang on the wall, could be cut, and to this stems of black paper could be pinned by the blindfolded guests. Give a small favor to the winner.

Threading pumpkin seeds on a coarse needle with coarse thread, is a new game to many. See who can first place a dozen on the string, and as beads are much in favor, have them worn as souvenirs.

A jolly way to find partners for supper is to give to each guest a black cat of card board, with black worsted attached to it. Guests wind up the tail which leads to the supper table. The table should be nicely decorated with little favors, home-made or purchased, with twigs and acorns, and peanut dolls dressed in crepe paper. Ears of corn dressed as witches, Jack-o-lanterns, autumn leaves and fruits make a lovely centerpiece. Do not have a tablecloth, and use paper napkins—even torn from newspapers may be used. Serve the refreshments in paper or tin plates. Refreshments appropriate to the night are, apple and nut salad, sandwiches filled with cottage or cream cheese, gingerbread with applesauce and whipped cream, or pumpkin pie and cider. Nuts, popcorn and apples are nice passed in dishpans, etc.

At just twelve o'clock have the friendly witching spirit glide through the rooms, chanting good-night, good-night, and hand in hand, ghosts, goblins, and guests should sing themselves out, peering in the magic glass as they pass out. For of course twelve is the magic hour, and it is then that one meets one's fate. Perhaps it will be peeping over your shoulder and—we hate to say it—but perhaps it won't. At least every one will admit that they have spent a most pleasant evening as your guest.—M. F. M.

Favorite Neighborhood Cakes

HERE is a favorite my neighbor makes:

One cup sugar, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup melted butter, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour with 2 teaspoons baking powder sifted four times, yolks of 3 eggs. Mix in the order given. Beat whites of 2 eggs very stiff and fold in last. Bake in tube pan and frost thickly with a boiled icing made from the reserved egg white and 1 cup sugar. Flavor both cake and frosting to taste. Decorate with whole nut meats.—Mrs. E. M. A., New York.

This cake when baked is much like the old-fashioned pound cake and is moist enough to keep well—a recommendation for a family that does not use the cake supply as fast as it is cooked.

Valley Cookies

To three cupfuls molasses add one cupful butter and one cupful boiling water, stir together two tablespoonfuls soda, one teaspoonful cream of tartar and one tablespoonful ginger. Sift one-half teaspoonful salt with three cupfuls of flour, and add this to the soda mixture. Stir flour into molasses. Put one-half cupful each of candied citron and orange peel through grinder (coarse) add one-half cupful English walnut or butternut meats broken fine and stir into cookie mixture. Roll out on floured board, and bake in moderate oven. Dust

tops lightly with powdered sugar as they are taken from pan.—L. M. T., New York.

The "thirstiness" of flour used will determine somewhat the amount to be put into this recipe. All rolled cookie dough should be stiff enough to roll easily. Chilling the cookie dough before rolling helps to make the cookies crisp.

Nut Cake

Cream 1 egg with 1 cup sugar, add 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 2 scant cups flour, sifted with 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broken nut meats. Beat thoroughly and bake in square flat loaf. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ pound

Lovely for Little Girls



Pattern 2991 is charming with its shoulder yokes and closed collar. The attached bloomers make it especially favored for play wear. Print or the light woolen dress materials are well suited to this design. It cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The 4-year size requires $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

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confectioner's sugar or with just enough hot water to spread easily, flavor with vanilla and spread on cake. Mark into squares as it will eventually be cut and place a whole nut meat in center of each square.—Mrs. E. M. A., New York.

Hobbies for Housewives

THE woman who works her fingers to the bone for her family may be pointed out as a model housekeeper, but she seldom has the time or energy to be an agreeable companion to her husband and children. If she plans her housework so that she has some time for a hobby, she may be able to make both herself and her family happier.

The hobby may be drawing, painting, sewing or interior decoration, for all have many applications in the average home, and when they are considered as a hobby instead of as a task they become much more interesting. Nature study and reading, for example, may be made particularly fascinating when children share in them. Gardening provides a chance to be out-of-doors, and it may yield attractive flowers for the house or food for the table as well. Even accounting may become a hobby for a woman who likes to juggle figures or is fond of buying. A hobby, pursued in an interesting way will often give a wholly different outlook on life and put a new zest into every-day living.

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Does poor cooking cause more misery than strong drink?

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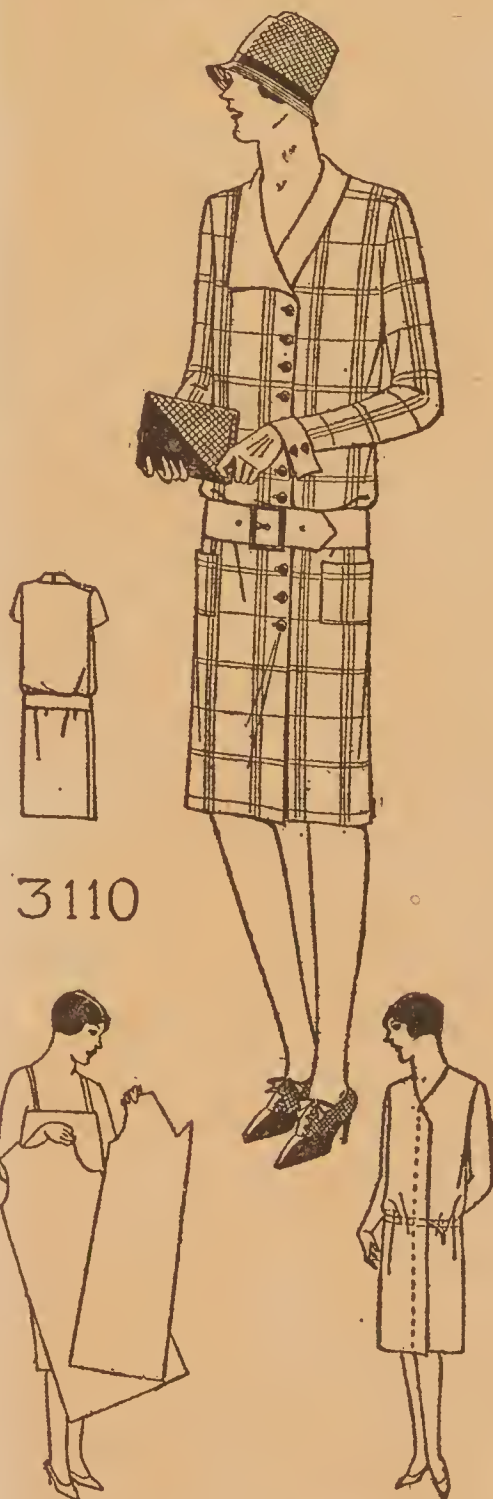
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The Lost Ritual—By CHARLES A. TAYLOR

OUT of the northwest came the blizzard. For a week the snow had sifted from gray, hovering clouds until it lay three feet deep on the level; soft, white snow that filled the woods and defied man and beast to travel. It was the kind of snow that drives the deer into close "yards" under the spruces and holds rabbit and fox in their burrows.

Crisp and cold, this night the wind whistled through the tree tops. The freezing bark of the sugar maples snapped with ominous warning.

Jim Parker brought in the night's wood, dipped a bucket of water from the spring close by his shack on the Still Water of West Canada Creek, six miles from the nearest neighbor, and battened the door for the night. A strange man was Parker, perhaps something of a hermit. He was a veteran guide and hunter and a good deal of a scholar. A little money earned by guiding hunting and fishing parties provided for his simple needs and he lived here much alone with his books and his memories.

After supper on this bitter night, Jim sat beside the old St. Lawrence stove smoking many pipes of potent "Warnicky" tobacco and reading his loved books. Outside, the wind howled and shook at the one window of his shack and drove fitful puffs of wood smoke from the crevices of the old stove.

Later, when the fire burned low and he had banked it for the night, he climbed through the man-hole in the ceiling and rolled under the covers of his bunk in the loft, clad in his red woolen underclothes and heavy wool socks.

It may be that some wayward gust of wind hurled a stray spark out through one of the many cracks in the old stove. At any rate, the woodsman was sleeping soundly when a cloud of smoke, coming up through the man-hole, smote his nostrils, choking and smothering, and awakened him to a realization that the shack was burning.

Diving for the man-hole, sliding down the ladder, clutching, fumbling for the door latch, he staggered out of the blinding smoke into the storm. And none too soon, for the dry spruce timber of the shack burned furiously, while the north west wind shrieked, mocking as it robbed.

The building was beyond saving. His provisions, his clothing, his books and many cherished relics could not be reached. But for his woollen underwear and socks he stood naked to the mercy of God and the storm. A man of another race would have perished. But in Jim Parker's veins flowed the blood of the French pioneer who braved the Atlantic in tiny ships to build a new France in the frozen land of the St. Lawrence. In his veins flowed, too, the blood of that hardier race, the conquering race which, not content with colonies scattered from Nova Scotia to Florida, fought and conquered and ruled the colonies of France and Holland and Spain.

Daring the flames, he recovered his snowshoes from their peg under the eaves of his burning shack. There was but one chance, the chance to fight. Six miles of soft, deep snow, six miles of bitter cold, six miles of struggle, lay between him and the house of Andy Barts, the nearest neighbor.

Strapping the snow shoes onto his stocking-clad feet, he started the fight. Down through the timber he struggled, dragging his shoes through the powdery snow. The taunting wind hurled its wrath against him and the moon, peeping momentarily from behind fleeing wind-driven clouds gave fickle light.

On he struggled, numbed by the cold, snow shoes tangling on buried branches and snags, set to bar his path. On and on he labored, now hurrying against the freezing, now slackening to save strength to continue. No shelter, no pause, only the grinding, heart-breaking struggle to keep going; a chance to fight.

His long powerful legs swung on and

on down the creek trail to Big Brook, past the High Rocks, over the hog back, on and still on, finally stumbling, rising again, his ears deafened with the pounding of the wind, his throat burning with his gasping breath while his lungs hurt with every breath of the freezing air. Still fighting, still a chance when strength was gone and it seemed that he could not make shelter and must freeze, still up out of the drifts he paved and fought, out and over their tops. He was away beyond his French blood now. It was the spirit of old sea dogs and his English blood, the call of the race that conquered, that made him fight on when his brain had fogged and he had forgotten what he was fighting for except the chance to fight, the instinctive determination not to die.

Andy Barts woke to the barking of his dog. Sitting up in bed he heard faintly a pounding not accountable to the storm. Lighting an oil lamp he went to the door where the dog was pawing frantically at the latch. He opened the door slowly, bracing it against the wind. There lay

emerging at the top of a little hill, I was surprised to see ahead of me among the second-growth birch and maples, many miles from any highway, a low spire bearing a weather-beaten cross of the Catholic faith, tilted by the decay of its supporting timbers, pointing northward to the land of the Jesuits whence came the hands that built it.

None of the rest of the buildings had survived the rigorous mountain weather, but the little church which devout hands had built stronger than their own houses, still marked the scene of the beginning and the end of a settlement founded in the faith of the church and in the courage of pioneers in a new land.

And beside the church was the little churchyard, marked only by a few slabs of native rock, still guarding their mounds but leaning dubiously as if wearied by their long, undisturbed vigil.

Around the church the fields that the parishioners once tilled we found wrested by nature from the hand of the husbandman and covered with a thick growth of

ing the mountain streams, coming at last to this fertile spot, a hundred miles in all directions from the nearest settlement and isolated by many miles of trackless mountain wilderness of the most forbidding nature.

Here they cut the logs and built the homes for their dark-eyed wives and children; here they erected the little log church with its gabled spire and sturdy wooden cross; here the good Father La Rue counselled them in all the ways of life and in the principles of the faith, and ministered to their needs in sickness and in health.

Few were their needs, for they were a simple, hardy race. Their little fields, hewn out of the great forest, produced abundantly, and the mountains and streams yielded plenty of game for their hewn tables.

By the stream, Pierre Beaujeu, next in honor and wisdom to the venerable priest, erected a mill with millstones of native rock to grind the yields that he and his neighbors gleaned from their little fields. None were happier than Pierre and his comely wife whose lives were abundantly blessed by Jean, their only child. She grew strong and lithe and lovely, favored child of the village. She climbed in the mountains, sang with the birds, was taught by the good priest, and loved by all the village for her goodness and beauty, and for the smile that ever lurked in her dark eyes and trembled on her rosy lips.

Placidly the years went by in this quiet, God-fearing community of La Rueville. They craved not the life beyond their little valley. They were quite forgotten by their old neighbors on the banks of the St. Lawrence. New France was nearly forgotten by them and Mother France existed to the youth of the community only as a tradition, unreal and of another world. The first fathers and mothers of the community were growing old, the passing years were graying their bowing heads, and some had been laid to eternal rest by their church in this new land.

Then came a day when the grain in the little stone-walled fields of La Rueville was turning golden in the summer sun and the quiet of the Sabbath day was broken only by the chatter of the little children and the subdued gossip of the villagers as they came out from morning mass. The old priest, walking sedately among his people, leaning on his cane, bowed in holy thought, was roused by a note of excitement from those ahead in the throng.

Seeking the cause, he saw, standing in the center of the village, a stranger. This man, clothed in the garb of a frontiersman, deerskin shirt, leggings and moccasins, leaned upon a long rifle and surveyed the parishioners with curiosity if not with astonishment which he aroused in them.

Men and women stopped to stare in wonder and to ask questions of one another and the little children scuttled behind their mothers to peer out with wide eyes and open mouths. For Arnold Walker was a man to command attention in any gathering. He seemed a giant to these men of a smaller race. Well over six feet in height, erect, with piercing steel gray eyes every line of his young body, bespoke grace and power.

The good Father La Rue advanced to interview the stranger. "Welcome, my boy," he said. "We are unaccustomed to visitors to our homes here far among the mountains. May you bring peace with you from whatever place you come."

The young man swept from his head the coon-skin cap and bowed low in deference to the office and evident piety of the venerable priest. "I come among you quite by chance, honored sir," returned Walker in broken French. "As I hunted a deer on the mountain yonder, I heard the peal of your church bell, and being led here by it, was greatly surprised to come upon

(Continued on page 26)

A Story By One of Your Friends

ON this page starts a little two-part story which we are sure will hold your interest from beginning to end. Charles Taylor, the author, is an old friend whom thousands of you know—first as a teacher of agriculture, then a successful farm bureau manager in Herkimer County, and now for several years assistant county agent leader at the New York College of Agriculture.

We will gamble that those of you who know Charlie so well, however, never suspected that he could write as fine a story as "The Lost Ritual". It is well written, has real literary merit, and will leave you with a kindly little lift in the spirit.

Jim Parker in his underclothes; scarcely lying either, but on his hands and knees, still fighting. His snow shoes were gone, hands, feet and face were frost bitten.

* * *

In the spring we helped Jim build his new cabin. It was not a pretentious house, but it was servicable and it suited Jim, although his greatest loss, his books and his relics, could not be restored. Among these was a Ritual of the Roman Catholic church which he had prized above all.

I had always spent a few days each spring with Parker, fishing and talking of the books we both loved. When the building was finished, he said it was time we celebrated and that he had a good notion to take me up to Mica Lake fishing.

"Where in the world is Mica Lake?" I asked.

"Well, there aren't a lot of folks ever get up there and so there's some real fishing left. You pack up your kit and we'll tote up. It's not more than twenty miles. Haven't been up there myself in Lord knows when.

"There's a trail runs up along Little Injun River and on back over east a ways but I mostly like to cut off by La Rueville and save about five miles. Besides I'm kind of sentimental about going by La Rueville."

"What do you mean by La Rueville, Jim? There's nothing but timber up in the Indian River country and never was. Seems to me I have heard of Mica Lake, though."

"I guess you won't find La Rueville on the map," said the guide. "It never was. But you pack up your fishing kit and we'll go up beyond Little Injun and I'll show you the tumbled-down stone walls that once bordered the fields of its thrifty French Canadian farmers. A century and a half of springtime frost and summer rains have left them toppled and moss-grown. You won't find La Rueville on the map but it's there."

So we packed light for the long trail and toted up through the vast, wild, unfrequented reaches of the Adirondacks, leaving the West Canada at Little Injun River. Following Parker for miles through the unmarked forest, finally

sugar maple and yellow birch. An old spreading lilac bush beside the cellar pit and the stone well-curb marked the spot where once stood the home of a devout Catholic settler.

We climbed down by the angry little mountain stream and on its banks found a crude mill stone, broken and water-worn by the spring freshets that had tried for a hundred and fifty years to wash away the memory of La Rueville.

Like a good guide, Parker liked to camp early. A wonderful spring gurgles out from among the roots of the alder bed at the foot of the hill, so we stopped for the night, made our beds of balsam boughs, and kindled a cheerful fire. After supper we sat near it in the growing dusk, smoking our pipes while the fitful flames lit up a little circle around us, and listened to an insistent whip-poor-will whose call was interrupted now and then by the faint, wierd, prophetic screech of an owl far off among the mountains.

It was then that Jim Parker told me the story of La Rueville, a story that came to him many years before, even then mellowed by the charm of uncertainty that gathers around the story of a drama whose actors have left a record only on the memory of men who have chanced to hear it, but whose lives they have never touched.

In that early morning of the French colonies on the St. Lawrence, when New France was spreading out over the rich lands of that great river, when the scions of French royalty were planting seigniuries, and emissaries of the French crown were straining the slender income of the colony to maintain a pretense of old-world court splendor in the new world, a French priest, Father La Rue, gathered about him a little band of families who were devoted to him but angered by the oppression of the government, and journeyed forth into the land to the south to build themselves an independent colony apart from the tax-grabbing vassals of France. It was to be a free village, where honest men and their families might clear the land, build homes and a church, and enjoy in peace the fruits of their labors.

Down through the mountains they came, skirting the wild, beautiful lakes, follow-

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—We have 100 cockerels for sale, selected from 2400 certified chicks purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley. These cockerels are an exceptionally fine lot. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenstau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Leghorn Pullets. April 25th hatched \$1.25. PERCY E. TIMERMAN, La Fargeville, N. Y.

400 BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN pullets, April hatched, 3½ to 4 pounds each, from imported, trapnested, blood tested stock grown on free range, milk and mash fed. Just starting to lay, price \$2.00 each in lots to suit. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

LAYING MARCH HATCHED PULLETS for immediate sale, Tancred strain White Leghorns and Ringlet Rocks \$1.50. May hatched Leghorns \$1.25. High production stock. Clover range raised. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Pa.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

BRONZE, BOURBON REDS: White Turkeys. White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks. Toulouse Geese. Pearl and White Guineas. Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY. 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

FARMS FOR SALE

125 ACRE FARM, electric lights, hot and cold running water and bath. SCOTT BURGANS, Cobleskill, N. Y.

HOMESTEAD FARM 142 acres, level productive tillage. 20 cow pasture. Woods, orchard, best markets. Good 20 concrete basement barn. Splendid 8 room Cottage, Electric lights, aged couple offering, 16 choice cows, team, calves, hogs, hens, crops. Extensive equipment. Everything \$5000. Only \$1500 down. Come at once. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FRUIT FARM NEAR CITY HUDSON, beautiful large trout stream bordering entire length of property, 106 acres, 14 room residence, electric lights. 2000 bearing fruit trees, sold over 3,900 bushel fruit last year, also 50 tons Hay, 600 bu. Corn; 400 bu. Buckwheat, \$10,000—terms, \$2000 cash, balance can remain on mtg; easy terms. I also have a 65 acre place well fruited and large vineyard, price \$3,500, easy terms. (Four acre) Fruit and Poultry place, 6 room house, \$1,800. Address L. M. HALLENBECK, Greendale, Columbia County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Man and wife permanent position. Country home near New York City. Woman to do housework-cooking. Man to drive car and generally useful outside and inside work. Poultry experience desirable. No objection to one child of high school age. State experience, salary expected and other details. BOX 437, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HELP WANTED—We are a young couple with two children, one 9, the other 5. We live on Long Island, 10 minutes from the ocean, 35 minutes from Broadway. If you are looking for a place with a small family in the country, close to New York City, and are willing to be agreeably helpful, we have a real home for you, with every modern electric labor saver, such as an electric washer, ironer, cleaner, and so on. Write to us giving full particulars about yourself. We are willing to pay generous salary to right person. Address BOX 734, Woodmere, Long Island.

HELP WANTED—Someone to help with general housework. To do the cooking for family of three. We live in a delightful residential section of White Plains. All modern improvements, have electric washing machine, gas, hot and cold running water, electricity. We would like to have a person between 25 and 40 years of age and will pay \$15.00 a week as a start. If interested write and state age and experience in handling small children. MRS. STEPHEN J. ROACH, 123 Longview Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80 lbs., \$1.95 per roll. Paint \$1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

FOR SALE—My 1924 model Studebaker Special six touring car in excellent condition, new tires with two spares. 1927 Gabriel shock absorbers. This car is one of best models Studebaker ever built. Price only \$300. BIRGE KINNE, 133 Longview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

2 PERFECTION MILKERS, double units nearly new, rubber good. Guaranteed in use till Nov. 1st. O. B. DEYO, Little Falls, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES of our new social, farm and business printing. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

BUSINESS STATIONERY, 500, \$1.15; 1,000, \$2.00. Samples free. COYLE & KIMBALL, Newport-3, New York.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTERHEADS, printed, postpaid, \$1.50. Best value known. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

21 BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED CHRISTMAS CARDS with Matched Envelopes. Panoled, Bordered, Different. Satisfaction Guaranteed. \$1.00 prepaid. CLARENCE KASPER, Webster, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Flowers—Plants

HOLLYHOCK, PHLOX, COLUMBINE, Delphinium, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants which live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Asparagus plants; for fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Asparagus plants; Hardy Perennial Flower plants, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Trees

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor, Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10-\$2.00. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe FREE! Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing. 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25; Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; tell kind wanted, Cigars \$1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

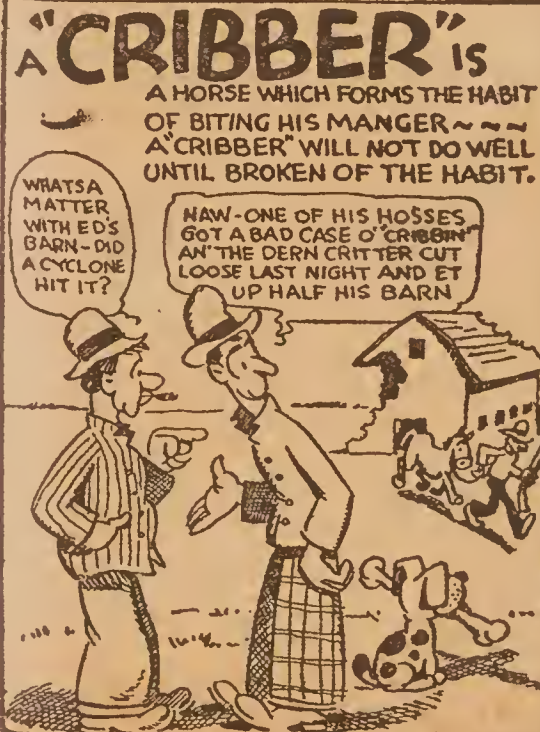
WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combs made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Stop the Cribbing Habit

By Ray Inman



Our Boys and Girls Page

The Winners of the 4-H Club Prizes at the Trenton Fair

THAT a new industry has sprung up in New Jersey within the last few years was brought home to spectators at the judging of boys' and girls' purebred livestock at Trenton Fair this week. Borrowed money, made available in 1921 by Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, President of the State Board of Agriculture, has formed the foundation of this junior livestock industry, which has spread to wide proportions and far-reaching results. The 172 outstanding dairy animals brought into the ring from all parts of the state were a testimony to the intelligence and care used by these young breeders, all but fifteen of whom secured their start through the "Frelinghuysen Fund."

Prizes totaling about \$1,000 were awarded by this Fund, and in addition special contributions of \$125 for sweepstakes and \$50 for fitting the animals

vin R. Smith, James Blackwell, Alexander Hewitson, Janet Blackwell, Herbert Conover, Harry Adams, Walter Murphy, Lillian Murphy, Sylvan Carson, Andrew Sheppard, and Catherine Baldwin.

Middlesex County: Walter Zimbicki, Alice Mershon, Edward Zimbicki, Helen Mershon, Edward Sawyer, Robert Sawyer, Irving Bennett, Florence Griggs, Oscar Danser, and Charles Davison.

Monmouth County: Henry Hammond, C. Baird Hammond, Joseph Lutes, and Marjorie Farry.

Warren County: Elizabeth Schanzlin, Riegel Brothers, Charles F. Riegel, Edgar Rush, and John Scott.

Hunterdon County: Nathaniel B. Phillips, Clarence Lambert and Kenneth Hamilton.

Salem County: Allen Patrick, and Pauline Moore.

Ocean County: LeRoy McKelvey.

Burlington County: Edwin Forsythe.

Swine Show

Mercer County: Aubrey Lawyer, Alfred Brearley, William Ireland, Charles Ireland, Joseph

different localities than our own. If you would like a pen friend, send us your name and address and tell us your age so we can send you addresses of boys or girls about your own age. Write to the Editor of the Boys and Girls Page, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

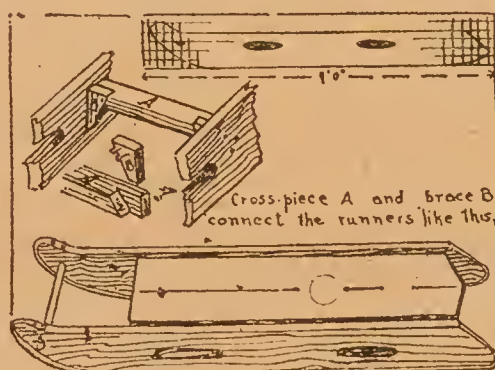
Lone Scout Awards

THE following Lone Scouts in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory have won the designated honors for the month of August:

Dwight Robbins, Lone Scout Organizer, Hopewell Junction R. F. D. 3, New York; Lyndon Scammell, seventh degree scout,

Make It Yourself

A Home-Made Coaster



WINTER time and coasting will soon be here, so you had better get your sled ready. Here is a model that you can make up for yourself.

First lay out the runners as shown in the illustration. These should be about 4 feet long. By marking out the squares you can get the curves better.

Of course you need do this on only one, as the second runner can be patterned from the first. One inch material, hard wood preferably, will be what you need. Slots for the handles can easily be made by boring holes and chiseling out, and they are as good handles as any.

The shoes will likely have to be gotten from the blacksmith. Just take the runners to him and he can fit the shoes right to your wood.

The connecting cross-pieces are a very important part; they ought to be about 12 inches long, 2 inches wide and about that thick. There are three of them, and by using six braces, cut as shown, the sled will be much stronger. The braces and cross pieces should be fastened together and to the runners with long wood screws, and every effort made to fit them tight.

Griner, Carl Schielke, and Genevieve Gibian.

Salem County: Belford Moore, and Owen Crispin.

Hunterdon County: Harry Christie.

Poultry Show

Mercer County: Douglas Hewitson.

Middlesex County: Matthew Darago, George Freeman, Wilbur Williams, Wilson Reid, Margaret Kendall, Frank Staump, Louis Clark, and Lester Sohl.

Monmouth County: Charles Kemper, Ferdinand Graves, Robert Windler, Harold Goss, William Kemper, Wayne Kemper, Claude Kohler, Allan MacKenzie, Blanche Hall, Abe Koenig, Milton Koenig, Adrienne Merrick, Stanley Storer and George Emmons.

Essex County: Jack Byrne, Karl Wiessmann, William Anderson, John Goldie, Francis Brown, Warren B. Crane, and Wallace Laird.

Do You Like This Page?

DO you like what you find on this page? We hope you do and furthermore hope that you will enjoy what is coming on other boys and girls pages. You will hear more about Timmy's travels, for one thing. He keeps on going, you know. Then sometimes there will be puzzles to work, and some of the nicest "Make It Yourself" hand-word for boys—girls too, if they know how to use the saw and hammer. But there will be the cunningest Bunny alphabet for girls who know or are learning to embroider. They run just one at a time, so you will be wise to clip them out of the paper and keep them together in an envelope in your sewing-basket. Then you can transfer them straight to your middy blouse or to one of the younger children's romper pockets, or whatever you happen to be doing.

The boys can keep a scrapbook so that when they are ready to make a box-swing, a home-made coaster, a magazine rack, or other useful things, they will have the picture and instructions right where they will be handy to use. In fact, I shouldn't be at all surprised if father and mother like the things on your page just about as well as you do. See if they don't.

Some of our boys and girls like to have letters from other boys and girls. It is nice to hear from people living in

France or from the settlements of the Dutch and English to the south?" asked the priest.

"Ah, then you do not know that there is no longer a New France—that Montreal and Quebec now belong to the Eng-

A Curious Cross

In secrecy make a cross on the back of your hand with soap which is invisible.



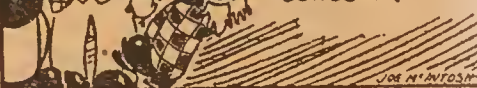
Before your audience make a cross on paper, the same size



Burn the paper



Tell your audience that the cross on the paper will appear on your hand by rubbing the ashes on it.



Timmy Travels.
Once upon a time, there was a little Timmy. He lived in a snug white house several miles from the big city. There was a daddy who traveled the same road into the city every morning but Timmy never traveled many, many roads. Ever since he'd had five on his birthday, mother had called him Timmy Big and had allowed him to travel into the meadow, as well as the yard, and even into the edge of the timber lot where the tall trees grow.

were made by President Frelinghuysen, who personally attended the junior livestock show.

The winners of these sweepstakes, were, for calves: Holstein, J. Lester Feller, Mercer County; Guernsey, Edward Sawyer, Middlesex County; Jersey, Charles William Hamilton, Hunterdon County. The winner of the poultry sweepstakes was Margaret Kendall, Middlesex County, while Alfred Brearley of Mercer County won the swine sweepstakes.

For the best fitted animals, Howard Stelle of Mercer County won first, followed by Joseph Lutes, of Monmouth County, second, and Roger Merrick, also of Monmouth County, third.

Winners of Frelinghuysen Fund prizes in the regular classes, by counties, were:

Dairy Show

Mercer County: Catherine Hausser, J. Lester Feller, William Campbell, J. Alfred Reed, Clarence Drake, Howard Stelle, Chester Tindall, Al-

CLASSIFIED ADS

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Grey, Black, Beige, Nude, Peach, 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

MEN! WOMEN! MAKE \$1 AN HOUR AT HOME, WEAVING special-to-order Colonial Rugs on UNION Looms. Big demand, no house-to-house selling, no store competition. You learn fascinating new craft in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. New looms at lowest prices ever. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Write for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

WOOL-SHIPPERS-FURS

SILVER FOXES—Send for editorial reprint "Foxes and Fur Bearing Animals for Farmers." Free to those interested. DR. G. V. WEBSTER, Carthage, N. Y.

The Lost Ritual

(Continued from page 24)


your village. I was not aware of your settlement."

"Do you come, sir from the land of New

(To be continued next week)




The Grand Champion baby beef steer at the Eastern States Exposition that sold for \$1.05 a pound. The men standing in the picture with the steer are left to right—Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, manager and owner of Briarcliff Farms of Pine Plains, N. Y., who bred the steer; Prof. William H. Tomhave, Secretary of the American Aberdeen Angus Association; Mr. Charles A. Nash, General Manager of the Exposition; and Harold Hamilton of Millerton, N. Y., who fed and owns the steer.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Easy Come, Easy Go—and Customers Hold the Bag

"I am writing to you in regard to some pullets which I ordered from Richards Farms, 79 Boulevard, Kingston, N. Y., about two months ago. I saw in a farm paper that they had some pullets for sale, so after finding out from them that they would have some more of these pullets in about two weeks, I ordered 100 of them and with my order I sent \$10 down and the rest of the money they requested so I sent the additional \$50, making a total of \$60.00. Up to the present time I have failed to receive the order and can get no word whatever from these people."

NO response was received to several letters written by the Service Bureau to this farm. Finally we asked the aid of the Kingston Chamber of Commerce and the following reply from them explains itself:

"In reply to your letter would say that we are sorry that Kingston is the home of any business man who tries to secure money by his wits rather than by the service rendered. This office has had one other complaint against this party and today in checking up with the Chief of Police, I have uncovered several other complaints that have come to him.

"The party in question is named Irving R. Hough, 79 Boulevard, Kingston, N. Y.

"The other complaint that came to this office was from Binghamton, N. Y., and after consultation with the Postmaster here, we advised them to enter a complaint with the Chief Inspector at New York and we are not aware at this time as to whether the Post Office authorities have taken any action. I understand from the Chief of Police that where the complainants have appeared in person and threatened Mr. Hough with a warrant that he has made good the account.

"Mr. Hough is not well known here in this city but we have been able to ascertain as is the usual case, where money comes in easily, it is spent in fast living and not in the improvement of his business. He has very few chickens and where an order is filled, we understand that he goes out and picks up the fowls wherever he can get them."

Anyone having complaints or information regarding Richards Farms should communicate with the Service Bureau. We report the above facts for the attention and guidance of others.

Who Can Help Here?

AS you seem so successful at solving problems for your readers, perhaps you may give me some words of advice anyway if not able to help.

I, myself, have a fair education. My husband also has but is somewhat different. He does not understand so readily but knows more than I in that he knows he does not know all about a thing.

Now, we have eleven children left, have lost two, two of these children are married, another boy of 16 works by the month for a friend (to teach him what his father could not, namely that when he works for another he must do as they wish even if he knows his way is better) and the remainder 8 at home. There are six of these in school and two small ones at home. We work farms on half—I say farms because we have moved five times in five years. The last two places were sold. The first we thought we could do better, while the second there is no worse place except my conception of Hell. Now we own our stock but owe about \$400 on tools. They are, however, all new and a good supply, but we never make anything. The weather always gets the better. Understand my husband is a good worker, understands farming and stock. It is not waste, we do not get anything, we live economical, never make anything but necessary trips to town and other necessary business. We do not even seem able to buy a car. We have our clothes given us. I mend and make over, make coats, suits, bed quilts out of coats, rugs out of old worn garments, can about 300 quarts every year including meat, vegetables, fruits and pickles, pickles mostly going in 2-qt. cans, as also soups, yet we never have anything and it's move every year. This year we lost one of our children by an accident. He was in the hospital for a month. Our bill was over \$200 besides the funeral expenses, and we had to ask the county for help.

Now why should a hard-working man, who always tends to his business, have to do that. Our Bible says a laborer is worthy of his hire, but does a man who tends to his business, works every day, get his hire, when he cannot meet expenses for the family God has sent him? I am no waster—I have not been to a movie in years. Husband has been once since I knew him.

No one wants us on a decent farm, they are afraid of the children. I cannot see where they do any damage and they do lots of work, and as their father is working at the same time this saves his time doing what they do, but somehow people do not understand. We have to take what others do not want and then get showed off because they can sell or do better. My husband is a good dairyman and understands cows. We only have three cows. One man would allow us to work his dairy farm providing we gave chattel mortgage for half of his cows. He would not take note and pay a certain amount from each check. We would never give a chattel mortgage. There are often adv. in R. N. Y. for farms on half, but they are way off where we would have to auction, and how does one know what they are walking

into. We have not a car to travel a distance to look things over, and husband says he cannot work for anyone else. I suppose it would be hard, but when I think of all we have invested and how hard he has to work just for enough to eat and a "roof?" (every house we have lived in leaks) over our head. We have to carry water up hill because there is no pump, and we dare not have well open to dip because of children (well near back door).

Well shucks I could go on forever. I will accomplish more canning corn, still I am taking the chance and sending this.—Mrs. J. K., New York.

Company Fails to Answer Letters

"I would like to know what kind of a company the United Parts Co. of Muncie, Ind., is. Early in March I ordered a part for my machine, explained what I wanted and they sent the wrong part. I was not at home when the mail man brought it and my daughter paid the mail man \$8.00. I returned it and explained again what I wanted. They sent the part wrong again. I returned it again, and they sent it wrong again, so I wrote them a letter telling them to kindly return my \$8.00 for I could not fool around any longer. It took them two weeks to return each part. I did not get an answer from them. I waited three weeks, then I went to a lawyer and had him write them a letter. They sent me the part correct within four days. The part that I ordered is listed on their list at

Insurance Indemnities Paid in September, 1927

Paid up to December 31, 1926..\$21,359.30
During 1926 31,102.06
January 1 to September 30, 1927 26,896.44

Total Paid to date\$79,357.80

R. J. Beemer, Sussex, N. J.	\$ 10.00
Thrown from auto—cut eye.	
Ella L. Holmes, Cobleskill, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—bruised side.	
G. C. Campbell, W. Sunbury, Pa.	37.14
Thrown from wagon—bruised back, cuts.	
Christian Larsen, St. James, L.I.	40.00
Auto collision—fractured rib.	
C. R. Hill, Castile, N. Y.	40.00
Wagon struck by auto—injuries.	
Otis Roberts, Bristol, Conn.	40.00
Auto accident—contusions, strains.	
Martin Sczyzyk, Wynantskill, N. Y.	57.14
Thrown from wagon—contusions.	
Michael Furio, Croton Falls, N.Y.	30.00
Auto accident—dislocated ribs.	
Nora Washburn, Adams, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs.	
Adelbert Cowan, Locke, N. Y.	60.00
Thrown from wagon—struck pitchfork, puncturing bladder.	
George Howatt, Delevan, N. Y.	20.00
Wagon struck by car—shoulder dislocated.	
Maggie Howatt, Delevan, N. Y.	20.00
Same accident—injured chest, cut head.	
Herman Brunner, No. Java, N.Y.	20.00
Thrown from wagon—neck, head bruises.	
Lavada Raysor, Grove City, Pa.	20.00
Auto accident—lacerated scalp, body cut.	
Nichols Lewandowski, Newport, N. Y.	42.86
Auto collision—cerebral concussion.	
Harold Stewart, Franklin, N. Y.	60.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured right ulna.	
M. R. Hoagland, Canton, Pa.	10.00
Auto went over bank—injured chest, head.	
Florence M. Bouton, Delhi, N. Y.	32.86
Auto went over bank—injured shoulder, arm.	
Peter J. VanHall, Marion, N. Y.	60.00
Thrown from load of hay—fractured leg.	
Delbert Dunlap, Glen, N. Y.	30.00
Struck by auto—fractured right leg.	
Wendel Skovanzet, Waterloo, N. Y.	15.72
Thrown from wagon—bruised neck (\$30 total paid)	
Isaac Killmer, Pine Plains, N. Y.	15.71
Auto skidded—sprained shoulder.	
W. M. Benedict, Sherburne, N.Y.	14.28
Auto turned over—fractured rib.	
Charles Vanderloan, Middleport, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.	
Fred Love, Gouverneur, N. Y.	30.00
Thrown from hay load—injured spine.	
Mrs. Mary A. Cheney Est., Erieville, N. Y.	1000.00
Thrown from wagon—death caused by embolism.	
Emery Carpenter, Pulaski, N. Y.	10.00
Thrown from buggy—lacerations, contusions.	
Katherine Wheeler, Interlaken, N. Y.	10.00
Auto accident—contused body, nervous shock.	
Nathaniel Stowell, Copenhagen, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—injured shoulder, arm, head.	
Frederick Burley, Brockport, N. Y.	11.43
Thrown from wagon—strained back.	
Mrs. Lula M. Utter, So. New Berlin, N. Y.	32.86
Auto turned over—bruises, contusions.	
Lottie Rayson, Grove City, Pa.	42.86
Auto collision—dislocated thumb, contusions.	
W. J. McGurk, Cassville, N. Y.	30.00
Struck by auto—dislocated knee.	
Ward Dedrick, Delevan, N. Y.	4.28
Auto accident—cut on neck.	
Harold Edsall, Falconer, N. Y.	20.00
Auto over-turned—lacerations.	

\$2027.14

\$1.75, so I wrote them a letter a little over two weeks ago and asked them to return my \$6.25, but have not heard anything from them."

TO date we have received no acknowledgment to our communications. It looks as though the "United Parts" have fallen apart. At any rate they do not answer our letters. We have written to the Chamber of Commerce of Muncie, Ind., for a report on this concern. In the meantime it might be well for others to bear in mind the experiences of our subscriber.

Progress Plant Company Settles

THE Service Bureau is glad to report the settlement of the claims held against The Progress Plant Company of Ashburn, Georgia. A letter from Mr. A. E. Reinhardt, the proprietor, informs us that immediately after the rush of the plant season, he was away from town for several weeks and his business was not handled properly in his absence. He assures us that in the future we will have no cause for complaint.

Old Timers Under a New Name

I saw an ad in a paper of the Alpha Company of Paterson, N. J., which offers women employment making dresses at \$6.50 a dozen. Do you know anything about this concern and its reliability.

THE Alpha Company does not offer employment for women. The company sells instructions and materials to women who contemplate doing sewing in their spare time. The concern is said to be operated by Jacob Sachs and Saul Gold, who formerly had interests in the Golden Card Company of New York City. This latter company discontinued business activities early this year as a result of investigations by the Post Office and the National Better Business Bureau.

In a nutshell here is the company's scheme. When one answers the ad a form letter comes back urging the respondent to remit \$1.50 for materials and instructions necessary to start the work. The company also claims that prices up to \$15 a dozen are paid by the company for finished apron housedresses and that after 3 dozen garments are finished the initial deposit is returned.

They Show Their Hand

It is said that a lady at Guilford, Conn., advanced the necessary \$1.50 and then received material for one dress with the information that an additional \$5 was necessary to enable her to go ahead with the work. For this material for six additional addresses would be sent.

The whole affair is another one of the home work schemes that we have been exposing continuously for a long, long time. Sometimes they work out all right for a while but frequently even the best of relations are strained due to misunderstanding on the part of one or both of the parties involved.

Forget "Dunners" Like This

I am enclosing a memorandum I received from Mrs. McCloskey of Pennsylvania. I never received any ties from Mrs. McCloskey, do not know who she is or what she looks like. What would you advise me to do?

THE note that our reader enclosed in his letter reads as follows:

"I hope you'll excuse me for writing you at this time, but I am badly in need, and must beg that you please mail me the \$1.00 for the Three Ties I sent you sometime ago or return them.

"Please friend, do not fail me now. I am an old and hard working widow and I need your cooperation and I shall forever thank you for obliging me with your prompt reply."

Our advice is to simply destroy the note and forget it. We do not know if there is such a person as Mrs. McCloskey but since the development of the Necktie Tyler fiasco we are inclined to recall the story of "Wolf, Wolf". Accordingly they all get the same treatment. Dunning letters like this may continue but the senders some day may consider themselves lucky if they stay out of jail. In this case where the receiver of the note never received any neckties, it is really using the mails to defraud. It is a typical dunning letter that can be ignored.

The Question of Heat

The health and comfort of your family through the winter months is largely a question of proper heat and ventilation of your home. If you are "getting along" with old fashioned heating methods, suffering the consequences of cold corners, drafty rooms, sudden changes of temperature and extravagant fuel costs, you should go and talk to your nearest "Farm Service" hardware dealer about modern ways of heating. His valuable service and information costs you nothing and his advice is worth everything to you.

Basement Heating Plants



Large homes with basements can best be served with basement heating plants, either hot air furnaces or hot water with radiators. The kind that you install depends upon many things, such as available fuel, installation requirements and the general construction of your house.

Parlor Furnaces



The modern parlor furnace circulates the heat into every corner of your house, making it comfortable, saving fuel expense and adding to its beauty. For smaller homes and those without basements, it is a wonderful heating apparatus.

You Can Also Have Gas Heat



For spring and fall days or extra cold ones in winter a Radiant Fire Heater brings wonderful comfort and convenience. They are portable so you can use them in any room. They burn ordinary automobile gasoline, are absolutely safe and simple to use.

Whenever you have a question of heat take it up with your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Man. Buy from him and save time, trouble, disappointment and expense.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your

Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

Wright engineers examine Lindbergh's engine!

What their findings tell you about lubrication

In a few days of actual flying Col. Lindbergh's engine did harder work than your car or tractor will probably do in the next 6 months.

In these flights his engine usually ran with wide-open throttle under a heavy load, much as your tractor engine operates. But the load was many times greater than your tractor ever carries.

And on his famous New York to Paris flight his engine ran without stopping for 33 1/3 hours, where your tractor seldom runs continuously more than 6 or 8 hours.

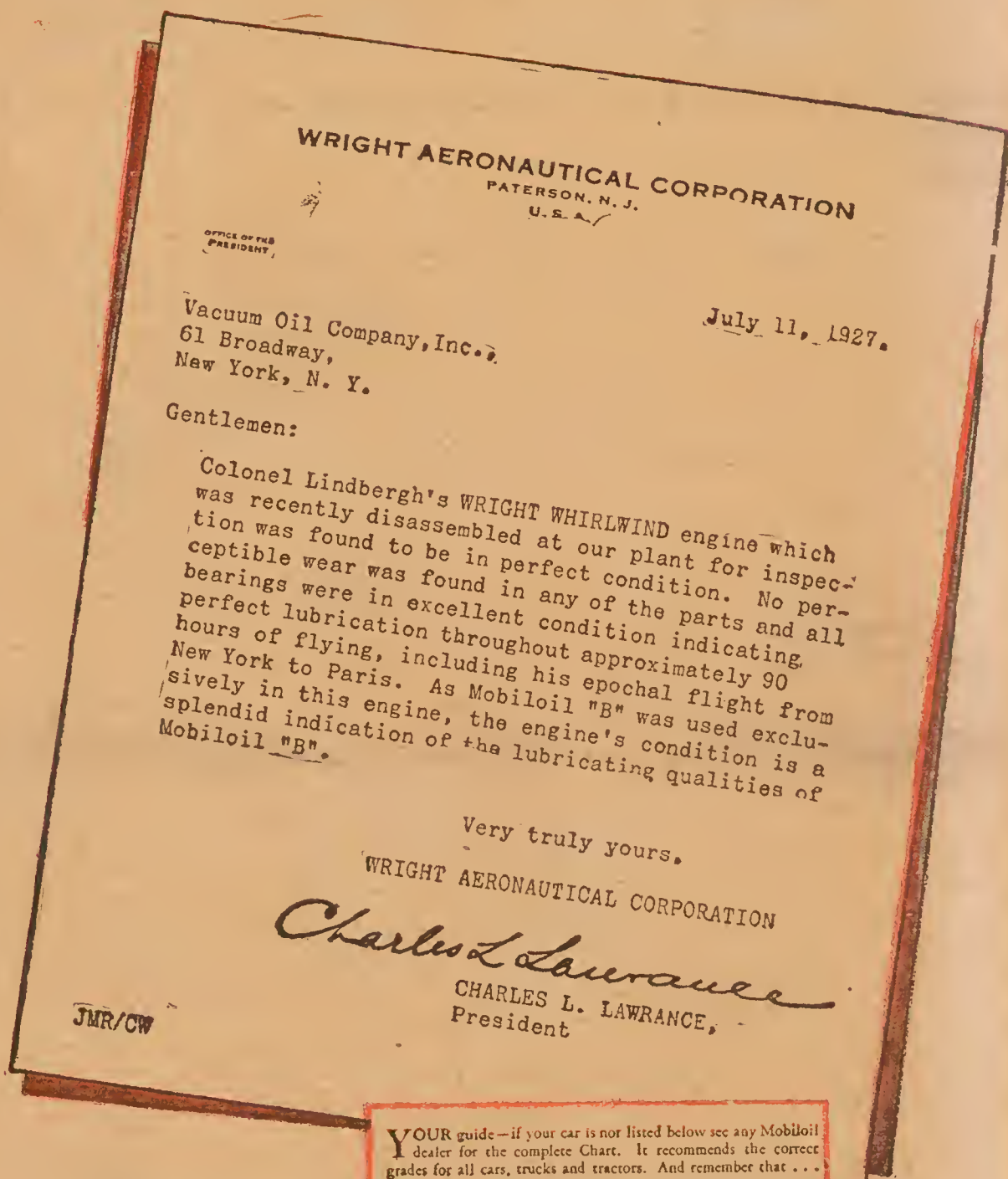
Shortly before Col. Lindbergh took off again for his nation-wide tour of this country, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation examined his engine.

The letter at the right explains their findings.

Col. Lindbergh uses our regular stock Mobiloil "B" — the same oil that is recommended for many farm tractors. The grade recommended for the Fordson and many others is Mobiloil "BB" which is made from the same stocks but is somewhat lighter in body. A nearby Mobiloil dealer has these oils. His Mobiloil Chart will tell you exactly which grade of Mobiloil to use in each of your engines.

The best way to buy Mobiloil is in 30- and 55-gallon steel drums with faucets. Your dealer will give you a substantial discount on these quantity purchases. He also has the 10-gallon drum with faucet and the 5-gallon tipper box.

Mobiloil may cost you a little more by the gallon but it is cheaper in the long run. Let Mobiloil banish wear in all your automotive engines just as it did in Col. Lindbergh's engine.



YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that...
609 automotive manufacturers approve it!
 The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."
 Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mods.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mods.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



A Farmer Owned Market in New Jersey

How Monmouth County Farmers Cooperate to Sell to the Consumer

By NATHAN KOENIG

TWO Summers ago if any farmer in Monmouth County, New Jersey, said that farmers could own and operate their own market to advantage, he would be ridiculed. Yet, those two summers have passed and with their passing Monmouth County farmers are boasting of one of the biggest and best farmer owned and controlled markets in the state. These farmers may well continue boasting as the directors of the market have higher aims for its future development. This market is a little over a year old having opened in the spring of 1926. It is known as the North Shore Cooperative Association located in the heart of New Jersey's sea shore district, just outside of Asbury Park in Neptune City.

Previous to 1926 farmers had to sell their produce in a privately owned and operated market. Here they were charged exorbitant fees and sold their produce under adverse conditions that were far from being ideal from a farmer's market standpoint. Facilities for displaying and selling farm produce were poor. The privately owned market was too small for the volume of business. The lighting system was inadequate. The market grounds were dirty and after a shower ankle deep in mud. When farmers and buyers met everything was in a turmoil. Confusion reigned supreme.

Monmouth County farmers who sold produce in the old market reached the point where they felt it unnecessary to tolerate any longer conditions of marketing that were detrimental to their business. In the winter of 1926 a group of farmers met with County Agent Ellwood Douglass to discuss the possibility of making any changes. Several such meetings were held until finally it was decided to organize and

form a farmer owned and controlled market. This idea immediately attracted the attention of the leading county farmers who were interested in selling in the shore district. With the cooperation of the Monmouth County Extension Service and the State Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture, plans were formulated.

Committees were appointed to find a suitable location and take care of its financing. A two acre lot was purchased with the money secured from the sale of shares to farmers. Grading of land and building operations started immediately. Great care was taken to provide the best possible facilities under which a farmer could sell his produce. By the middle of June of last year the market was open for business.

Farmers left the old market for the new sales center 100% strong. Buyers were attracted to it by the high quality products offered for sale. This was the result of every farmer selling in the market agreeing before it opened to practice the best grading on produce sold.

Today the North Shore Cooperative Association market is the center of produce trade along the shore as well as catering

to buyers from metropolitan buying centers. It attracts a class of trade that is of the highest type. The market converted a barren waste into an up-to-date \$50,000 project in which over 150 farmers have invested their money and with more than 300 farmers using the new trade center. Last year the cooperative market showed a profit of over \$5,500 paying six per cent interest on its shares and applying the remainder on the mortgage. It is not, however, a money making proposition. The profits have been and will continue to be put back into the business as the directors have dreams of making this market one of the finest in the country. It is their aim to make it outstanding when service to the consumer is to be considered.

Marketing experts have pronounced the farmer's market to be one of the best operated organizations in the state. There is always a large quantity and variety of produce on the move. Buyers are of the highest type being attracted by the quality products sold. Every transaction is carried on in a business-like manner. Orderliness and cleanliness are outstanding. There is not the confusion and turmoil that dominated the old market. Buyers know just what they want and know where to buy.



More than 150 loaded trucks faced head on in the market each day with over 200 tons of perishable produce help to feed at least a portion of the consuming public.

"To serve the consumer and buying public in a hundred per cent efficient manner with freshly grown, honestly graded and packed fruits and vegetables," is the aim of the market. At the same time every effort is being made to reduce the spread in the price that the consumer pays and what the producer receives for his products. What better goal for successful and substantial business can a farmer owned and operated organization have?

These Great GALLOWAY FACTORIES Now Serve FARMERS

in NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND STATES

The Big Galloway Factories of Waterloo, Iowa are now practically at your back door. That means from our new distributing plant at Albany, N.Y., the products of the Galloway Factories are available to you in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire on the same terms, the same prices as thousands of farmers in the central west have enjoyed for 20 years. Our many thousand old customers in the eastern states will now **SAVE MORE MONEY THAN EVER BEFORE**. New customers can now easily and quickly satisfy themselves that the Galloway Direct-from-Factory-to-Farm Plan of selling saves them real money on all equipment.

of Galloways' Greatest BARGAINS

NEW 1928 CATALOG FREE

SEPARATORS---ENGINES---SPREADERS

Our Slogan is—"Real Bargains, Best Ever Offered." Let us demonstrate it to you.

IF YOU NEED A CREAM SEPARATOR, Investigate the New Galloway Sanitary, the Masterpiece of separators, the "easiest running, easiest to clean. Prove it. Certainly. TRY IT 90 DAYS ON YOUR FARM. Compare it. Check up on it against any other. If it fails to come up to all promises, return it. If it pleases you, keep it and pay on easy terms. LOW AS \$1.95 DOWN.

NEED NEW MANURE SPREADER? Investigate the Galloway. New 3-in-1 machine spreads manure, lime or other fertilizer. Known everywhere as a wonder in construction, improvements, operation--at a price that SAVES YOU \$35 OR MORE. Light weight, easy draft, a perfect machine for hillside and rolling land. Try it before you buy. Pay on easy terms. **GALLOWAY ENGINES**, famous wherever engines are used, for low price, low operating cost, long life. Try the New Galloway "Handy Andy" 1 1/4 H.P. engine. The newest, best, smallest engine made. A real sensation in farm power sold on liberal terms, easy payments. ONLY \$34.90.

Write for our catalog, read all about these Wonderful Bargains. Address,

THE GALLOWAY COMPANY
Eastern Branch
Dept. 347
Alfred Chapman, Manager.
Albany, New York

Engines, Spreaders, Highest Quality, Lowest Prices

90 DAYS' TRIAL ON YOUR FARM

Made In Four Sizes

Sold On Four Easy Plans

The Farm Bureau's Job

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

FEW agencies, public or private have

By M. C. BURRITT

setting the abandonment of marginal or

accomplished as much in the way of practical education or rendered such useful service as have the Farm Bureaus for farmers. Theoretically an educational and service organization, practically it has justified itself with farmers by its teaching and useful service. For ten years I knew it academically. Now that I have been a recipient of its teaching and its service for four years practically, I am

more enthusiastic about it than ever. This is the time of the year when executive committees and community chairmen are meeting together to plan membership campaigns, budgets and programs. Having recently been asked to speak to one of these groups I thought



M. C. BURRITT

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers generally might be interested in a few constructive criticisms and suggestions there made.

Farm Bureaus Are for All

The farm Bureau group has always been largely composed of the more successful and progressive farmers. It has a tendency, which should at all times be resisted, to do much of its work with this small group. Especially do county agents have their most frequent contacts with a few committeemen selected for their good farming, their community spirit and their leadership. These men tend to build programs to make the best better. Most of them are not up against what sometimes seem to be the almost overwhelming difficulties of the average and the below the average farmer. Perhaps many of them, committeemen as well as agents, for this reason do not fully appreciate the difficulties of farming under present conditions and the economic situation of a large per cent of farmers today.

A farmer really has four jobs, for only one of which he is well trained by experience. The other three, while they are not entirely new, have grown very much more important and are often limiting factors in these days. These jobs are first, producing, second, selling and marketing, third, buying supplies and services, fourth, maintaining an investment.

We Are Producing Too Much

As farmers, we are in general over-producing. We are selling below the cost of production in the majority of instances on a relatively low price level. We are not marketing many of our products well. We are compelled to purchase our supplies and our labor on a relatively high price level. Our farm plants have been depreciated badly and our investment is shrinking. We are being over-taxed in proportion to our wealth and especially to our income. Is it any wonder that so many of us are finding it so difficult to make our income pay our expenses, not to mention accumulating savings?

Over-production and the consequent surplus is the main cause of our troubles. Small aggregate crops bring almost or quite as much money as large crops and at less cost. But this situation is correcting itself slowly with the elimination of marginal land, farms and fields and with the crowding out of inefficient farmers. Individually farmers who survive, produce more than ever, in order to secure low unit costs of production and to raise as high as practical the income per man. They have to, to pay their bills and live. Production is a farmer's specialty. He knows this job well and when he is compelled to earn more his extra effort usually results in increased production. The efficiency of American farmers in production is to a considerable extent off-

abandoned land.

The selling and marketing of farm products is becoming harder and more complicated as high city costs pile up the total which the consumer must pay. Marketing is no longer the simple job of hauling to a local buyer at a price near to what the consumer pays. It has become more and more specialized. Careful grading and standardization have entered into the process. High freight rates to distant markets, refrigeration, selling commission, speculations, allowances and many other factors must be reckoned with. The consumer is a long way off. As farmers, we have generally had little or no training for this job and we do not, in some cases perhaps cannot, do it well. The units we control as individuals are too small to be a factor. We must either turn the job of marketing over to some one else and allow him his profits for doing it or we must group ourselves together co-operatively and hire our own marketing agents.

The purchasing of farm supplies is similarly a difficult problem for the individual farmer. He may make certain small savings by careful and wise buying although he often does this at the expense of quality, but the big savings in manufacturing, selling, distributing and retailing which are the result of volume, he cannot secure for himself. This means co-operative buying through an agency owned by many farmers together. Efficiently operated, it may and does insure quality at a reduced cost. So also the credit practice of the average community is costly and the cash buyer cannot usually make the savings he is entitled to. Co-operative effort may correct it.

Farm Investments Have Depreciated

Farmers are capitalists or investors as well as laborers and managers. They have a plant to maintain. During the past few years the average farm plant, especially its buildings and fences have depreciated from one quarter to one third. How are farmers who cannot make current income pay current operating expenses, to find the money to repair or renew buildings and fences, shingle and paint houses and barns, lime legumes and build up run down soils? How are farm mortgages and other debts which have on the average doubled, to be paid? These extraordinary costs can only be met by re-funding in long time easy payment obligations. And these should be at a low rate of interest. No plan offers so effective and easy a way out as the Federal Co-operative Land Bank System.

The burden of heavy real estate taxes falls unduly and unjustly hard on farmers. They will not get relief from such taxes except through united effort.

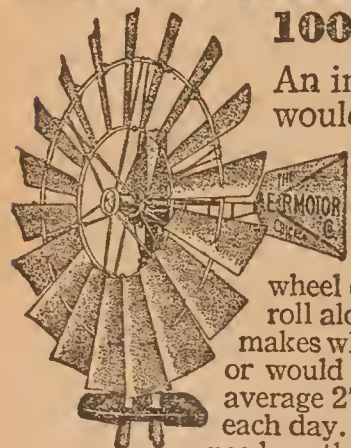
Efficient Production Not Enough

Thus no program of farm improvement is adequately meeting the needs of farmers which deals exclusively or even largely with production. This is the opportunity of farm bureaus and the college extension service. It is not new. It has been much talked about but like the weather comparatively little has been done about it. Both College and farm bureaus are manned and trained for production work and undermanned for economic work. Farmers are trained for production. To help produce more is the easy thing to do. Have the farm bureau leadership, the courage, the vision, and the determination to redirect their energies into channels which will really most effectively help farmers to meet their most difficult problems of selling and marketing, buying, financing, etc.? I believe that it should and will live up to its record of service.

Specifically as farmers, we need, first, (Continued on page 6)

4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING

100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an airplane which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling and keep it up for 25 or 30 years?

The **Auto-oiled Aermotor** after many years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil. **Aermotors and Aermotor Towers withstand the storms.**

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

The Lead Seal Stays on Tree

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees

Honest Value

The only safe way to buy trees is from an old established concern with a nation wide reputation for giving dollar-for-dollar value.

The Kelly tree owners in your neighborhood will tell you whether we are fair and square. We will gladly send you their names.

Write today for the big Kelly Catalog and Fall Price List. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries
309 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established in 1880

Keep the Farm Equipment in Shape

The Yearly Machinery Bill Of New York Farmers Exceeds \$60,000,000

It costs New York farmers over sixty million dollars a year to own and operate their farm machinery. This is practically the same as the annual bill for concentrates for cattle and poultry feeding. How much effort are we making to control this annual charge? How can our equipment costs be kept as economical as possible?



C. E. LADD

Few people realize that our investment in farm machinery equals the investment in farm live-stock or approximately one hundred and seventy million dollars. This investment has grown rapidly during the past twenty years. The use of larger labor saving machines and the adoption of tractors and trucks has come as rapidly in the country as in the city. Over fifteen per cent of our farms have tractors and the number of trucks exceeds this.

The gasoline engine in its various adaptations is used on nearly every farm in the state. And yet how little most of us know about them. Most farm skills are taught by the father to his sons. They have accumulated through many generations of farmers. Now we need a whole new set of skills in the care, adjustment and repair of these newer machines, and both father and son need help.

By C. E. LADD
Director of Extension
New York State College of Agriculture

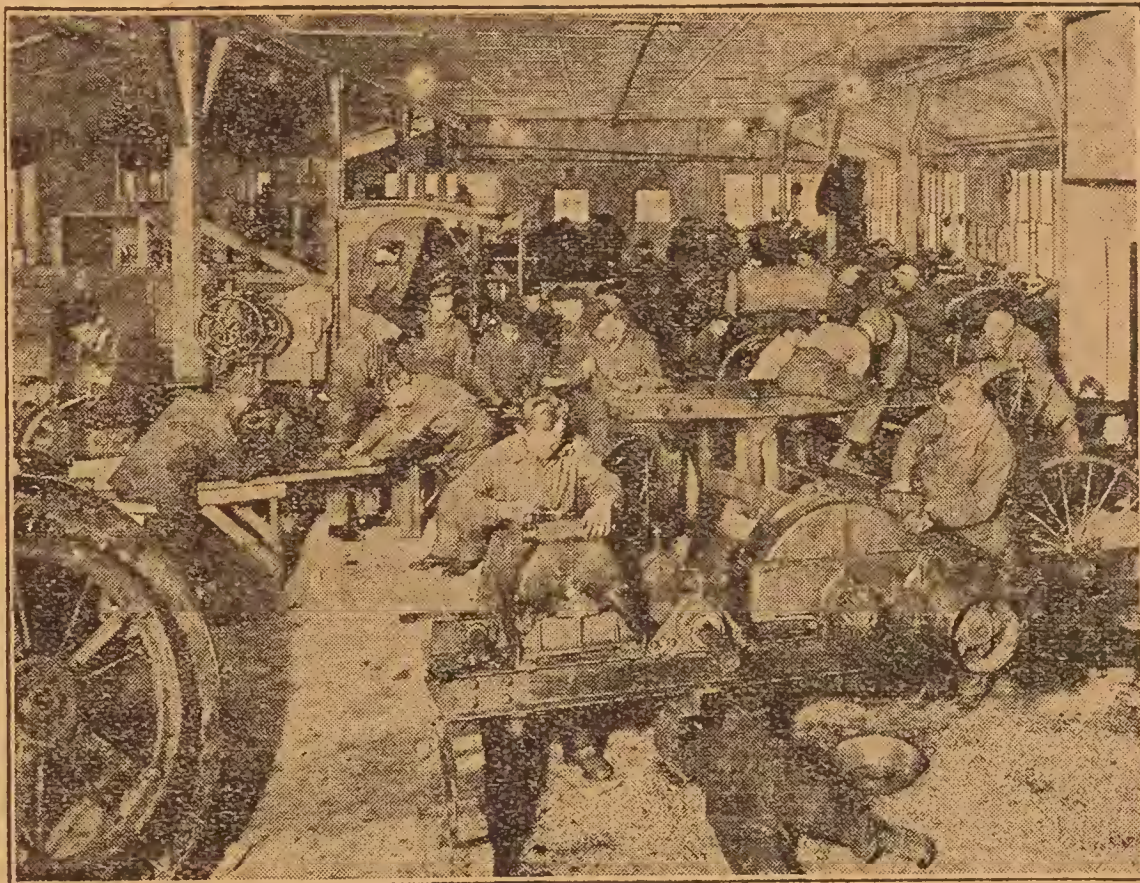
The annual costs of machinery are made up of the items: interest on investment, depreciation, repairs, cost of housing, labor costs for care, adjustment and repairs, oil and some other items. Of these, depreciation and repairs are most apt to get out of bounds. The control of these two major expense items de-

pends largely on the operators training in care and adjustment of the newer machines. The older types of machinery such as plows, harrows, sleighs, wagons, are relatively long lived and suffer rather small annual depreciation. Tractors, trucks and gasoline engines are complicated machines requiring a fine adjustment of working parts capable of delivering their maximum work only when they are in almost perfect condition. The man who cares for these must have some understanding of the principles of the internal combustion engine, of carburetion of electrical systems, of ignition, of transmission of power.

The use of power machinery is bound to increase. With a scarcity of labor and very high labor rates the farmer as well as the manufacturer is driven to greater and greater use of mechanical equipment. This change will probably come even more rapidly during the next twenty years. It is quite likely that the most necessary training of the young farmer of today is in the field of power machinery in order not only that he may meet his present problems but also that he shall be prepared as well as he may be for the problems of then and twenty years hence.

The best way to obtain this mechanical training is through books, bulletins, schools and in some cases through practical training by neighboring mechanics. Several good books have been published

(Continued on page 7)



One of the best ways of learning more about tractors and gas engines is to attend a tractor school given under the direction of one of the County Farm Bureau Organizations.

It Costs Two Dollars a Year to Feed a Rat

Some Ways of Fighting a Pest That Causes Enormous Losses to Farmers

It is impossible to estimate the total damage done by rats with any degree of accuracy, yet it is probable that the loss in this country alone will run into hundreds of millions of dollars. In England caged rats were fed on wheat and potatoes to determine how much they would eat and it was found that the value of the food they ate was half a cent a day. Authorities in this country say that every rat living on a farm costs the owner two dollars a year.



H. L. COSLINE

In addition to the actual loss of the food eaten is the loss caused by them as carriers of disease. They are recognized as carriers of the bubonic plague and trichinosis, foot and mouth disease and probably of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

There is no argument over the fact that it is desirable to control them, yet, in spite of a constant fight against them, many farmers find that their numbers seem to keep about constant.

One of the great difficulties with control, is the fact that as some rats are killed, those that remain become more and more wary and cautious. The fact that the descendants of a single pair of rats may total as high as 862 individuals in a year means that their numbers are rapidly recruited as soon as there is a let down

in the fight against them. The only way to rid a farm of them is to use all available methods to the limit.

Any plan of permanent rat control must consider removing possible burrowing places and food supplies. Concrete is one of the finest aids in rat proofing buildings, but where a rat proof foundation is not present, raising the building entirely free from the ground will help.

Possible ways of killing rats are by poisons, traps, fumigation, virus and dogs.

Poisons are always dangerous due to the possi-

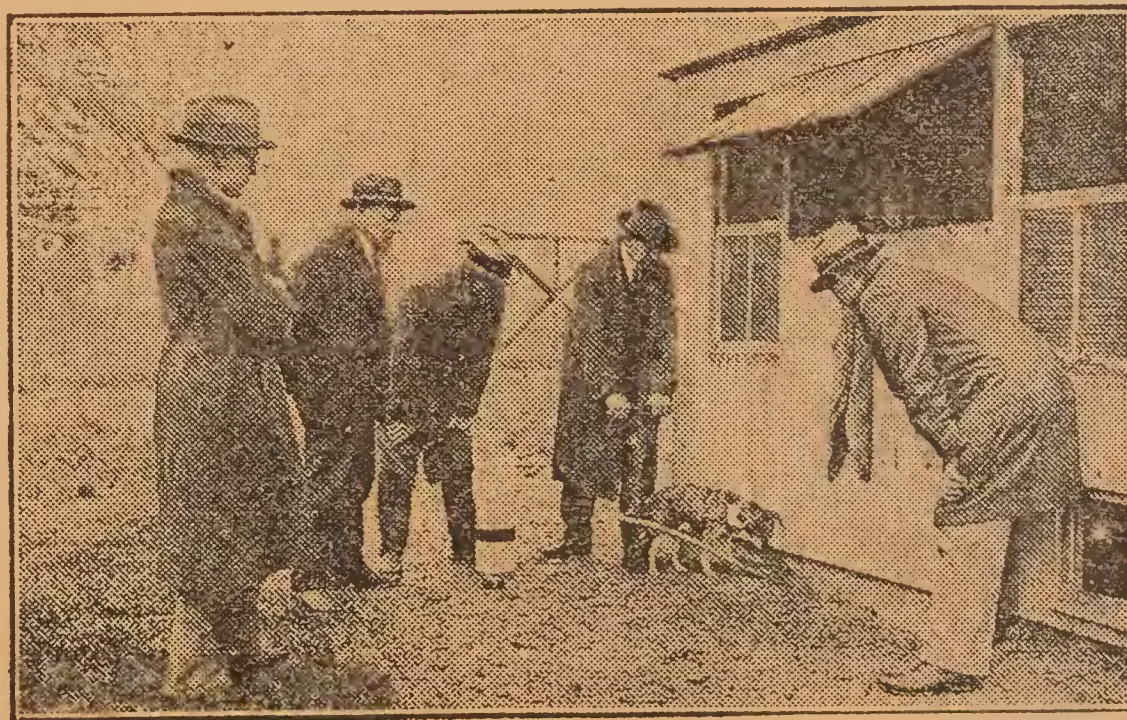
bility of killing valuable animals. However, red squill, a bulb which grows along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, is deadly to rats but comparatively harmless to other animals and to human beings. Red squill is sold by drug stores both as a powder and as a liquid but the powdered form is usually recommended for rats.

As with all poisons, the bait used is most important. Rats will not readily eat stale food. Fresh cereals can be mixed, 10 parts by weight with one part of red squill (this will be about a level tablespoonful to a measuring cup of cereal) or one ounce of powdered red squill can be creamed into two ounces of good butter. Other good baits are ground meats and fruits or vegetables dusted with the material.

With all poisons, their effectiveness is increased by cutting down the food supply of the rats in all possible ways and to use unpoisoned baits for several nights before setting those that are poisoned. When poisoned baits are set, use plenty of them so that the rats will not become suspicious and hard to poison. In other words get as high a percentage of them as possible the first time.

Another poison often used is barium carbonate. This is mildly poisonous to other animals but effective for rats. However, it should not be put out where other animals can eat it.

In preparing baits, powdered barium carbonate is thoroughly worked into soft cereal or ground meat at



Giving the rats under the brooder house a dose of calcium cyanide dust. The dog evidently hopes it drives them out in the open.

—Courtesy U. S. D. A.

(Continued on page 12)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 121 October 22, 1927 No. 17

A Thought For the Week

Most of the shadows of this life are caused by standing in our own sunshine.—EMERSON.

They "Go Like Hot Cakes"

WE have been delighted with the call for copies of the booklet "The Golden Age of Homespun" by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., and we know that everyone who has secured this bulletin and read it has been delighted also. We still have a few left. First come, first served. They are free for the asking. Just drop us a line if you care for a copy.

Are There Too Many Pheasants?

HUNTERS and others who claim that pheasants do no damage do not know what they are talking about. M. D. Pirnie, of the New York State College of Agriculture, made a study of the eating habits of pheasants and found that they were a source of real loss to farmers and that they ate ripe tomatoes, corn on the ear, grain and other crops. As a result, the legislature will be asked this year to increase the number of pheasants which any one hunter can bag during one season. Most farm people do not mind a reasonable amount of these pleasant game birds in the neighborhood, but the state should see that they do not so increase in numbers as to become a source of large loss to farmers.

Road Taxes Unfair to Farmers

IT costs cities about 4.77% of our total taxes to maintain roads. In country towns it takes over 50% of the total town tax to care for the roads. Not only is this difference unfair but it has come to a point where local units of government can no longer stand the heavy burden of taxation, most of which is paid by farm real estate.

The New York State College of Agriculture recently made a study of the travel on 29 state roads and found that 62% of the total travel on these roads was from other states or from counties outside of the one in which were the roads that were studied. In other words, this road business has ceased to be a local problem

and therefore it is unfair to tax local farmers so heavily to maintain the highways.

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation is making an active fight for an adequate tax on gasoline with the condition that a goodly portion of the money from this tax shall be paid back into the localities for road purposes. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has fought for a gasoline tax in New York State for several years for this very purpose and we hope that every farmer will get back of this movement.

The New Egg Marketing Law

THIS paper has mentioned and explained the new egg law making it necessary for producers to take more care in grading and packing eggs. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has just issued circular No. 345 containing the official retail grades and standards for eggs as required by the new egg law.

The law provides, as explained in this circular, first, that a producer must not sell any inedible eggs; second, must not in any way misrepresent eggs; and third, must not sell as "fresh" or under any similar term, eggs which are not of a quality entitling them to be classified either as Nearby Fancy Grade or Grade A. We have a few copies of this circular and will be glad to furnish them free upon request.

While these provisions may cause some inconvenience and annoyance to producers, in the main they are of benefit to poultrymen because they will result in a better pack and better quality eggs, which make better prices.

Get Rid of the "Graftways"

SEVERAL of the Standard Farm Papers have had editorials recently criticizing the State Fairs in their respective states for the type of Midway that most of these Fairs have maintained. John E. Pickett, Editor of the *Pacific Rural Press*, speaking of the California Fair says, "Yes, it was another great State Fair, but can't we next year take time to catch step with progress and get rid of that 'Graftway', commonly known as the Midway?"

"This is not said against the Ferris wheel, and the merry-go-round, and the riding things where young folk get a legitimate thrill. Nor need we include in that the human and animal montrosities regarding which the spielers lie so gorgeously, but we do include that long row of gambling concessions which embraces misnamed games of skill and games of chance.

"One by one other fairs clamp down on the hard-faced gentry who operate these concessions. They are more or less the scum of humanity. Birds of prey is about their classification. If a fair is for education and pride, just what does a gambling row of this description teach?"

We would like to say just about three Amens, to the above which applies just as well to our State and County fairs here in the East as it does in California. Let us do away with the "Graftways" at all of our fairs.

Poultry Business Becoming a Leader

HOW many are there who realize what tremendous industry the poultry business has come to be in the last few years? The annual value of poultry products in this country has now reached the enormous figure of one billion dollars or 16 per cent of the total value of the entire live stock production.

With this great increase in poultry, there has naturally come many problems of production, including especially several disastrous and costly poultry diseases, among one of the worst being Avian Tuberculosis, to which swine are also particularly susceptible. With the tremendous development of the baby chick business during the last decade, every poultryman has had sad experience through the ravages of bacillary white diarrhea, paralysis and coccidiosis, all of which

means, that more effort on the part of scientists, veterinarians and poultrymen themselves, must be made to study and control these diseases before they ruin the industry.

Farmers Follow Good Farm Practice

THIS year in August, Mr. Morgenthau was selling at Fishkill Farms, eggs from this year's pullets. There was nothing unusual about this, as it is an experience common with many poultrymen.

However, just compare this with the old-time habit of Biddy who did well if she laid in April or May a year after she was born. Speaking of the efficiency or lack of efficiency of farmers, we need to stop and think about some of these modern farm practices in order to realize how far farmers have advanced in good practices during even the last ten years. It is difficult for a well read person to keep up with half of the new improvements that the best farmers are constantly using.

Farm Taxes High In New Jersey

YOU will note that our New Jersey editor mentions this week in our news column the meeting of the agricultural convention of various farm organizations of New Jersey and calls attention to the subject of taxation which this convention considered of great importance to farmers. The New Jersey farmers are paying the heaviest real estate tax of those in any state in the country. Some of our New York State farmer friends will wonder how they survive.

As a matter of fact, if farming is to survive a radical change must be made in existing taxes to take some of the unfair burden off of farm real estate. The agricultural organizations of New Jersey are to be commended for taking a firm stand on this important matter.

Eastman's Chestnut

I TOLD a political story in this column a little while ago. Since it was published I have received the following from a friend straight from Dixie, in the "Solid South." The story goes like this:

The pastor of a small southern village church started out to call on some of his farmer-members. Arriving at the home of farmer Allen Brown, who had long been pestered with a worthless son, the pastor found the old gentleman sitting on the front doorstep, whittling on a hickory stick and swearing vigorously.

"Why, Brother Brown, what in the world is wrong?" inquired the minister.

"That son of mine," he replied angrily, "he has tried my patience once too often."

"Remember, Brother Brown," admonished the parson, "the Good Book says you should forgive him."

"Forgive him!" exclaimed the farmer. "That's all I've been doing ever since he was old enough to walk. When he burned down the schoolhouse, did I punish him? No. I sent him to the military academy. When he was expelled from that, did I make him go to another school? No. I let him lay around and take it easy. When he kicked my hound dog, did I half kill him? No. I just remonstrated with him gently. When he shot the deputy sheriff, did I let him go to jail? No. I promised the deputy that I would help him get elected sheriff if he would drop the case. When he killed that Greek, did I let him go to the pen? No. I sent up to town and hired the best lawyer in the South to get him off.

"But, now, he has gone too far. When he comes home tonight, I'm gonna kick him out on his ear."

"But, what's the boy done this time?" asked the parson.

"Done? Done? Why man alive, that scoundrel's gone and voted the straight Republican ticket."

News From the Publisher's Farm

S EARCHING for a proven herd sire is one of the most difficult tasks I have to perform every few years. We have been using a young bull of our own breeding sired by HENEGERVELD HOMESTEAD DEKOL 4th and out of WINANA SEGIS MAY 2nd, one of our best cows. However, to continue my original plan of breeding, it is necessary for me to purchase a bull who has yearly record daughters. These daughters' records must average greater than the records of their dams. Only in this way can we be sure that our herd sire is pre-potent and has the power to pass on that mysterious "something" which enables his daughters to give greater production than their dams. With this object in mind, I left last week for the Gustave Pabst Dispersal Sale at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. I hesitated



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

before making a 2400 mile round trip just to get a herd sire, but I felt that if the bull was what I wanted, I would be more than repaid for the time and money expended.

Seldom have I seen a finer collection of breeding cows, under one roof. Mr. Pabst had all of his animals in show-shape and the daughters of SIR BESS ORMSBY FOBES brought prices which more than repaid him for his years of effort in breeding the highest type of Holsteins. Ten thousand dollars was paid the first day of the sale for a daughter of Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes by Mr. Rassmussen of Illinois. This gives you some idea of what the western breeders are prepared to pay for a superior show cow that has also made good with a high yearly record.

* * *

"C REATION" was the bull which lured me to this sale in the hopes that he might prove to be what I wanted. I studied him and his daughters very carefully. I asked the opinion and advice of half dozen breeders as to the advisability of my purchasing this bull. The tail setting and the udders of the daughters of "CREATION" were not up to the standard that I have set for the herd of FISHKILL FARMS, and for this reason, I decided not to bid on "CREATION". I left before he was sold so I do not even know what he brought or who bought him.

It was very hard for me to decide not to buy this bull, as after one has made such a long trip, all of one's inclinations are to buy and get the task over with, rather than to come home empty-handed and out of pocket on account of the great travel expense involved.

* * *

I AM glad to report that the bull which we advertised for sale by Chinese Auction was sold for \$300 to Mr. Olaf Mathiesen, Salus Farm, Winterton, New York. We have also recently sold FISHKILL COLANTHA AAGGIE SIR MAY, Ear Tag No. 158 to Mr. Paul J. Wurst of Holland, N. Y. Inquiries for good registered Holstein bulls have certainly picked up during the last few months, and I suppose that the increased price that we are receiving for our milk is directly responsible for this.

* * *

W E picked our apples in two "bites". The first "bite" included the picking of our McIntosh and our Opalescents. The McIntosh crop was much smaller than I had estimated and so was the Opalescent. We picked and

packed 2,236 baskets which were divided up as follows:

The first 265 baskets we packed were McIntosh windfalls. These apples were some of our biggest and nicest apples and we thought it would pay to pack them carefully and consign them to Yonkers, and take a chance on what they would bring. All of them have not yet been sold, so I cannot report on the price. We shipped 1762 baskets of Grade A McIntosh and 209 baskets of Opalescents. I am going to give you our itemized expenses in connection with this operation, as it may be helpful to some of my fellow apple-growers.

Picking lasted eight days. We employed on the average of twelve pickers a day. We paid them a total of \$321.00 for their work, or an average of 14.3 cents per basket for picking. This compares with a cost of 15c per basket for last year.

In the packing house, seven women and five men were employed and our total cost was \$345.21, or an average of 15.4c per basket, as compared with a cost of 18c per basket for last year. Our total expenses would add up as follows:

14.3c for picking
15.4c for packing
24 c for the package
20 c for hauling to Yonkers

Total of 73.7c per basket

This gives us a total expense of 73.7c per basket for harvesting, packing and marketing our crop. It is several cents cheaper than last year, as we saved some money in the packing house and also in the purchase of our baskets.

I would be very much interested in hearing from other fruit growers what their experiences have been and also whether my costs compare favorably with theirs.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Visits With the Editor

A SHORT time ago I spoke at the Bedford Farmers' Club in the northern part of Westchester County, New York, which is one of the oldest farmers' organizations in America. My subject was "The Farmers' Library", and it started so much discussion afterwards that I thought it was interesting and important enough to discuss with the whole A.A. family. In an early issue we will have something to say about some good books, but this time let us think together for a few moments about good papers and magazines.



E. R. Eastman

Thirty years is a long time in one's life, but not very long in the age of a nation. Yet I am often struck with the changes that have taken place in the twenty-five or thirty years since I was a boy. Well do I remember riding an old farm "plug" to the village three or four miles away once or twice a week to get the mail. Of course, a daily newspaper was out of the question. Few farmers took them. In fact, except for an occasional letter, a good magazine or two and a farm paper, there was little mail.

Today, how all of this has changed, and the change in the farmers' reading habits and material has mostly been brought about by the R.F.D. A recent survey, taken to find out what farmers read, found that there were only twelve farmers out of a hundred who take less than 6 papers each. There were six that had 20 or more papers and magazines in their homes. In one hundred farm homes, there were found to be 132 different papers and magazines. The average farmer took 9.82 papers; 2.75 agricultural papers; 1.87 local weeklies; and 1.58 farm organization publications.

But with all of this reading matter, I sometimes wonder if we are really as well read in a cultural sort of way as our fathers and mothers were before us. Some of them at least, while they did not have so much to read, read and kept it in their memory a great deal better. Someone in the Bedford Farmers' Club made the very good point that where we have so much to read it "goes in one ear and out the other" so to speak and does not stay in our memory. Certain it is that most of us can remember the time in nearly every farm community when there could be found at least a few persons who were familiar with the classics and could quote them well. There are few left who can do this today. Probably the truth of the matter is that the average person is

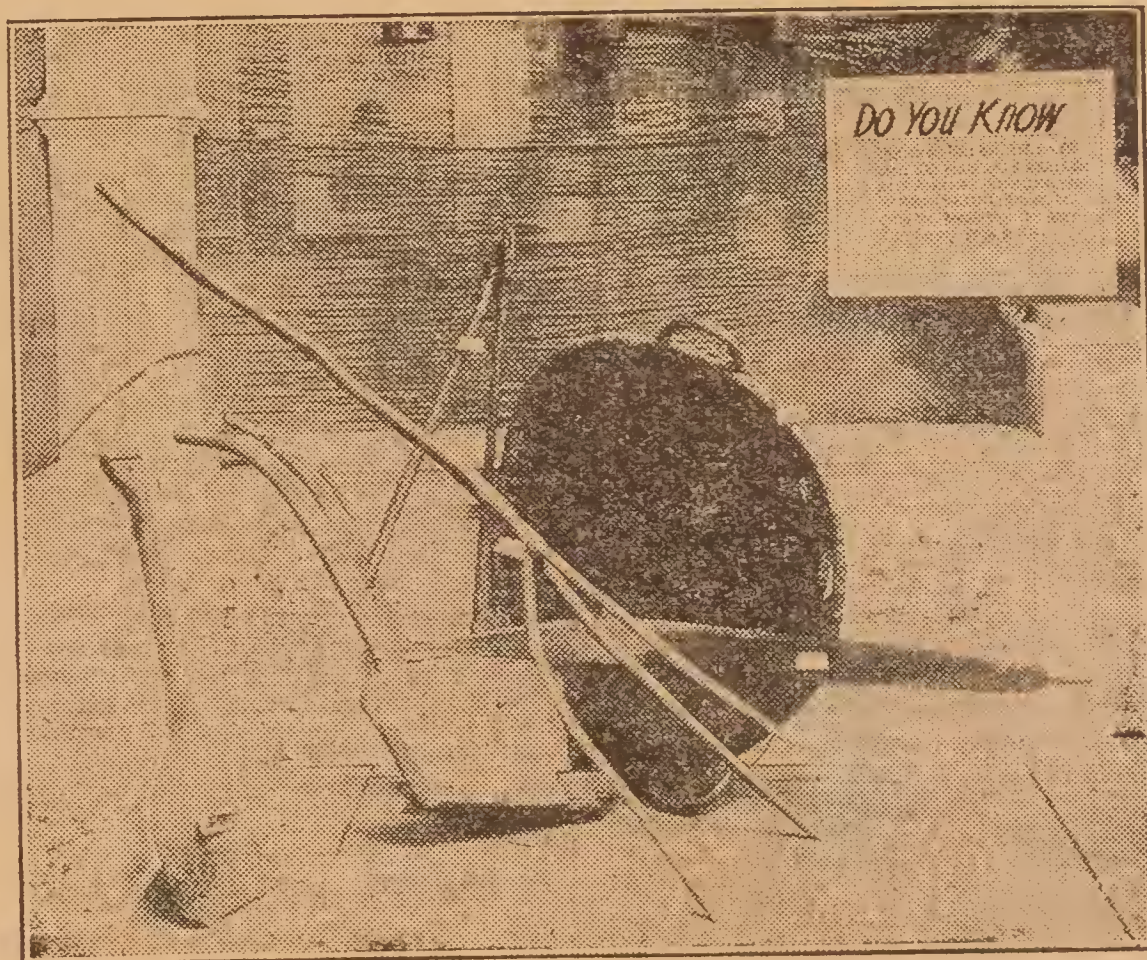
better read and better informed today than he ever was, but not so well informed and not with so much culture as a few of those of former generations who read little but that little so well that it was forever afterwards a part of their education and culture.

What are the tests of good reading? What questions should every father and mother ask of any book, magazine or paper that comes into their home?

IN THE FIRST PLACE, READING MUST BE CLEAN. Someone has said that modern art is an excuse for saying out loud today what our fathers and mothers did not even whisper. It is true that in the movies, on the stage, and even in a lot of our papers and magazines there is a lot of material unfit for decent people to see, hear or read, and therefore should never be admitted to the reading table of any home.

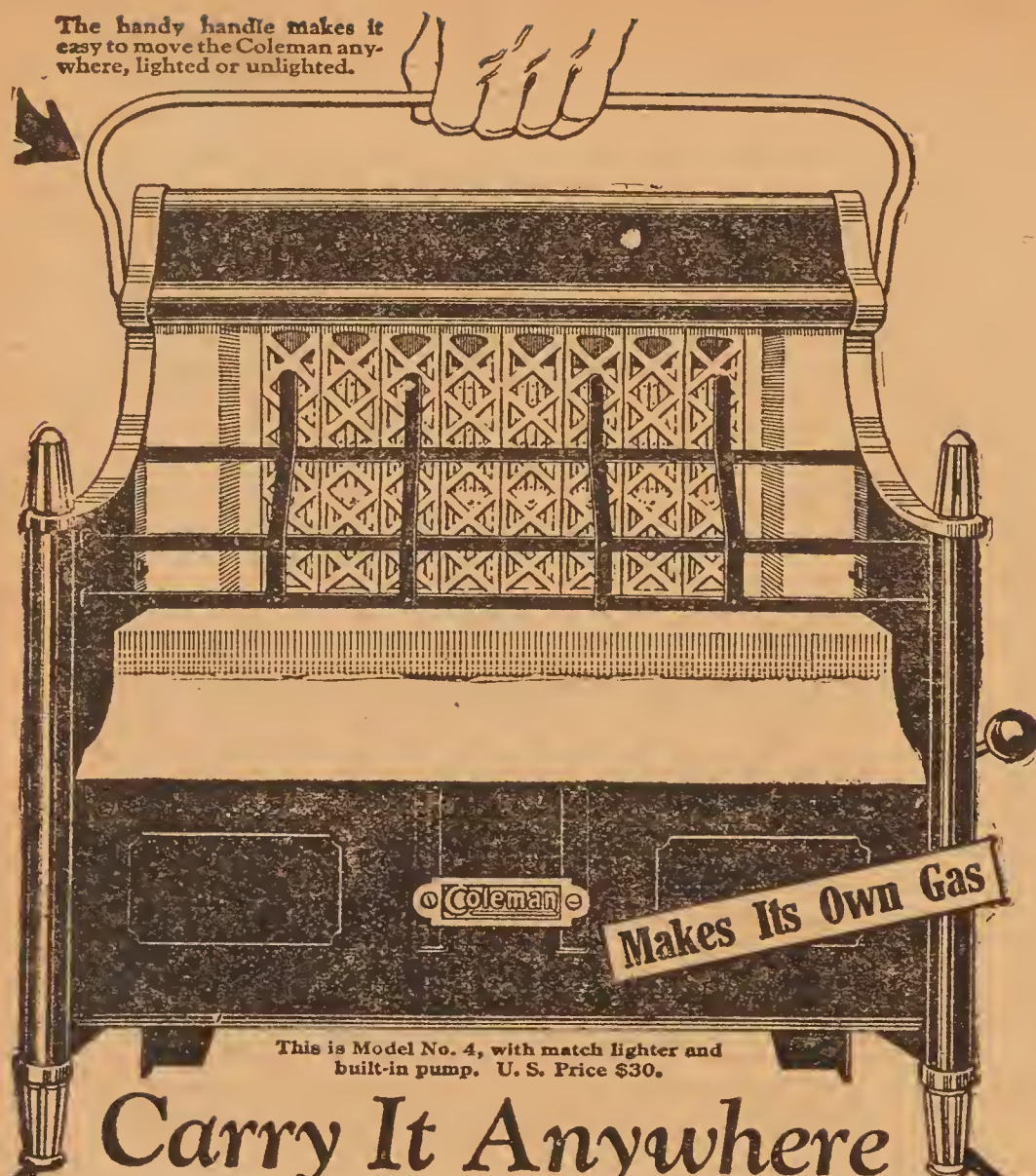
THE SECOND TEST FOR GOOD READING IS THAT IT MUST BE PROGRESSIVE WITHOUT BEING SENSATIONAL. There was a time when the demagogue did his damage by public speaking. Now he does in-

(Continued on page 18)



Here are some of the farm implements used by our forefathers. Can you tell what they were used for? These tools formed a part of the exhibit of the New York State Agricultural Society at the State Fair. The Society is attempting to get a building on the fair grounds that will be a permanent farm museum where the old time implements of the farm and home can be preserved.

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Killing Quack Grass

Actual Tests Prove It Can Be Conquered

EVERY day AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receives letters asking for help in getting rid of quack grass. It is a problem and getting to be a harder one all of the time, for quack grass is increasing.

One of the best discussions on how to control and kill quack grass that we have seen in sometime, was given in the *Wisconsin Agriculturist*, a Standard Farm Paper and as the suggestions apply equally well here in the East, we are reprinting these suggestions for our readers' benefit.

"There is much quack grass in Wisconsin, and as our subscribers often write asking for best methods of eradication, we believe they will be interested in some successful trials recently carried on by Rex D. Kildoy, superintendent of farm school at Fort Totten, N. D., in co-operation with County Agent Irving J. Courtice.

How It Was Done

"Two fields were almost a solid mat of quack grass a year ago, but upon being examined a few days ago not a single spear of quack grass could be found in the fields.

"Stubble was burned on the fields in April, 1926, and then the fields were harrowed lengthwise and crosswise four times, this process being repeated weekly. The roots which gathered on the surface of the ground were burned or raked off. The fields were plowed nine inches deep August 1 to turn up the soil that had not been reached by the cultivator, and then the soil was worked in a similar manner through the balance of the season until the end of October. Corn was planted this spring and no quack grass can be found.

"On a similar field quack grass was permitted to blossom a year ago and then cut for hay and plowed. Then the field was worked with a spring tooth for the balance of the season in a similar manner to the first field and with equally good results. Triumph potatoes were planted on this field this spring and will yield 200 bushels per acre. No quack grass can be found.

"A third field was plowed shallow about four inches deep in July. It was worked eight times with a spring tooth and then nothing further was done until September, when it was worked twice with spring tooth and seeded to rye September 15. At present only 20 per cent of the quack grass is left. The plan is to plow this field as soon as the rye is threshed this fall and work it with the spring tooth until freezing time.

Another Method

"A fourth field showed the possibility of producing something from the land the same year that the quack grass is being fought. This field of 20 acres was solid quack grass this spring. It was plowed shallow the first week in June and spring toothed 12 times between then and July 7, when it was planted to Siberian millet. This field is now ready to cut for hay and most of the quack grass has disappeared. As soon as the hay is off, Mr. Kildoy will plow the field and plant a cultivated crop next year.

"To get rid of quack grass one must kill the roots, as it spreads from the underground root stalks in all directions. The leaves are the lungs of all plants and they convey vitality to the roots. By depriving any plant of leaf growth the roots die. Cultivation with the spring tooth, as carried on in the above experiments, prevents the growth of leaves above ground, thus destroying the roots below.

"It must be remembered that half-way work will accomplish little or nothing. If quack is permitted to show above ground, new life is conveyed to the roots and much labor is lost. Any method that will prevent growth above ground during the hot, dry months of summer will kill quack grass."

The Farm Bureau's Job

(Continued from page 2)

to know more about our markets, their nature and requirements and how to use them to the best advantage; whether roadside, city public, or the great terminal receiving and distributing market. We

need, secondly to be taught more about the necessity for and the means of standardization. We need very much, thirdly, to be taught the essentials of co-operative organization and operation for buying and selling. Some united groups have learned enough through their mistakes and successes to make this task much easier. We need, fourth, to know how to use credit wisely and how to refund our indebtedness and restore our investments without undue hardships. We need, fifth, a sound and fair tax program. In all this we must make application of sound principles and give real support to cooperative marketing, cooperative selling and cooperative financing agencies. They must become a real part of the program. A few have carried the burden long enough.—Hilton, N. Y., October 8, 1927.

Japanese Barberry Does Not Spread Rust

To what extent are barberry bushes responsible for wheat rust in New York State. We read about a campaign in the west to eradicate the barberry. Is this the same barberry that is planted around houses in villages?—C. T., Pennsylvania.

IT has been found that the barberry in New York is not so important in spreading rust as it is in the west so that we have had fewer campaigns to eradicate it. Where there are serious outbreaks of the disease it would probably be worth while to kill the barberries. It is the common wild berry that is concerned. The Japanese barberry usually used for ornamental plantings does not spread rust.

County Talks

Farm Bureau Committeemen Make Progressive Plan in Franklin County

THE Franklin County Farm Bureau is an educational service organization making available to farmers of Franklin County the services of the New York State College of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture. Through the Farm Bureau, Franklin County farmers can obtain this information and service quicker and cheaper than from any other source. The majority of the best farmers realize the purpose of the Farm Bureau and are loyal supporters. They support it because they have learned how to use it.

These farmers through their committeemen have made out a well balanced program looking forward to the improvement of the livestock, both in health and production ability. This program calls for tuberculosis free herds for the entire county. More than 14,000 cows have been tested in eight townships. Four other townships with over 12,000 are more than 90 per cent signed up. There is good interest in dairy improvement work. Some of the milk stations are helping by running the butter fat test.

More home grown legumes have a prominent place on the Farm Bureau program. The present acreage of alfalfa is more than ten times that of five years ago. Considerable time is spent in soil testing and inspecting fields relative to drainage for those who are interested in alfalfa. There has been a large increase in barley, oats and peas, also sweet clover for pasture. Demonstrations are being watched with much interest.

Many other kinds of work are included in the Farm Bureau program. The potato men are seeing the advantage of certified seed, woodchucks are being gassed and cull hens eliminated from the flocks.

The aim of the Farm Bureau is to render prompt and efficient service whenever requested.—C. W. Radway, Franklin County Farm Bureau, Malone, N. Y.

New York Potato Crop Prospects Reduced

THERE has been a further decline in the potato prospects in New York during the past month, according to the state and federal crop report for October, issued by R. L. Gillett of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The severe attacks of late blight earlier in the season followed by dry weather in Western New York stopped growth and are largely responsible for the decrease.

In the eastern, southeastern and central parts of the state, part of the tubers have been lost by rotting. This has not been so serious in other sections of the state. The yields per acre are generally light in the Steuben County and other western New York shipping areas, and fairly good in the Franklin and Clinton county districts of Northern New York. Quality is reported as being exceptionally good in the commercial areas.

Poor Markets Slow up Digging on Long Island

On Long Island, with harvest well along, the yields are smaller than last year, though about average. Digging there has been retarded somewhat because of unsatisfactory markets.

The state crop is now forecast at 28,350,000 bushels compared with last year's production of 29,016,000 bushels and the 5-year average of 34,273,000 bushels.

The national potato crop as well as the state crop shows a substantial reduction below earlier expectations. The indications on October 1 were that the crop will be 5 million bushels less than prospects on the first of September. In spite of this reduction we still have a few more potatoes than last year.

Weather Favors Bean Harvest

Beans are being harvested in excellent condition, because of the dry weather that has prevailed in Western New York, and are exceeding earlier estimates somewhat, with a probable average yield of about 13.5 bushels per acre which would result in a production of 1,282,000 bushels of high quality beans, if all are harvested in good shape. In each of the last two seasons, many fields were abandoned because of wet weather at harvest time. The crop last year was 1,005,000 bushels, of which many were so badly damaged that they were not marketable. Because of a substantial reduction in planted acreage, the total crop will be only 81 per cent as large as the average of the past five years.

Corn and Wheat Exceed Last Year

The grain crops, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in summarizing its October crop report, are showing an increase due undoubtedly to the extremely warm weather during September. The corn crop particularly was favored by this warm weather and it is said that damage to the corn from frost is no longer a serious factor except in a few areas where the crop went in unusually late. The warm weather during September greatly hastened maturity, thereby removing the crop from frost damage which was so greatly feared a month ago.

It is estimated that the corn crop improved to the extent of 146,876,000 bushels which indicates a crop this year of approximately 2,603,437,000 bushels or about 43 million bushels less than last year.

Spring wheat has also improved, indicating a crop of 313,771,000 bushels which is about 108 million bushels more than harvested last year. With the winter wheat harvest approximately 552,767,000 bushels the country's combined wheat crop will total around 866,538,000 bushels which is about 33 million bushels more than last year.

Keep the Farm Equipment in Shape

(Continued from page 3)

on the care of gasoline engines. The books of directions furnished with automobiles, tractors and trucks are gener-

ally excellent and should be studied thoroughly.

The State College of Agriculture publishes several bulletins on gasoline engine troubles and their adjustment. These are organized on the basis of the job to be done and are widely used. They are of course free to residents of New York. The extension service through the local farm bureaus has given five-day-schools of intensive training on gasoline engines and tractors for many years. These are very practical with most of the time spent in actual practice work on used engines generally the students own.

This year for the first time the college offers special intensive work on power farm machinery and farm mechanics in its regular winter course.

Many people have written eloquently of the losses to farm machinery due to poor housing. This loss is certainly large and preventable. It is, however, generally over-estimated by the city man. Farmers have a habit of abandoning worn out machinery in a fence corner. Many people ignorant of farm conditions infer that this machinery is

valuable and is being allowed to spoil in the open. Many of the machine sheds that have been recommended to farmers are so expensive that it is actually cheaper to stand the depreciation from lack of housing than to build these extravagant castles.

On the other hand, nearly every farm needs more machinery storage room and would find it a good investment to build a cheap shed for this purpose. Expensive construction is unnecessary. A good roof and sides to keep off the rain are the essentials. Floors are often unnecessary. Often one side may be left open. Some provision should be made for housing that most awkward of all equipment, the hay loader.

Agricultural papers might well publish plans and pictures of good inexpensive tool sheds that can be built with farm labor.

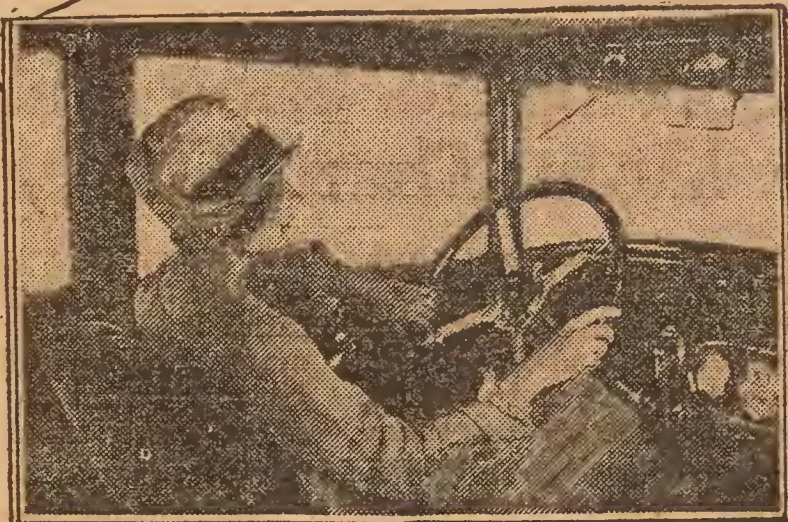
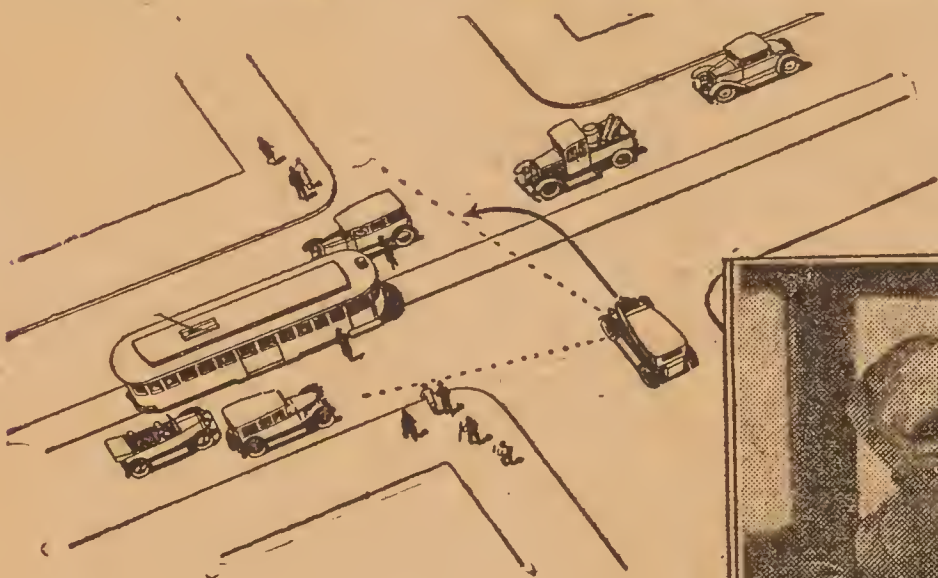
Cull the slow-maturing pullets. They will be cull hens when they grow up, if they ever do grow.

* * *

Apples or apple pomace may be fed to dairy cows as a substitute for corn silage.

Clear Vision in Every BODY by FISHER

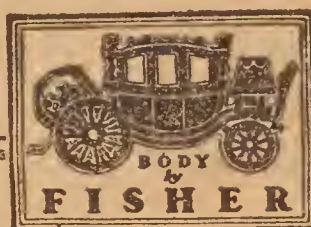
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What Farmers Want to Know

Raising Fur Animals In Confinement

I would like to know something about keeping animals protected by law in confinement. I happen to know where I can get a pair of young raccoons and would like to raise some or to keep them for pets. Could I get a permit? If so where?—A. F. G., N. Y.

WE referred this letter to the Conservation Commission and they replied as follows:—

We would advise you that if you intend to propagate any species of fur bearing animals protected by law you should have a license issued by this Department pursuant to the provisions of Section 200 of the Conservation Law, the fee for which is \$5; license good for one year from the date of issuance. Fur bearing animals raised under this license may be sold alive at any time of the year for propagation or exhibition purposes, and they may be killed during the open season for their pelts.

We are sorry to inform you that it would be impossible to let you take a pair of raccoons or any species of fur bearing animals protected by law during the close season. Therefore, as the season is now closed on raccoons it will be impossible for us to consider issuing you a license to take a pair of these animals. Persons applying for this license must come into possession of their breeding stock lawfully; that is, they may take them as permitted by law in this State during the open season, or they may get them from any person who has lawful rights to dispose of them at any time of the year.

By-Product Lime for the Soil

I live near a chemical wood products factory and can get refuse lime which has been used in the manufacturing of acetate, (the workmen call it mud). I have a large amount of charcoal I could use for fuel. Can the mud be burned so as to restore its former value as an acid corrective for sour soil, if so I would be very thankful for instructions as to how to go about burning it.—R. D. G., Penna.

WE referred this letter to the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture who replied as follows:

"We have had experiments which have been going a number of years in which we are comparing this by-product lime with pulverized limestone and other forms of agricultural lime. Our experiments show that this material has the same value as an equal weight of pulverized limestone. The material that we are studying came from the Norwich plant at Smethport and no doubt is the same material that you mention. The lime is in the form of precipitated lime carbonate and needs only to be dried and applied to the land without burning. I would advise you to use this material freely if you can secure it at a reasonable price."

Pear Blight

I have a large pear tree that seems to be in a good thrifty condition also a small tree that is bearing a few pears for the first time this year. The pears are cracked and they will never be good for anything. If you could tell me the cause and what I can do to overcome this difficulty, I would greatly appreciate it.—W. H., N. Y.

WE referred this letter to the Plant Pathology Department of the New York State College of Agriculture and Professor Barrus of that department wrote as follows:

"Although I could tell better the nature of the disease present on the pear by examining a specimen, my suggestion would be, in the absence of such an examination, that the pear was affected with pear scab."

"Pear scab causes black spots to appear on the leaves and the fruit, similar to those produced by apple scab. On the very susceptible varieties the scab commonly causes a cracking of the fruit which may extend to the core. On less susceptible varieties spots may occur on the fruit but it does not crack."

"The disease is caused by a fungus closely related to the apple scab fungus. This fungus passes the winter on the old

affected leaves and those serve as a source of inoculum the following spring. The fungus may also winter on the twigs on which the following spring summer spores are produced."

"Pear scab may be controlled by spraying the plants with lime sulphur diluted 1-50, making an application a few days before the blossoms open, a second when the petals have fallen and a third, two weeks after the second application. As the pear is affected by other pests, usually a combination of sprays is advised."

"As the fungus is also able to live on the twigs, it is desirable to prune away those that are badly affected and destroy them. Some method of disposal of the affected leaves is worth while where practicable."

The Leaves of a Plant are a Factory

On May 30 I set out 1000 cabbage plants, three feet apart each way in rows. The growth has been so rank that at present the leaves of the plants nearly touch.

I have been told by some that it would be advisable to break off the larger, lower, outside leaves—that by doing this, more strength in growth would go to forming the cabbage heads. The cabbages are just beginning to head at present.

We have several hundred chicks that would welcome these large tender leaves and so I would appreciate having your opinion on the advisability of stripping off these leaves now or later.—C. H. C.

OUR advice would be not to break off the larger cabbage leaves. The leaves of any plant are the factory in which the carbon dioxide from the air is manufactured into starch. The roots get most of the mineral matter from the soil but without green leaves the roots are not able to do their best work. You can see from what we have said that breaking off any of the leaves will simply reduce the ability of the plant to produce starch and will cut down the speed with which the plants grows.

This would be especially true at this time, since the plant has built the factory, namely, the leaves which up to the present time have not been very productive. Stripping off the leaves now would be comparable to tearing down a factory which is just completely built.

Storing Celery

Can celery be stored in an ordinary farm cellar?—D. H., New York.

A COOL cellar can be used for celery. Harvest the plants with quite a lot of the root system. Then put a layer of two or three inches of sand on the floor and set the celery plants close together, covering the roots with the sand. Keep the cellar cool and the tops of the celery dry. If you need to add water, wet the soil without wetting the plants. Protect the outside plants by setting up boards.

Liked "Why Was Gettysburg?"

"WHILE my daughter was home this summer she read the article 'Why was Gettysburg?' and she said it was really remarkable, both as a gem of real literature and because it was so inspiring in a historical way. I don't know how many people I heard her reading that to, and she still has that copy circulating where she thinks it will be appreciated. I know she will like the paper sent to her address, as she often writes to have me send her farm papers. She is out of place in the city, as she clings so to the country."—Mrs. A. B., New York.

"Thank you for the interest you take in the rural people. We sure enjoy your paper and would not want to get along without it. Have taken it a long time. We sure enjoyed the old time fiddlers at the New York State Fair, and the log cabin"—H. S., New York.

Keeping Up Production

Necessary if We are to Hold Markets

NOW is the time when dairymen are put to the test to determine whether they can supply during this short period of the year enough milk for the metropolitan market. If they cannot do so, the city authorities have frankly stated that they are going outside of the New York milk shed for milk. Therefore, every dairyman has a certain responsibility in doing his share to keep up production at this particular time.

What are some of the things he can do to help keep up his production? One of the most important things is to see that the cows get enough water. September was a dry month. Many of the old springs and ordinary sources of water are low now or dry. A lot of men who are careful about salting cows in the winter time forget to do it when cows are on pasture. Cows should be salted regularly and given all they want.

The care of the cow just before she freshens will have much to do with her production. She should have all that she will eat, including a balanced ration, and her udder should be carefully watched for signs of trouble. At this time of year, a cold night or a rainy day will reduce the production of the whole herd. If you don't believe this, you should watch how the milk that comes into the city falls off after a cold, rainy spell. Cows should be kept in the barn on cold nights and rainy days at this time of the year.

Another help is to give the cows plenty of fall feed. Turn them on to the meadows for an hour or so a day, or if the meadows are soft, take the time to cut the green feed and give it to them. And last and most important of all, be sure that all of the milkers get a good balanced ration. Cows will not pay on pasture or even good roughage alone.

Less Cows—More Milk

THE number of dairy cows in the United States has steadily decreased during the past ten years. At the same time there has been an increase of 27 per cent in per person consumption of dairy products. The only reason that there has still been enough milk and other dairy products to go around is the fact that the United States is not now exporting nearly as much as was exported a few years ago and also the production per cow has greatly increased.

Holstein Gives One and a Half Tons Milk in Month

A REGISTERED Holstein owned by Gale Gerow, of the Wellsboro Association, attained the highest mark in both milk and butterfat production among 16,149 tested cows in August, the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service reports. She produced 3295 pounds of milk and 109.7 pounds of fat in four milkings a day during the month.

Of the 16,149 cows tested in 50 associations, 1573 produced more than forty pounds of butterfat and 2138 passed the 1000-pound mark in milk production. In the 40-pound group 417 produced more than fifty pounds of fat, and 1014 of the 1000-pounders gave 1200 or more pounds of milk.

Carbon-Lchigh led in the number of 1000-pound milkers with 119. Allegheny was second with 114, but ranked first in 40-pound fat producers with 82. The Coventry Association of Chester county had 70 of the 40-pound cows. The Warren association tested 530 cows, the largest number of any single association.

Mercer County No. 3 association had the highest 10-cow average in butterfat production, 70.2 pounds per cow. The White Deer Valley Association in Lycoming county had 10 cows which aver-

aged 69.7 pounds each and the Mifflin group had a record of 655 pounds per cow.

Has a Cure for TB Been Found?

CONSIDERABLE interest is being aroused over the announcement of a cure for tuberculosis in both man and beast. After all the study and thought that has been put into the cure for tuberculosis this claim would receive little attention were it not for the source from which it comes. Professor Emile Pernot, former biologist from the state of Oregon sometime ago found a veterinarian surgeon, Dr. George Kirkpatrick actually curing tuberculosis. Before his death, Professor Pernot wrote to the Mayor of Portland, affirming his faith in the cure after he had checked the results for a number of years. Due in part to this letter, Mayor Baker of Portland, acting with the state and federal health authorities, instructed the State health authorities to proceed with an official test of this remedy, using cattle affected with bovine tuberculosis.

Last spring ten badly affected cows were selected for the test. It is reported that the animals steadily improved in physical appearance during the cure and although the final results on the official test are not yet published it is reported that Dr. A. J. Vince, U. S. D. A. Live Stock Inspector reported after the slaughter of three of these animals before a number of scientists from all parts of the country that they were free from any sign of disease and fit for human consumption.

Although complete investigation may discover that this cure is just another false hope, the fact that government inspectors are very much interested, points to the fact that there is at least some hope that there is a cure for this great scourge of the human family and cattle has been conquered.

Feeding Silage As Soon As Cut

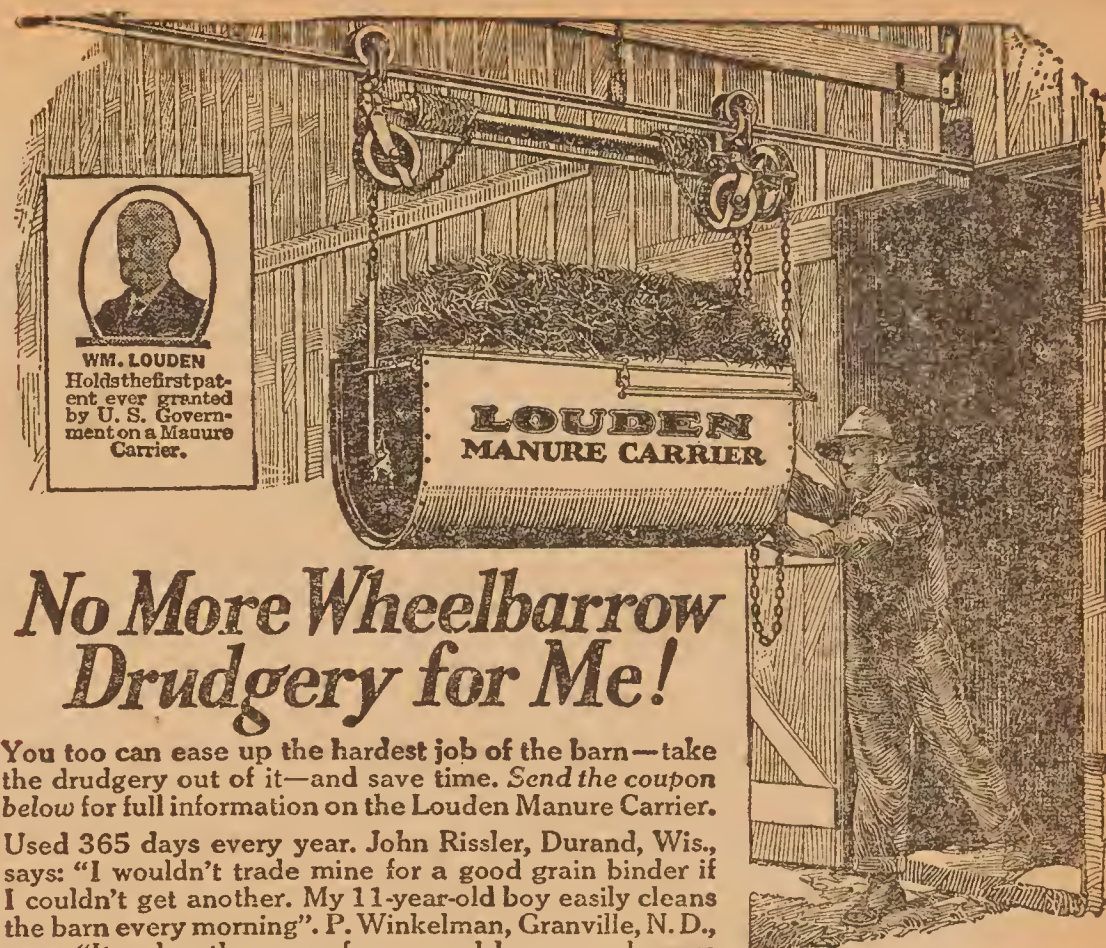
"We usually have quite a bit of loss of silage due to the spoiling which occurs on top. We have been wondering if there is any reason why we could not begin to feed silage just as soon as it is put into the silo and thus avoid this loss. We thought possibly there might be some action taking place which would make the cows sick before it was fully completed."—B. R., New York.

OF course the corn is not true silage as soon as it is put into the silo, but undergoes a fermentation during which it gives up considerable heat and carbon dioxide gas. However, the animals will eat and relish the freshly cut corn and there is no reason why it should not be given to them. In fact, we know of some dairymen who are following this practice with good results.

Several plans for preventing this loss have been tried, but so far as we know none of them is entirely successful. Perhaps the most common way is to strip the ears off the last load or two of corn, thus saving the most valuable part of the feed. Others have tried covering the silage with straw and some have reported good results with sowing oats on top of the silage. Where the silage can be used to advantage as soon as it is cut into the silo, is no doubt the best way to prevent this loss.

National Dairy Show at Memphis This Year

ONE of the most important meetings of the year for Dairymen will be the 21st National Dairy Exposition at Memphis on October 15th to 22nd. In addition to the world's finest cattle there will be a great variety of exhibits of dairy products and of dairy equipment. One of the finest attractions at the National Dairy Show is always the exhibits put on by boys and girls who have been enrolled as Junior Project Calf Club Workers.



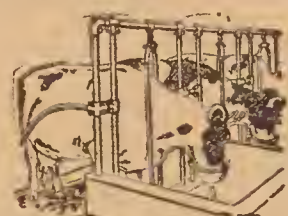
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	...\$3.37	\$3.22
2 Fluid Cream	.. 2.36	2.20
2 A Cond. milk		
2 B Soft Cheese	.... 2.61	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	...2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese	..... Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for October, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

Allegany - Steuben

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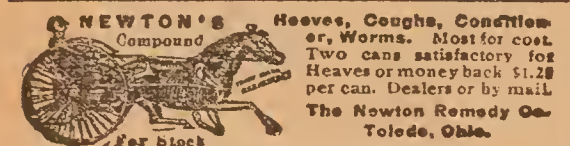
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The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The September surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.77 per cwt. for Class 1.

FANCY BUTTER A CENT LOWER

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	Oct. 11, 1926
Higher than extra	..48 1/2-49	49 1/2-50	47 -47 1/2
Extra (92 sc)	..48	48 1/2-49	46 1/2-
84-91 score	..40 -47	39 1/2-48	38 -46
Lower G'ds	38 1/2-39 1/2	38 -39	36 1/2-37 1/2

The better grades of butter slipped back a full cent since our last report. In fact the lower rate did not go into force until the morning of the 10th. It was not wholly unexpected although the trade has been trying its best to maintain the former price levels. First we must take into consideration the fact that New York has been above other distributing markets and it was therefore natural that the other cities would divert to New York. A large quantity of Chicago butter was shipped here for disposal, the purpose being to take advantage of the 4c differential between Chicago and New York.

Then again we have the prospect of a little more butter coming. As yet the increase is not very marked but the undercurrent gives one the impression that we are going to see more butter. For one thing the weather has been more favorable. Another reason for the expected increase is that cows have been freshening and more farmers have resorted to feeding more freely.

At the prevailing rates trade is very good. The consumptive demand is holding up excellently and from the appearance of the market on the 11th we do not look for any material reduction. Even with these reductions the market still shows a very safe margin over that of a year ago. Considering the fact that we have had more butter to handle this year than a year ago it certainly is a very encouraging situation especially when we are a cent and a half above last year's level.

FRESH CHEESE A SHADE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	Oct. 11, 1926
Fresh Fancy	.....27-28 1/2	27-28	25-25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge	.....27-28	27-28	22-23 1/2
Held Fancy	.....27-29	27-29	---
Held Av'ge	.....27-29	27-29	---

Again we guessed right. Fancy fresh cheese advanced another half cent as we expected it would and so mentioned in our last week's report. We are not going to hazard a guess for next week. It looks as though the market is going to stand still. Prices are getting to be very close to par with Canada and just as soon as we strike a certain level we are going to get Canadian stocks that will relieve the situation. Therefore as long as Canada can supply cheese we do not look for any material or sustained advance. There is one thing that does hold out a good prospect and that is that Canada is said to be not too freely supplied with cheese and this will undoubtedly serve to maintain values along the present levels.

NO CHANGE IN EGGS

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	Oct. 11, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras	...63-67	63-67	73-75
Average Extras	...53-62	59-62	70-72
Extra Firsts	...47-55	47-55	62-67
Firsts	...39-44	39-44	50-58
Gathered	...36-52	36-52	40-65
Pullets	...32-36	35-38	40-46
Pewees	...27-28	27-30	36-38
BROWNS			
Hennery	...54-62	54-62	53-59
Gathered	...37-52	37-52	40-52

There has been no change in the egg market since our last report, at least on the better lines and the higher grades of gathered, pullets and pewees have slipped. The market has not been agreeable to using these small sizes.

The market as a whole has been fairly well supplied with eggs although se-

lected and average extras have not been too plentiful. There has been just enough stock on hand to keep the trade well satisfied. The medium grades have not been moving any too well and as mentioned above small sizes have actually begged for buyers on a number of occasions. The failure of the market to improve has again widened the breach compared with prices of a year ago. A little cold weather, such as we had on the 11th will change the story very materially. Up to the 8th New York has been experiencing a spell of weather characteristic of the summer time. The cold snap of the 11th changes the aspects of the market quite markedly.

SLOW TRADE IN LIVE POULTRY

The live poultry market has received a few very serious interruptions this week. We omit quotations because of the fact that it is impossible to get a satisfactory line on values. As a matter of fact there has been little or no trading since the 8th and this is written on the 12th. A combination of Jewish holidays and Columbus Day has knocked

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the-minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WFAF. The reports are broadcast at 12:00 to 12:15 A.M. Eastern Standard time.

the props from under trading. Nothing was doing in the market on Tuesday and Wednesday it was the same.

Tuesday was a holiday among the Jewish population. Wednesday was a legal holiday in New York State. Laborers in the live poultry market were entitled therefore to double time for working on holidays. Rather than incur the extra expense the receivers elected to do no unloading of freight cars until Thursday. The little unloading that was being done was direct from the car to the slaughter houses, no stock going into the market.

NO BIG CHANGE IN POTATOES

MAINE	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	Oct. 11, 1926
150 lb. sack	\$2.75-3.00	2.60-2.85	4.00-4.15
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.75	4.60-4.85
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.35	---
Bulk, 180 lbs.	---	---	---
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.00-3.75	3.25-4.00	4.50-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75	5.15-5.50

There has been no material change in the potato market since last week. Long Islands have shaded off a little and Maines in sacks have strengthened. The better lines of Pennsylvanias are a shade better. Maine potatoes are showing a little better quality of late and it is natural therefore that they would begin to cut down the wide differential that existed between them and Long Islands. The average run of Long Islands have been holding pretty uniform.

Once more potato men are asking the question "How will the deal turn out". It is particularly difficult to answer the question or to even argue about it right now because we have not finished digging and it is impossible to say what is still in the ground. Another month will give us a more concise idea of what we can expect. If yields continue as they have been reported of late, it looks as though the deal will be about on par with that of last year. If reports of crop damage continue to increase however and New York and Maine show continued reduction in crop prospects, it is going to make the price outlook just so much better. When there are plenty of potatoes the price is bound to go down and conversely when there are few potatoes it is bound to go up, at least it is going to go up to a point as high as the traffic will stand. We cannot go higher than the consumer's ability to pay without getting some stagnation. Then again we must always fall outside competition. If conditions eventually develop the way they

are now a partial hold of good potatoes looks like a safe bet.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Oct. 12	Oct. 5	Last Year
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.48 3/8	1.43 3/4	1.47 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.....1.08 1/4	1.09 1/2	.92 3/8
Oats, No. 2	......60	.61 1/2	.53 1/2

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 8	Oct. 1	1926
Gr'd Oats	.....37.50	37.50	33.00
Sp'g Bran	.....29.00	29.00	25.00
H'd Bran	.....32.50	32.50	26.50
Stand'd Mids	.....30.00	30.00	25.00
Soft W. Mids	.....41.00	41.00	32.00
Flour Mids	.....38.00	38.00	31.50
Red Dog	.....44.00	46.00	37.50
Wh. Hominy	.....40.50	41.00	33.00
Yel. Hominy	.....40.00	40.50	31.50
Corn Meal	.....38.00	38.00	32.50
Gluten Feed	.....39.00	39.00	33.75
Gluten Meal	.....48.00	48.00	43.75
36% C. S. Meal	.....40.50	40.50	29.00
41% C. S. Meal	.....44.50	43.25	31.50
43% C. S. Meal	.....45.50	45.00	33.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	.....47.00	47.50	44.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

HAY A LITTLE FIRMER

The hay market turned a little firmer during the past week and prices strengthened about \$1 a ton. The week opened on the 19th with the larger sizes of No. 1 bringing \$24 with small bales a \$1 less.

Fancy light clover mixed was generally selling at \$22 to \$23, mostly at the inside figure. The Brooklyn market has not been as firm as New York due to more hay going into that terminal during the last week. Rye straw still holds at \$22 to \$23.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The apple market has started to scatter a bit due to the lack of uniformity in the receipts. The recent hot spell is still very evident, a large percentage of the incoming supplies showing the effects of heat. The demand has been especially good for nice stock and where quality is concerned the situation has been firm.

Vermont McIntosh have advanced to as high as \$10 although most of the offerings have been selling around \$8 where they have not been too severely injured with the heat. Most of the McIntosh from New York State have been selling from \$5.50 to \$7.50 with a few very choice at \$8. Very few Baldwins have been moving at better than \$4.50 but these have been only average. Some Greenings have been selling up as high as \$8 but that is considered extreme. Average stock sells around \$4.50 with nice lines up to \$6 and \$7. Wealthies and Wolf River have been selling anywhere from \$2.50 per barrel to \$6.50 depending on quality.

The high cabbage market last week could not hold under existing conditions and has had to give way. On October 10 State Danish was selling at \$17 to \$18 in bulk. Last week the price was too high and stock was moving too slowly for price levels to continue as they were.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

Live calves still hold at a very satisfactory level, choicest bringing as high as \$18.50. Most of the sales however, generally range from \$13 to \$17. One of the features in the market of late has been the tremendous demand for calf livers. Several medical authorities of late have endorsed calf and beef livers for anemia and as a result victims of this malady are clamoring for the product.

Steers are meeting a good market. The choicest primes are selling as high as \$13.50, average selling anywhere from \$12 to \$12.50, common down to \$10.25. Once more we repeat that those who know how to feed will undoubtedly find the beef game, a paying proposition. Of course a man has to know just what the market wants on steers and how to get the desired effect when the carcass is cut up. The outlook is for a well sustained beef market for some time to come.

Bulls are selling at prices once offered for prime steers, the best ranging from \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred. Cows are selling at \$6.75 to \$7.50 for the best with mediums at \$5 to \$6.50 and light and undesirable stock down as low as \$2.50.

New From Among the Farmers

Notes From Southern New Jersey

THIS week is marked with three important events that are of more than passing notice to the farmers of New Jersey. On Friday the Agricultural Convention of the various farm organizations of the state convened in Trenton, on Saturday the farmers of Burlington County joined with the City of Burlington to observe the 250 anniversary of the settlement of that city and Salem County held its first County Fair in many years.

The agricultural convention was marked by the firm position taken by the delegates on farm relief from land taxes and the repeal of a law passed last winter exempting automobiles from the personal property tax. The action on the farm tax relief was based on a presentation of facts to the effect that the New Jersey farmer is paying the heaviest real estate tax of any other state in the country. The final resolution of the convention on this matter was to the effect that a committee would make a study of the tax situation in New Jersey, and take steps to have farm land taxed on a basis of its productive ability rather than on any supposed value for real estate purposes. In the opinion of many who attend the meeting this was one of the most important problems considered at the convention.

It was also estimated that by exempting the automobiles from taxation, about \$8,000,000 of ratables were lost to the state and a large portion of this will have to be raised by increased valuations on farm property.

* * *

BURLINGTON county has the distinction of staging a real farm show and this year they are joining with the City in its celebration with the fair. The dairymen and the granges are lending their support to the event and according to County Agent Smith, this year's fair will outdo all the previous attempts in county fair work. The livestock exhibit of Burlington County always brings out record crowds to view animals that only Burlington County farmers know how to show. The vegetable exhibit is based on the display of the Horticultural Society in Atlantic City and this is being taken up by the Granges for the fine prizes offered by the fair association for the exhibits.

* * *

THE Salem County Fair, is quite unique in that it features the industrial and business life of the county. Salem is quite an industrial city and here are factories that ship to every civilized nation in the world and their products are in the fair exhibit. This show is the result of a real cooperative spirit between the business men of the town and the farmers in staging such an extensive display. Nearly fifty booths have been arranged, besides considerable additional space for outside exhibits.

It goes without fear of contest that the exhibit of the muskrat farming industry is the only one of its kind ever displayed in New Jersey. Next week we will give a full account of this exhibit, in which the live animals are shown as well as the finished products in the form of beautiful coats and fur pieces.

* * *

THERE is a great scarcity of fresh eggs in South Jersey and the countryside is being scoured very closely for the supply. Dealers and city consumers are driving out into the country twenty-five and thirty miles for the eggs. They are buying them direct from the farmer and are paying a handsome premium to get them fresh. Eggs are priced on some of the roadside markets as high as 65 cents a dozen. Many poultrymen who supply eggs to regular dealers in New York City are finding it difficult to keep enough eggs on hand to supply this trade.

* * *

The cranberry crop is about all harvested. The berries are safe in storage and away from the fall frosts even though they did not miss those this spring. The

crop is light, in fact the lightest crop in many years. However, the ideal growing weather, right up until harvest time resulted in the berries becoming highly colored, in fact much better than last season. The crop is so light that there is a considerable advance in the price over one year ago. The growers are trying out a new crate this year, for a part of the crop: A new quarter barrel box instead of the half barrel is being tried out quite generally. It is planned to use this new crate on all cars shipped out, especially in the early part of the season to get the reaction of the trade to a new package. It is the hope of the Cranberry Association to use the quarter-barrel box to enable the small retailer to dispose of a box in a much shorter time than formerly and then come back for a fresh box. And it is expected that it will increase the output for cranberries among the small dealers who cannot move a big box before they begin to spoil.

* * *

THE touch of Indian Summer last week has hastened the maturity of the corn crop which gives indications of being very good. The silo filling is at its height and the heavy stalks have resulted in fewer acres being cut than usual to fill the big

winter feed bins. A number of new silos have been erected over the state during the past summer, most of which have been of wood. Those who are using the tile like them very much, but the wood is being used on account of the difference in cost. We were much interested the other day in our trip to New Brunswick to notice the huge silos on the Walker Gordon farms at Plainsboro. They have erected two new silos of concrete that it is understood are 70 feet high and 35 feet across. Even if the dimensions are slightly wrong, they can still pass as the biggest silos in the state. We also noticed that this firm is covering some of their wood silos with the Crane patented silo covering. It makes a fine looking job when completed.

* * *

South Jersey is not storing its apple crop this year as formerly. There is a big demand for fruit right now in market and many orchards have already been sold at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel in the orchard. Over 160 carloads have already moved out of the district this year and the indications point to a continued heavy movement. Many growers have already sold their entire crop and there is quite a number who are

cancelling their storage space contracts.

However, a number of the bigger growers are buying fruit at these prices and placing it in storage in anticipation of much higher prices next spring when the apples generally move to market. There is now no question but what the amount of fruit going into storage is going to be much less this year than in former seasons.

* * *

The Gloucester County Pomona Grange is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary on the 15th. This meeting will be a big event in Grange history for South Jersey, it being the largest Pomona in the state. A feature of the meeting will be the presence of every living Master of the Pomona Grange. A few of the charter members of the Grange are still living and it is planned to have them present if possible.

* * *

The canning season for tomatoes is about over, and the pumpkin season is starting. Things will be in full swing in another week and some of the factories are planning to run for several weeks before the crop is safely put away in tins. There is a marked improvement in the quality of the pumpkin grown this season over last year. The crop has as a rule been very good this season. There will be a few fields however where the yields are light, due to various causes.—Amos Kirby.

News From the North Country

THE first white frost of any consequence on October 9th is a rather unusual occurrence for Northern New York, and even that has not done a great amount of damage in the whole. Tender plants like squash, pumpkin, cucumber, etc., are hanging their heads today, but sturdier varieties are still smiling.

Those who have had gardens have been experiencing the unusual luxury of such vegetables as are usually finished in August and September. In the last three days we have had string beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, sweet corn, bush limas, as well as the hardier vegetables. Even after having them all through the season, it is strange how good those things taste. It just seems as though one could not get enough.

* * *

IN traveling about the country it is interesting to note the difference in communities as regards flowers. In some one can go by farm after farm without seeing anything in this line except perhaps a clump of golden glow, or a group of lilac. In others almost every home will have a flower garden of more or less extent, some consisting almost entirely of perennials, and others containing many of the annuals.

Just what makes this difference is a question that no one seems to be able to answer satisfactorily, but I have an idea that in those communities where flowers are most prevalent, some mother back years ago started beautifying her home surroundings with some of the old favorites, and others have followed the example.

While lingering near the topic of traveling about the country in which we dwell, one thing that impressed me this summer has been the number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST service signs that I have seen. In one part of St. Lawrence county it seemed as though every farm for miles had one of these signs, and one farm had two. It gives one a friendly sort of feeling to note these evidences of so many belonging to the great family of A.A. readers.

* * *

A SHORT time ago a North Country paper carried a story to the effect that three farmers in the town of Hermon had installed radios in their barns so that they might enjoy the programs while they worked. Perhaps this is being done entirely from the standpoint of the pleas-

ure of the farmers and their men, or perhaps chance they are thinking of the old saying that "music soothes the troubled breast" and are hoping that the cows will give more milk after listening to some classic selections. At any rate I would dislike to be milking some restive two year old with the strains of some of the present jazz tunes reverberating through the barn.

Leaving joking aside however the radio has come to mean a great deal in our life, bringing to our enjoyment, both pleasurable and profitable, music, lectures, discourses, and information as to markets, weather, and latest handling of crops or stock. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture announced last spring that there were over one and one-fourth million radios in the farm homes of this country, and many more have gone in this summer. In Northern New York with its heavy snow falls and cold weather during the winter the radio has come to fill a great need.

* * *

AT various meetings being held in Northern New York, attention is being called to the fact that the supply of fluid milk is dropping rapidly and that there may be a shortage for the New York City market. Added emphasis is made by a newspaper report that some of

the large milk companies are going ahead with their preparations to bring in "western milk". In many sections of this part of the state the dry weather of late August and September curtailed the growth of afterfeed, and this had its effect on the milk flow despite the use of various green crops, and grain feed.

Another thing that is also having an effect is the difficulty in replacing the animals that are daily being removed by the tuberculin testing going on all through the state. It is almost impossible to purchase any tested cows of value locally, so many have been turning to Canadian farms as a source of supply. Many hundred have been brought over in the past three months, but the cost is high. Good grade springers are bringing from \$125 to \$175 each when tested, and late cows and bred heifers are running accordingly.

On the other hand most of the patrons of the cheese factories are or have been preparing to pass the requirements of the New York City Board of Health, and the milk from many of these will be sent in fluid form very shortly if not already. These will be used much as storage reservoirs are used in keeping a uniform supply moving—the milk going into cheese during the flush season, and gradually being shifted to fluid shipment during the short season.—W. I. Roe.

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

MORE favorable weather conditions indicate a decidedly favorable improvement in the agricultural outlook except in perhaps unfortunately situated localities. On an average, the corn and potato crops in Eastern Pennsylvania will exceed earlier indications. The quality of potatoes in general is not equal to that of 1926.

The Reading, Allentown, Bloomsburg, and York agricultural fairs were attended by unparalleled crowds, thus proving that there was no real cause for the prevalence of the "indigo blues" that at one time threatened decreasing attendances on the part of the agriculturists. These four organizations report splendid exhibits in nearly all departments and satisfactory financial results.

While so-called "midways" were to be found at all the fairs, immoral shows and the worst of the former gamblers and gambling schemes have been relegated to the past. The selling of chances for winning blankets, cooking utensils, fancy

dolls, baskets of fruit, ad lid, was a lure for many. A few of the unsophisticated also still patronize "gypsy" fortune tellers. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as its readers will testify, made the big initial fight against all kinds of gambling, improper shows and questionable exhibits on any fair ground. Offending societies should not receive state aid.

The Japanese beetle did not gain any great headway in this section this year, due in a great measure, to the wet and cool weather prevalent during its breeding season. Both National and State authorities had many inspectors employed in combating the pest and this fact had a salutary effect in cases where no preventive measures had been inaugurated.

The country blacksmith shop in many localities, has tumbled from its throne of ages into entire obscurity, due to a lack of patronage. The automobile displaced the horse, hence the main source of a blacksmiths cash dwindled to a minimum figure.—O. D. Schock.

It Costs Two Dollars a Year to Feed a Rat

(Continued from page 3)

the rate of one part to four parts of bait. It can also be sifted over sliced fruits and vegetables. Collect all uneaten baits in the morning.

Other more violent poisons such as phosphorous compounds, powdered white arsenic and strychnine are sometimes used but the greatest degree of caution is necessary.

Where rats have formed an extensive system of burrows under hen houses or other buildings, good results have been obtained from the use of calcium cyanide dust, which when it comes in contact with moist earth gives off a deadly gas. Where used with caution there is no danger of loss to other animals. A hand pump similar to a bicycle pump is used to force the dust into the burrows and after a time the dust will escape from other entrances to the burrow and by stopping these with dirt the gas can be confined in the burrow.

Use great care to avoid breathing the fumes. Fresh air and ammonia fumes are the proper treatment where the fumes have been inhaled. Wash the hands after using and store the cyanide in a safe place as the material is a deadly and rapid poison when swallowed.

Exhaust Gases Good

Good results have also been secured by connecting rat burrows by a hose to the exhaust pipe of a car and running the engine with a rich mixture for ten minutes. In order to be successful the burrows must be reasonably tightly closed.

There is always some danger that rats will die in places difficult to get at and yet so located that the odor from them is objectionable. Where this occurs a deodorant will help. Lysol is good if close to the estimated origin of the smell, possibly boring a small hole if it appears to come from within the walls of a wood building. Lime chloride can be used in the same way or one-half a dram of lead nitrate can be mixed in a pint of boiling water and added to a pail of cold water in which two drams of salt have been dissolved.

Odors That Rats Avoid

Rats avoid certain odors when possible. Naphthalene flakes are good but cannot ordinarily be used where food is stored. Creosote, carbolic acid and other coal tar products are also objectionable to rats and sulphur has been successfully used in protecting stored grain from them.

A rat is just as dead when killed by a trap as when killed by poison but this way is usually slower. The same general plan holds true here as in poisoning, namely to set a large number of traps at one time so they will not become wise in avoiding them. The cost of the necessary traps will be small when compared with the damage done by them.

Results indicate that in many instances too much faith has been placed in cats as rat catchers. The cat that catches many rats is the exception. On the other hand, a small terrier dog, trained to hunt rats, is a big help.

While the problem of rat control is an individual one, yet it often helps to get an entire community interested in their control. One set of buildings where no attempt is made to control them may serve as a breeding ground for an entire community.

The United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that rats are probably decreasing in numbers in the United States. We feel sure that anyone who has had experience with this pest will join us in hoping that the Department is right and that through more information, better buildings and an increased determination to be rid of them, they decrease still more rapidly in the future.



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Will you please give me some information about the preservative treatment of shingles?

SOME time ago the U. S. Forest Products Laboratories at Madison, Wisconsin issued a statement on "The Preservative Treatment of Shingles", which is as follows:

The preservative treatment of dry shingles is easily accomplished by immersing them for about one hour in a tank of creosote (dead oil of coal tar) heated to a temperature of about 212°F. In the case of damp or green shingles, it is often necessary to prolong this period in the hot oil. If, at the end of the hot bath, it is found that the oil has not thoroughly penetrated the wood, the heat may be shut off and the shingles allowed to remain in the cooling oil for an hour or more; or else they may be removed from the hot oil and quickly plunged into a cooler bath of the preservative, preferably at about 110°F.

Staining of the shingles can also be accomplished in the same process. Any of the common colors can be used. They should be purchased ground, in oil, not dry. Of the reds or browns, about one-half pound is required for each gallon of creosote. For greens or blues, this quantity should be increased. The color should be mixed with an equal quantity of boiling linseed oil and then stirred thoroughly into the creosote, at a temperature of about 110°F.

The shingles should be immersed in the bath of hot creosote (212°F.). If they are thoroughly seasoned, one-half hour in the hot oil will be sufficient. They should then be loose in order to permit an even deposit of the stain. A screen or lattice-work frame will assist in keeping the shingles under the oil. As a final step, the shingles should be spread out to dry.

If no suitable iron vats are available, the treating tanks may be constructed by a boiler maker, a sheet-iron worker. The hot tank need be only large enough for the immersion of a single bundle of shingles, unless it is desired to use it for the treatment of fence-posts or other timbers. If the heat must be applied by direct fire underneath, the metal should be heavy enough to withstand the flame,—say 3/16-inch black iron, with the joints riveted and caulked. If steam coils can be used, the tank may be fairly light galvanized iron, the joints being riveted and soldered. The tank for the cool oil can be made of light galvanized iron.

The cost of the treatment depends principally upon the local price of creosote and the quantity of shingles which it is desired to treat. If the process is properly carried out, however, the cost of a creosoted low-grade shingle should not exceed the first cost of a high-grade shingle of the same kind, nor should the cost of creosote and staining exceed that of thorough painting; and it is believed

that the results are more desirable in every way.

Tightening the Rear Wheels on the Car

AFTER the rear wheels of a car have been removed and replaced a simple method of tightening them that eliminates much of the danger of straining or stripping the threads is as follows: The nut is first put on moderately tight. The reverse gear is then put in mesh and the car rocked back and forth; after which the nut can usually be easily tightened again. This process is repeated until the wheels are approximately tight enough, after which a little more rocking of the car makes it possible to turn the nut sufficiently to allow of the insertion of the cotter pin that locks it on.—"Ed Henry".

New Wagon to Speed Up Farm Hauling

A NEW farm wagon truck, designed along motor truck or trailer lines, has recently been designed and placed on the market. Equipped with anti-friction bearings, cord tires, and short turn gear, it follows in the tracks of a motor truck or car when used as a trailer.

This wagon is meeting with approval by farmers having a considerable amount of hauling to do on hard roads. It will travel at high speed without weaving back and forth across the road as does the ordinary wagon.

Although designed primarily for use on hard roads, the wagon can be used equally well on plowed or stubble fields, as the broad tires do not sink in to any appreciable depth. It is especially well adapted for use in trains of two or three wagons behind a tractor, users say. A combination motor and horse hitch allows it to be converted quickly from trailer to wagon form. Designed for a load of 2,000 pounds, this wagon seems to be the answer to the demand of many farmers for a wagon in keeping with the present age of rapid transportation.

How I Made a Homemade Cement Drain

WHEN I find something that will help some one else, I like to pass it on. We had a low spot in our lot that I supposed was drained with a tile ditch. It did not give any satisfaction, so I dug it up and it proved to be a stone ditch without a throat. Three inch tile cost 8 cents per foot of tile. I do not like small tile so I decided to use cement.

The ditch is about one foot wide. I took some old 2x6s and put in the middle. I placed on it a 1x6 board planed on each side. These boards I got for gates so they were not charged to the ditch.

Then I mixed cement and coarse sand

or gravel, 1 to 6, and filled in on each side, pushing in stones next to bank. This makes a throat 4 by 6, or larger than a six-inch tile. When the cement was set, the plank or middle board was taken out without doing any harm to the cement and that loosened the other two.

This ditch is 320 feet long and costs \$9. for cement. I mixed the cement and put it in place in three days alone. Then I lay brick or stone across the cement. Old bricks are the best if you have them. Any kind of stone where it is deep, flat stone where it is shallow. If dirt should ever fill this ditch, the stone can be removed and the ditch cleaned out with trowel or narrow shovel. I do not think it any more work to put on the stone cover than to place tile and tile should be placed on boards. Therefore I conclude that it cost three days work and \$9 against \$25 for three-inch tile and the ditch is more than as big again.—O. B., New York.

Rain Water O.K. for Storage Batteries

Is rain water caught in a china or earthenware bowl as good for batteries as the distilled water we buy? Would it be alright to strain such water through clean white cloth to take out all specks? We use quite a quantity of water for our lighting plant and cars.—F. W. S.

YES, this water ought to be safe to use in your storage batteries. It is usually better to wait until after it has rained a few minutes and washed the dust out of the air as much as possible before starting to catch the water. Keep the water in glass or earthenware jugs or bottles and keep it corked to prevent impurities from working in.—I. W. D.

With the RADIO MAN

Brainard Foote



Hooking a Hydrometer to a Battery

Could you suggest a good way to attach a permanent hydrometer-indicator to a storage battery so as to be visible all the time and show when the battery needs charging? My battery has removable hard-rubber cased cells and I thought it might be done.

WELL, it could be, but it is not very easy for you to do it unless you are able to use the special cement for repairing such battery cases. The battery repair-man might do the job for you. You could obtain the float as used in a hydrometer and a piece of glass tubing just large enough to contain it. Insert the float and bend the tubing above and below by heating it in a bunsen flame. Make a U-shaped gauge-glass of your tubing. Holes can be drilled in the side of one of the cells, after pouring out the liquid into a temporary container. Insert the ends of the tube in the holes and seal up the joints with hard rubber cement. Then put back the liquid and the float should indicate the gravity. An opening in the side or end of the battery box would be needed to allow space for the indicator.

How to Get Greater Sensitivity

Is it possible to add an extra stage of radio frequency to a six tube set having three stages of R. F., detector and two of audio frequency?

NOT with success. If you wish so much sensitivity, it would be better to obtain a super-heterodyne set. An extra stage can be successfully added to a set already having only two stages of radio frequency. Commercial single-stage outfits for this very purpose are on the market.

A building that is worth building is worth planning.



Ask your Neighbor

What kind of spark plugs he finds most dependable in engine-driven farm equipment and it is two to one that he will say, "Champions!"

For Champions are known the world over as the better spark plugs.

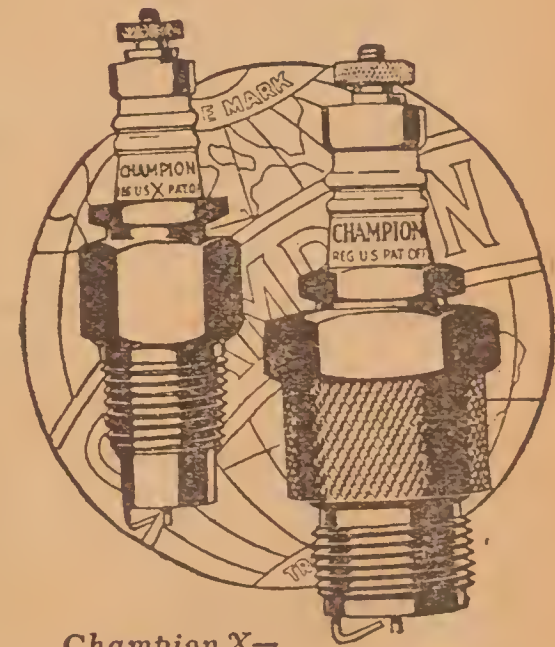
Their exclusive sillimanite insulators which are practically unbreakable and strongly resist carbon formation—their two-piece, gas-tight construction making cleaning easy—and their special analysis electrodes which do not corrode assure greater dependability; better engine performance; longer life; and a saving in gas and oil.

Try a set of Champions in your truck, tractor, stationary engine or your own personal car and learn why the majority of farm owners as well as millions of car owners always buy Champions.

Listen to the Champion Sparkers every Wednesday evening, 8:00 to 8:30 Eastern Standard Time, over stations WJZ, WBZD, WBZ, KDKA, WJR, WLW, KYW, KSD, WCCO.

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60¢

Champion—for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords—and for all stationary engines—packed in the Blue Box

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Filling the silo with a five horse power electric motor. Tests conducted by the Farm Engineering Department in cooperation with the Empire State Gas and Electric Association gave satisfactory results. The outfit requires one less man for operation and releases the tractor for field work.

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Better than ready-made cough syrups and saves about \$2. Easily prepared

If you combined the valuable properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real healing power as there is in this home-made syrup, easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup, or clarified honey, as desired. The result is a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

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Salmon From the Can

If You Do Not Have Fresh Fish, Use It Canned

SEA food in some form is necessary in the diet at least in this part of the country. The iodine it contains is a preventive of goiter. Aside from that, many delightful dishes may be made from fish if you tire of taking yours, "as is". Here are some recipes tested and approved by our tester in the A.A. Testing Kitchen.

Boiled Salmon

Fresh salmon being a price above our purse, we use the canned and find it efficient in every way. For boiled salmon set the can into a deep saucepan of boiling water and boil until the contents are well heated through, usually about one half hour. Then open the can and remove the contents immediately, to a hot platter. Garnish with lemon rounds and sliced boiled eggs. A white sauce can be used over all the mixture if desired.—Clarice Raymond.

For those who live far from the seacoast the better grades of canned salmon offer an opportunity to get the sea food which all of us need.

Fried Salmon

Remove the salmon from the can, have an equal amount of stale bread crumbed

crumbs, etc., use the rest of the fish, then cover with more crumbs and seasoning. Beat 3 eggs well and mix with one quart rich milk and turn over the mixture. Bake until done in a moderate oven. Serve hot or cold. Nice for supper on a hot or cold day.—Clarice Raymond.

As for all egg mixtures, this should be cooked at a moderate temperature otherwise it will curdle. This should never happen. If you are using a wood range and the oven is too hot set the salmon dish in a pan of water and cover it with a folded brown paper to protect it.

Other "Kindergarten" Plans

WITH some cardboard and some pages from a calendar pad the little ones can make a game. Cut the cardboard into 2 inch squares, or 2x3 inch oblongs, and paste a figure from the pad on each, make 4 cards alike, then 4 of the next number, and so on until there are from 4 to 8 of these books as they are sometimes called. The resulting game is played like "authors". Letters, words, or pictures may be used instead of the figures if enough of the right size and sort are at hand.

Take a large sheet of paper and mark into squares, or diamonds, by lines crossing the paper each way. Then have the child color the parts of the design, either in many colors or just 2 or 3. This results in a quilt-like effect. A teacher acquaintance often has the children amuse themselves this way and they enjoy it.

Bead stringing is an amusement some children love. A box of beads of many colors and shapes, with 4 strings, with which no needle is needed, may be had for about 50 cents. The wood beads are safer than the glass, since they can not do harm if they do break. Lacking beads, about as much fun may be had with Mother's button box, a harness needle (pointless) and some coarse thread. Knot the thread at the needle and tie a button or bead at the end, this is a great help for the little tots and saves Mother from too frequent threading of needles.—Mabelle Robert.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

"I have been reading the American Agriculturist for some time and have always enjoyed it. I have also read and re-read your counsel corner of October 1st and it seems to give me a hint of where to go for perplexing questions such as I am in need for answers. Will you answer my question? I have never canned in my life as I am now seventeen years old and do not understand a thing about it. Would you please tell me how long to boil the following vegetables the cold pack method: Canned string beans, canned tomatoes, also jelly the old fashioned way using only sugar instead of fruit pectin because it costs so much and it does not go very far, and pickles several ways. Do you adjust the rubber rings just before you put the jars in to boil or after. I canned some tomatoes this way. First I poured boiling water over them, then I peeled them and put them in the jars. I did not need any water by then because I packed them tightly and put them in a kettle of cold water. I boiled them for 45 minutes, added a teaspoon of salt per jar and lastly adjusted the rings after they were done and they all got spoiled. Now some people are telling me that by adding salt it causes the vegetables to form an acid, is that true? Kindly answer my question, as I have to keep in my mother's place and take care of eight children." PUZZLED.

W/E of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
We are always glad when we can be of service and especially so in a case like yours where you are trying to look after your younger brothers and sisters.

String beans have to be boiled three hours by the cold pack method if you use a hot water bath. If you use a pressure cooker 40 minutes would be sufficient. Forty-five minutes is long enough for tomatoes to be in the hot water bath but do not begin counting time until the water is boiling. The canning experts now say that it is better to pack up the foods hot in the jars instead of putting them in cold. The jar rubbers should be in position and the lids partly fastened before you begin boiling. That is probably what

caused your other tomatoes to spoil; the fact that you put the rubbers on afterwards as they may not have been properly boiled before putting them on. The addition of salt is necessary as it helps to give a better flavor and also helps to keep vegetables. Allow one teaspoon of salt to each quart jar.

You can learn more by seeing a good woman do the job than by any amount of reading. However, if you follow instructions in this booklet very carefully you should not have any losses. I do a great deal of canning myself and only wish that I could help you personally because it means so much toward the family's diet to start the winter with a cellar full of nicely canned foods.

Although for people who do not understand jelly making very well, commercial fruit pectin is a sure way of getting results, it is not necessary to use it in order to have a firm jelly. The trick comes in knowing just how long to cook the jelly after combining the fruit juices and the sugar. It should become firm within a few minutes after being dropped from a spoon into a cold plate. Then too, when you are cooking your fruit before straining, you should not use too much water as it will only have to be boiled out afterwards and that makes the jelly dark and stringy. The fruit should not be over-ripe to begin with. In fact slightly under-ripe fruit makes firmer jelly. The canning booklet will tell you about the proportion to use for jelly as well as for different kinds of pickles.

Aunt Janet

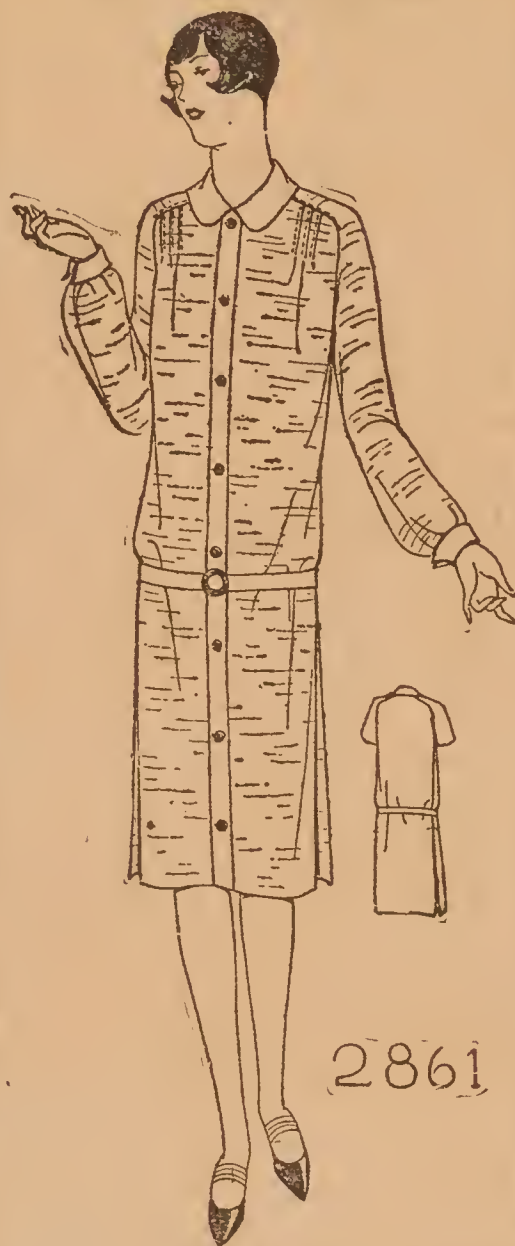
Dashing Junior Frocks



Pattern 3138 is smartness itself for the junior girl of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The vestee effect, and the very new hipband are distinctly this season's notes. The plaited skirt attaches to a camisole body. Brown wool jersey with beige wool jersey would make an ideal all-purpose frock for cooler weather. The 8-year size requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting and ¾ yard of 36-inch lining. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for one of the new Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Trim and Practical



Pattern 2861 is what every woman needs for the trim, tailored dress for general-purpose wear. The neat shoulder effect, the turn over collar and cuffs lend a charming feminine touch. It can well be made up in black crepe satin with the dull side of the crepe for trim. Or the new and charming light weight woolen materials would be right for cold weather wear. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

up in a well buttered frying pan. Add the salmon, season to taste with pepper and salt. Mix well, turn and fry until brown on all sides. Serve hot. (Or cold).—Clarice Raymond.

When company comes unexpectedly this is one of the best emergency dishes that I know of. Of course the emergency shelf is always supplied with canned fish or other meats!

Escalloped Salmon

One can salmon, empty, skin and bone it. Flake the meat. Place a layer of stale bread crumbs in the bake pan or casserole, sprinkle with pepper and salt and dot with butter. Then a layer of the flaked fish, using a half of the can, repeat the bread

Some Quickly Made Gifts

Inexpensive Home-Made Thoughts for Others

I DID not realize it was Aunt Frances' birthday anniversary, till I received a telephone call summoning me to an impromptu coffee and cake party in the afternoon. Of course I wanted to take a gift, so I hurried to the store and bought a yard and a half of orange cotton crepe, from which I carefully cut a centerpiece, and four oblong mats. It took a very short time to blanket stitch them around the edge with black. If I had had more time, I would have embroidered a little black lantern in the corners of each. However, they proved a very welcome gift for every day service. After breakfast it was a few minutes' work to wash them, hang them on the line, and in a short time they were fresh and dainty for lunch. Where there are children in the family, with the usual spotting and spilling on the table, crepe mats are a wonderful work saver.

Every one seemed to have a present for the new baby but myself, and as I admired the lovely gifts, it seemed that Miss Baby "had everything". But there was one dainty and inexpensive article which was omitted. She was the happy possessor of lovely little blankets, so I bought a quarter of a yard of very fine voile, hemmed it by hand, and embellished it with a tiny pink and blue flower design, and behold a blanket protector to be doubled in two length wise and basted at the top of the pretty new blanket. For the protector of a white blanket, a pale pink voile was selected.

When a young nephew was kept in bed by illness, I made him a blanket protector of cheesecloth, ornamented with appliques of animals, cut from colored chambray.

Grandmother was another relative who "had everything" but her birthday was at hand, and fortunately, I evolved a gift which was inexpensive and useful. Her coffee and rolls were brought to her on a tray in the morning, and breakfast was preceded of course, by a basin of warm water for the morning ablutions. It was hard not to spill water on the pretty counterpane. So white gum rubber sheet-

over when I was making new underwear for the children. A yard square was taken and one corner cut off, a third of the way. The muslin was bound with blue bias binding, and muslin strings were edged with the same trimming. A blue bow-knot formed of the binding was stitched flat on the front as a finishing touch.

These gifts proved exceedingly useful, and were both inexpensive and easily made.—A. B. S., Calif.

A Cheese Box Sewing Stand

AN ordinary wooden cheese box may be easily converted into an attractive sewing stand for the porch. Nail the cheese box to three legs, 1 by 1's about 24 inches tall. These legs, however should first be braced together with one inch strips at a distance of about 8 inches above the floor. The cheese box lid is useful as a cover for the sewing stand which may be painted to match other porch furniture and stenciled if desired.—Mrs. R. C. K., Ariz.

Rugs of Old Silk Stockings

WHAT mother of daughters today has not gathered up bundles of worn-out, discarded silk stockings of the many delicate shades now in vogue, and, although despairing of any further use to be made of such seemingly hopeless articles of cast-off wearing apparel, has, nevertheless, decided them to be too nice to be thrown out and, forthwith, carefully stowed them away "in case some day a use will be found for them".

Crocheting or knitting rugs from discarded stockings is not a new invention by any means, but I wonder how many of our readers have discovered what pretty rugs can be made of the light tinted silk stockings so generally worn nowadays?

After cutting loose the double garter hold top in order that it may be unfolded to single thickness begin at the top and cut the entire stocking leg into one long strip about three-fourths of an inch wide—

going round and round the leg until the foot part is reached. The foot can also be used but as a rule it is too worn. Sew the stocking strips end to end as for carpet rags. The rug can be made into any desired shape. I usually crochet them round or oblong oval, using the single crochet stitch, taking care to add stitches at regular intervals in order to keep the rug flat, but being careful not to add too many or the rug will ripple. The colors can be blended very artistically. Two or three rows of black silk stocking strips added now and then prove very effective—especially so for the last few rows as a decorative edging.

If one wishes to make the rug oblong oval a straight crochet edge is used at the beginning instead of the circle. It can be made square by crocheting, or knitting across and turning at the ends. If this is done an effective touch is to crochet several rows of black around the edge of the square or rectangle. Use any large crochet hook which will carry the stripping through the loop.

You cannot help being delighted over the results obtained—not only in the possession of a pretty rug but the added satisfaction of having constructed something worthwhile out of what was formerly considered a useless accumulation of rubbish.—Hilma Hanson Kimball.

A Knitted Scarf

SCARFS are in favor again. I will give the simple directions for a home made scarf that is very beautiful. Of course

the colors may be varied to please one's fancy. The one I have in mind required two balls of white woolen yarn, two balls of lavender and two balls of deep purple yarn. The colored yarn may be of any other colors if desired. The scarf is knitted lengthwise to make stripes. The needles I used are No. 4½. Two rows of knitting from a rib with purple yarn, cast on 250 stitches and knit until you have 4 ribs. Follow with 2 ribs of white, 1 rib of purple, 2 ribs of white, 5 ribs of lavender, 2 ribs of white, 1 rib of purple, 2 ribs of white, 1 rib of purple, 2 ribs of white, 5 ribs of lavender, 2 ribs of white, 1 rib of purple, 2 ribs of white,

Morning Glory Corners



Very simply done are these graceful corners, and suitable for a breakfast cloth and napkins or scarf corners. Both finish with lines leading off at right angles which continue in running stitch on to meet the next corner.

They may be transferred to your linen from this pattern by using a sheet of carbon paper.

1 of lavender. This completes the border on one side. The center of scarf is made of white yarn and consists of 21 ribs. Make the border on the other side 1 rib of lavender, 2 ribs of white, 1 rib of purple, 2 ribs of white, 5 ribs of lavender, 2 ribs of white, 1 rib of purple, 1 rib of white and 4 ribs of purple. This is real pretty with a deep fringe left on each end. Roman stripes in pale shades produce a pleasing effect. It is not expensive and is easily made and every woman who makes one herself will feel justly proud of such a lovely home made scarf.—E. D., Tenn.

Household Hints

Sweeten whipped cream with a teaspoonful of strained honey instead of sugar. It gives a delightful flavor and it remains stiff longer.—I. B.

Use a dry sponge for brushing lint from woolen garments. You will find it handy.

Tomatoes or apple sauce cooked in a discolored aluminum saucepan will leave the pan clean and bright without harming the food.

'Tis said that baked ham with cider sauce is a dish to tempt a king.

Help colored clothes stay bright

Dry cleaners use naphtha to loosen dirt and freshen colors. Fels-Naptha is unusually good soap combined with plenty of naphtha. So you get extra help that is kind to colors. And Fels-Naptha works perfectly in cool or lukewarm water—just the temperatures that are best for colored things. If a colored garment is washable at all, Fels-Naptha helps it stay bright and gay. Use in washing machine or tub. Order from your grocer.

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ing was bought, and I bound a half yard square with pink bias binding. This was placed on her lap as she was propped on pillows, and protected the bed clothing from splashing from the basin or spilling from the tray. A cousin who had a sick child was pleased with the idea, and followed it, but decorated the rubber with pictures cut from magazines and pasted on with library paste.

An apron for a last minute gift was very quickly evolved from muslin left

The Lost Ritual—By CHARLES A. TAYLOR

FATHER La Rue questioned the young man at great length concerning the happenings at Montreal and Quebec and also concerning the Dutch of the Hudson and the Mohawk, and the growing power of the English.

For the New France, there surged within him a patriotism that he had thought long dead. True, he had led his people out into the wilderness to this deeply hidden valley among the austere mountains to escape the petty tyranny of the creatures of the French crown. But for the English to rule New France!

Indeed it was well that they had come to this secluded spot, here not to be ruled by France nor England, but to dwell in peace, vassals to none but God and His church.

After the meal, the people of the village gathered near the parish house to learn more of the strange young man who had come among them. The venerable priest came out to them and sitting on the porch with the young man near him, related to them many things of New France, whence they had come, and of its settlement, and of the wars concerning which the stranger had told him. Perhaps, in the young men, there stirred a yearning to fare forth into these outer countries, to explore and learn their ways, to help fight the battles of their mother country. The older men and women praised God and their priest for bringing them away from the lands of war and strife to their peaceful abode. The hearts of the maidens conjured ranks of soldiers brave, strangely patterned after the youths who lived in their neighbor's houses, and the little children whispered to one another of the strange tale told by the priest.

As the afternoon passed the villagers withdrew to their homes to talk in little groups of the things they had heard. Curiosity led the youth gathered in their groups to plan excursions to New France and the Mohawk, which they never really intended to take. The older villagers talked apprehensively of the danger of encroachment by the growing colonies which were pressing nearer on all sides. If this should continue others would come as this young hunter had done. He would leave and bear news to the colonies of their fertile valley among the mountains. Would they be called upon to swear allegiance to the English, to pay English taxes, to send forth their young men to fight in the wars with the Indians and to see their youth marry with the Protestant Dutch and English of the valleys to the south?

Even now, the young English hunter was talking with their young men, answering their eager questions of the ways of war, of the big rivers, the great farms in the valleys, the great and populous cities of the far-flung colonies that he had visited during the war.

Very grave seemed this young giant to the village maidens who stole sly peeps from the doorways of their fathers. To Jean, daughter of the miller, the ranks of soldiers that she visioned were not like the young men of the neighborhood. Had not the English conquered Montreal and Quebec? She saw them, an army of stalwart, grave-faced young giants with steel-gray eyes and brown hair, dressed in deerskins, with coonskin caps, and carrying very long rifles.

Pierre, the miller, respected senior of the village, lingered with the priest when the others had gone, and the two old leaders talked far into the evening, weighing the possibilities of change in the circumstances of their community, planning for the day when the parish must meet the influence of the growing colonies and when it must do without their own leadership.

At their earnest request, Walker lingered in the village to counsel with them. They drew crude maps showing the St. Lawrence and Montreal and Quebec, and the English and Dutch colonies in the East and along the Mohawk, the chain of

lakes that crossed the wilderness to the north and the angry river that runs south into the Mohawk. When the young Englishman finally left them, they swore him to secrecy concerning the existence of their hidden village. But he promised himself that he would visit them again in the not far distant future, and he promised Jean, too, that it would be soon, for he had looked into her eyes and had seen her goodness and beauty and her smile lingered in his heart. And again Jean had seen long ranks of soldiers, soldiers tall and fair with coonskin caps and long rifles—soldiers who conquered, had conquered New France and were conquering the wilderness on all sides.

So it came to pass that the two gray old men, following the easiest route that the hunter had shown on the maps they had drawn, started their long pilgrimage planned to open communion with the other colonies.

Travelling the trailless forests until they reached the lakes, the old men secured a canoe from a tiny village that had al-

to learn more of them and the direction of their travel, which proved to be northward and directly toward La Rueville, although he doubted that they knew the village was there.

Convinced that great danger threatened the unsuspecting settlers, Walker sped forward to give warning. His long legs brought him to the village long before the Indians could come upon it.

As he feared, he found the settlement entirely unprepared for attack. Assured by their long security they were not easily roused to action. Pierre, the miller, and Father La Rue had not returned from their long journey to the north and the settlers were without leadership.

Taking command, he began immediate preparation for defense. The church was the largest and strongest of the buildings, so the women and children were gathered there and after much difficulty the men and boys were armed with such old muskets and other weapons as they could muster; at best their weapons were meager enough.

A Story By One of Your Friends

THIS is the last installment of a story which we are sure will hold your interest from beginning to end. Charles Taylor, the author, is an old friend whom thousands of you know—first as a teacher of agriculture, then a successful farm bureau manager in Herkimer County, and now for several years assistant county agent leader at the New York College of Agriculture.

We will gamble that those of you who know Charlie so well, however, never suspected that he could write as fine a story as "The Lost Ritual". It is well written, has real literary merit, and will leave you with a kindly little lift in the spirit.

ready sprung up there. With it they journeyed northward and eastward many days over beautiful forest-bound lakes and racing streams until they came at last to the mighty St. Lawrence, thence on to Montreal and Quebec.

Disappointed with the life they found in the settlements and cities of New France, wearied by long travels they at last turned southward, back toward La Rueville, to end their long journey, a journey whose details will never be told.

But we can conjure their weary marches, their meager camps by many babbling streams and the eagerness with which they made inquiries in the settlements and of the men they met along the trail. Anxiety doubtless often filled their hearts for the safety of their loved ones in the valley among the mountains.

* * *

Arnold Walker was light of heart. He was returning to La Rueville. Never had the birds sung so sweetly. Never had doe and fawn bounded away into the forest with such grace. Never had the frosts of early fall painted the forests with such glorious colors. For had not Jean's smile been wonderful to see when he had promised to come again, soon?

As he strode up the valley, following along the creek, he came to the confluence of the Little Indian River, where it joins the West Canada Creek. Travelling noiselessly on mocassined feet, his senses alert to the life of the forest, his quick eye marked a thin film of smoke rising among the tree tops across the stream. Cautiously he moved forward until he came to a point where he could see the source of it. Much to his consternation he beheld a party of some twenty Indians.

None knew Indians better than he. Creeping nearer under the protection of the forest, he made a closer inspection. What he saw was far from reassuring. It was evident that they were a renegade band stealing, scalping marauders, the lowest of their kind. He divined that they had come so far off the usual trail to evade pursuit for some rascality they had perpetrated upon the whites in the valleys to the south.

It was easy enough for a woodsman of Walker's experience to avoid the Indians, who were breaking camp, but he waited

Jean, the daughter of the miller, with all the fortitude that her father would have shown had he been there, strove valiantly to arrange for the comfort and safety of the women and children.

Such provisions as were readily available were brought to the church. Men and women alike made many trips to their homes for needed articles or treasures. Some were still sceptical of the danger of attack.

At last, however, order was secured and such meager preparations as Walker found possible were made. With the church strongly barricaded and the men pitifully armed as they were, assembled behind the stone wall surrounding the churchyard, they awaited attack.

Of course the Indians did not try to attack by daylight, but Walker sensed that every movement in their preparations was closely watched by savage eyes from the concealment of the forest that circled the clearing about the settlement.

I wish that I might tell you of that hideous night as Jim Parker related it to me. Sitting tensely erect on a rock close to the fire he recounted in that lonely spot the scenes of plunder, the blood-freezing yells of the savages, the many attacks repulsed by the villagers from behind their churchyard walls, and finally the burning of their homes.

"And", he continued, "when morning came the sunlight pierced a pall of smoke that floated away on the west wind to be scattered and vanish among the hills, a symbol of the passing of Le Rueville."

"The Indians drove away what little stock the settlers owned. Daylight found them destitute. I have thought of them a great many times since my place burned last winter. There they were, old men and women, babies and all, left homeless and their supplies for winter destroyed."

"I presume that many of them were tired of living back here in the mountains, especially the younger ones who were naturally anxious to see something of the world. So, the old priest and the miller not being there to tell them what to do, they headed for Canada."

"Back by the way they had come, the sad procession toiled through the difficult forests until they reached the St. Lawrence. Walker traveled with them, aiding

the weak, commanding the strong, feeding them with game that came within range of his ready gun.

"Jean and her old mother were his special care and he found the maiden more lovely, in her affliction than in the happy peaceful days when he first knew her."

"Footsore and hungry, trailing through the snows of early winter, they finally reached the French settlements on the St. Lawrence. There they were received and cared for and in a little while scattered among the settlements."

"As soon as he was assured of their safety, Walker came back to La Rueville in the hope of finding Father La Rue and the miller."

"Winter, settling down among the mountains, found the priest and Pierre Beaujeu still far from La Rueville. Exhausted and poorly fed they traveled with ever-slackening speed. In his day the miller had been a sturdy man but now he tottered and lagged with privation and the weight of years. Still miles from the valley where he hoped to find his loved ones, he was forced to give up the struggle. Starved, worn and discouraged, he died somewhere out there in the great forest and Father La Rue, after the last sad rites for his friend and counsellor, struggled on to the settlement. He reached it finally, more by the power of the spirit than by any physical strength."

"As he came near the valley where his village lay, the warmth and hope of the welcome that he would receive from his dear people, carried him over the last miles. But when he came over the hill yonder, he saw the ruins of La Rueville where the happy homes of his parishioners had stood."

"His disappointment must have reached the depth of bitterness. Coming to the spot, he tramped for hours among the charred ruins trying to read in their black, silent wreckage the story of the calamity that had befallen his people. At last he went into his church, and divined, from the disorder, the struggle his people had had. At his crude altar he thanked God for their deliverance from the Indians and prayed for their guidance and protection wherever they had fled. So, Walker, when he came, found him, and through the days that followed he fed and cared for him and promised that when the old man's strength should return, he would take him to his people."

"But his strength did not return. Sitting on the threshold of the old church before the fire that Walker kept burning, he mourned for his people who had left and the scattered hopes for his colony, and pondered the faithfulness and love of those of his followers who slept near him in the little churchyard."

"Days passed and Walker knew that the old priest could never leave his village, for his strength was rapidly ebbing. For hours, while the old man recounted his memories, Walker sat listening, or supported his tottering steps on rounds of visits to the ruins of the homes of his parishioners."

"And then, one day, came Jean with two of the villagers, whom she had argued and smiled and cajoled into bringing her to search for her father and the priest. The old priest could not be moved from the valley here, so they stayed for a few days, helping Walker to care for the old man, and digging around among the ruins. I guess they didn't find much of anything. But Jean's love for Walker had grown and ripened through their trials and suffering until it softened some of the grief over the death of her father. So it happened that old Father La Rue performed his last ceremony in the little church here, their marriage ceremony. And not long after they laid him to rest among his people in this little churchyard, freed forever from the tyranny of petty rulers."

Parker rose and began banking the fire for the night.

(Continued on page 18)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

DID YOU KNOW my English or Welsh Shepherd pups with proper training will go for stock alone when 6 or 8 months old. Buy now. **GEORGE BOORMAN**, Marathon, N. Y.

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EXTRA GOOD PUREBRED O. I. C. Pigs for breeding purposes, either sex. Order now for early Nov. shipment at 6 weeks for \$8 or \$15 per pair. 75 cents each if registration papers are desired. **CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON**, Middlebury, Vt.

USE

THIS CLASSIFIED PAGE

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BRONZE, BOURBON REDS: White Turkeys. White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks. Poultry Geese. Pearl and White Guineas. Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **HIGHLAND FARM**, Sellersville, Pa.

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TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

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FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platter, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Bakers, Mugs, Nappies, etc.—a little of each. **SEND CASH WITH ORDER**. Write us. **E. SWASEY & CO.**, Portland, Maine.

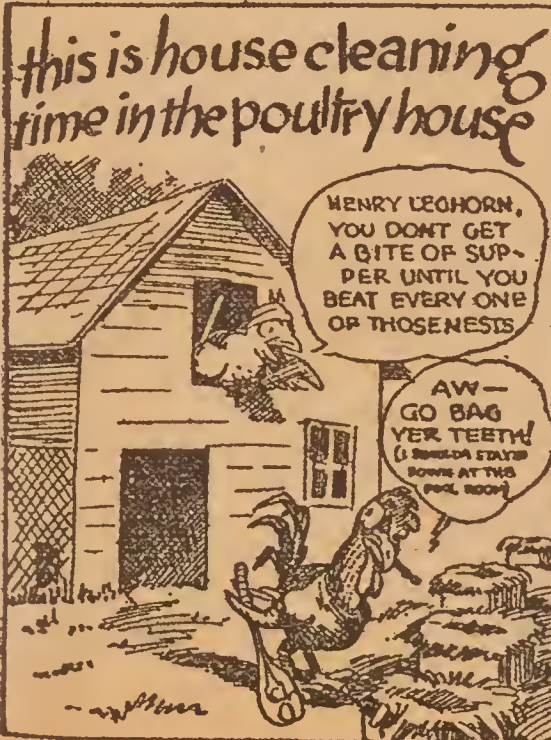
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Visits With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

finitely more harm by writing the sensational sheets with great glaring headlines playing up everything that appeals to the worst in human nature. The other extreme is to be so unprogressive as not to recognize that the world moves and that most of us are interested in the new changes that are constantly coming about.

THE THIRD TEST FOR READING IS THAT IT MUST BE FAIR. A good paper or magazine must give both sides of the question. Any paper or magazine has a right to express editorially its own opinions in a forceful manner, but if it is to be received as an educational institution, which it should be, then it must in its columns elsewhere give both sides of the question. For example, some of the great dailies of New York City are usually fair. But when they print some failure in prohibition enforcement in big headlines on the front pages and print something on the other side of the subject in much shorter space and with no headlines buried in the back part of the paper, then they are not fair.

ANOTHER TEST OF GOOD READING IS THAT IT MUST BE INTERESTING. No matter how valuable the material may be in any article or story, if people will not read it, it is lost. To be interesting, reading matter must have literary merit, and no paper or magazine has much excuse for appearing on our reading tables to be read by the young and the old of the family that is not well written and a good example of the skillful use of the English language.

These, then to summarize, are the tests of good reading. It must be clean, pro-

gressive without being sensational, fair, and interesting with literary merit.

Now suppose we make up a list of papers and magazines for the average farm family. Opinions will differ on this, and I do not claim to be any expert. First, there should be the local paper, the paper which tells about the doings in your own community and of your friends and neighbors. A good country weekly has a place in every community and in every farm home. Second, every farm family should have a good daily newspaper of the constructive, progressive but not sensational type. Third, if there are young folks in the family, there should be as many good magazines and papers for them as can be afforded. For boys there is nothing better than the American Boy, Youth's Companion or the Scout papers. Popular Mechanics is excellent also. Wife and mother should not be neglected on the reading table. So there should be at least one first class woman's magazine as well as access to the excellent women's pages in the farm papers. Some of the good women's magazines are, Woman's Home Companion, Ladies' Home Journal, Modern Priscilla, Delineator, and Good Housekeeping.

Next in order comes some general magazine that will help you and your family keep up on current events. There are a number of these, all of which are good. For example, I might mention the Outlook, Review of Reviews and Literary Digest. Any one of these will give one a good general idea of what is going on in the world. When it comes to a magazine or two for lighter reading and entertainment, there are so many good ones that it is difficult to mention any without being unfair to others. Personally, I like the American Magazine, Saturday Evening Post, the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's, and the Golden Book. There are many others just as good, and the number of these that any family can take will of course depend upon personal likes and dislikes, and the pocketbook.

Of course, every farm family will take a farm paper. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been visiting farm families for eighty-five years, since 1842. This means that the farmer has always felt the need of his farm paper even when he could get no others. There is a reason for this as a good farm paper is something more than a paper. It is a friend. The weekly visits of the best of the farm papers are like visits from a friend. They are the last survivors of the "personal journalism" of Horace Greeley's time, when it seemed to the reader that he was almost visiting with the publisher, editor and the staff instead of reading a paper.

Now there are just a few suggestions to set you thinking about the reading matter that enters your home. If you think I am wrong in anyway or if you have better suggestions to offer I shall be pleased to hear from you.

The Lost Ritual

(Continued from page 16)

"Jim," I asked "where did you hear this story about La Rueville?"

"Well, I don't remember ever telling all of it before, but since my experience last winter, I have done a lot of thinking. You see, my great-grandfather was the long-legged Englishman they called Walker.

"You know, I had quite a stock of pretty good books and some other keepsakes that burned up with my home last winter. The choicest relic and the one I am most sorry to lose was a Ritual of the Catholic faith. It was practically my only family treasure. From it, Jean and Arnold Walker were married in this little church by Father La Rue."

(The End)

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For Pedigrees, Prices, etc., write

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 14, 1912.

Of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 416 E. Market St., Elmira, N. Y., for October 1, 1927.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 417 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1927.

(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell.
(My commission expires March 30, 1929)
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., President.

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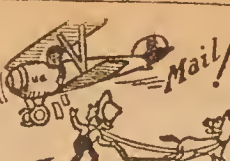
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ADDRESS _____



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



A Job for the Post Office Authorities

About six weeks ago I received a catalogue through the mail sent to American Legion at McGraw, containing list of fireworks at very low prices, from the New Castle Fireworks Mfg. Co. at New Castle, Pa.

We sent an order to this company for a \$25.00 lawn display of small fireworks and sparklers, which in all was \$32.40 to come C. O. D. The Monday before the 4th I received a case of fireworks and paid the C. O. D. of \$32.50. After arriving home that evening they were opened, to find nothing I had ordered, but in place nearly two dozen bombs. I at once sent them a special delivery letter, asking them to send my right order and I would return the bombs. Nothing has been heard from the letter, also another letter July 4th was sent them but nothing has been heard from that, or later a letter from a lawyer friend of mine, in Cortland.

I have the bombs in my possession. As this company has never had anybody question their standing through the postmaster at New Castle, and as they received my special delivery letter, it looks as if they were trying to defraud the public through the mail. If they were square and reliable they would have at least investigated this case. In this case I have stated as plainly as possible how I was stung, and am of course out my \$32.40 plus express charges.

WE wrote the New Castle Fireworks Mfg. Co. on August 3rd and August 18th, but have received no reply to our communications. In view of the fact that the letters were never returned, we assume they were delivered to the proper party. Under these circumstances it looks as if it is up to the Post Office Authorities to investigate this firm and find out why nothing has come of the registering of these complaints. We publish the facts here for the information of other readers who may be similarly approached.

A Question About Town Highway Funds

Is it possible to use the surplus town highway moneys for the building of state and county roads or must it be used to repair town roads?

THIS question was referred to the Division of Highways who answered with the following:

"Moneys received for highway purposes are never considered as part of a surplus fund but instead is treated as a revolving fund to be expended for the repair and improvement of town highways from one year to another, in accordance with the written agreement under the provisions of Section 105 of the Highway Law."

Patent Seed Treatment Fails in Official Tests

IN a recent issue of the *Ulster County Farm Bureau News* there appeared an article relative to a preparation known as "Soilvita", said to be marketed by the Soilvita Distributing Company of Fargo, N. D.; Wichita, Kans., and Winnipeg,

Canada. The company claims that seed treated with this material, grows into better and larger crops at less expense. The facts contained in the article were authorized by the Bureau of Plant Industry and Chemistry and Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Samples of this material were received by the Bureau of Plant Industry on April 20, 1926 marked "The contents of this container must be used within three months of 4-1-26", meaning April 1, 1926. It is claimed in the literature accompanying the preparation that "Soilvita contains all the legume bacteria properly combined with all the other essential bacteria which produce plant food...."

On April 26, the article goes on to say, tests were started to determine the pres-

Service Bureau Report for September, 1927

F. R. Brenner, Harmony, Butler County, Pa.	\$ 2.78
Mrs. George A. Teeter, Freeville, Tompkins Co., N. Y.	1.58
Elmer D. Card, Towanda, Bradford County, Pa.	31.90
Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.	18.00
W. M. Milligan, Pavilion, Genesee County, N. Y.	8.04
Saul Davidson, Erieville, Madison County, N. Y.	66.25
R. C. Covert, Slippery Rock, Butler Co., Pa.	6.00
W. E. Fingar, N. Germantown, Columbia Co., N. Y.	7.00
Mrs. John Holdridge, Arkport, Steuben County, N. Y.	1.50
Mrs. J. Drennan, Mohawk, Herkimer County, N. Y.	11.00
C. E. Wilson, Hartstown, Crawford County, Pa.	16.50
L. Buggenhagen, Hamburg, Erie County, N. Y.	5.50
Miss Emily Cromwell, Hagaman, Montgomery Co., N. Y.	2.00
Jacob Huber, St. Bonifacius, Cambria County, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. Harriet Payne, Edmeston, Otsego County, N. Y.	9.90
Mrs. Oliver Watts, Glen Cove, Nassau Co., N. Y.	8.95
\$198.90	

ence and effect of bacteria. They terminated on July 9, 1926 with the following results:

Legume Treated	Plants Sample	Treated Sample	Nodules Sample	Formed Sample
Alfalfa	81	65	0	0
Red Clover 120		125	0	0
Cowpea	9	7	0	0
Soy bean ...	24	33	0	0
Vetch	24	21	0	0

In addition to the field trial, tests were made in the bacteriological laboratory which revealed that no living bacteria of the common strain were present. In another test soybean seed was soaked on some of this material and planted along side unsoaked seed for purpose of comparison. The yield of hay showed that the untreated seed yielded at the rate of 52 pounds on the trial plots while the treated

seed yielded only 12 pounds. The tests very evidently refute the claims of the company that Soilvita grows more and better grain on less acres at less expense.

Dr. Lochhead, Bacteriologist for the Dominion of Canada reports on this material as follows:

"Experiments conducted on the experimental farms with two such cultures, namely, 'Soilgro' and 'Soil Vita', have failed to show results which would indicate any practical benefit to be derived from their use. Extensive laboratory tests showed the cultures in question to possess no advantage over ordinary soil, as far as the bacteria were concerned, while tests on a variety of crops gave negative results."

Aprons for a Decoy

I am enclosing an "ad" that I clipped from a paper. I would like to earn some money at home, but before I take a chance on some of these concerns I prefer to write you. I have confidence that the Service Bureau will give me the best information available.

WE are glad to know of the confidence of our subscriber in the Service Bureau. It has always been our aim to give the best help wherever possible. If more folks would write us first, many regrets could be avoided. Here is the ad that attracted our friend:

"WOMEN—Earn \$11 dozen sewing aprons. Easy work, materials cut, instructions furnished. Opportunity beginners. Card brings particulars. Jean Mfg. Co., 1658 Broadway, New York, N. Y."

This concern has been exposed previously. The National Better Business Bureau made an investigation of it and found that these people do not hire help at all, but sell instructions to those who wish to do sewing at home in their spare time. The company does not even say in its literature whether or not it will buy the garments made. The \$11 a dozen merely represents what one might make if one were efficient both in manufacturing and selling. The facts are that this company does not buy aprons—they sell instructions how to make them.

Pennsylvania Fence Law

A tract of land, some 200 acres, is owned by a real estate agent. This land borders our farm. The owner lives in town and makes no attempt to farm. It is practically all weeds. He does not keep up the line fence. I would like to know whether there is a law in Pennsylvania which requires a land owner to build his share of the line fence regardless whether the land is being used for farming or pasture. Could the owner be forced by law to build his share of the line fence.—R. H., Pennsylvania.

THE Pennsylvania law on fences compels a man to share the expense of a line fence only where he improves his land adjacent to the fence. If, in this case, the land is all woods and unimproved, you could probably not require your neighbor to pay anything if you wished to build your fence at the present time. If, however, the man changes his mind and improves up to the fence at some later time, you can make him pay you a reasonable price for his share in the fence when that time comes.

To Have Assessment Changed

Is there a state law in regard to assessing village or farm property? Can anything be done to have one's assessment changed, when one has been assessed more than his neighbors who have better homes and more land? Can any one appeal to the State in any way?

THE State of New York has provided machinery by which taxpayers who have been wrongly assessed may state their grievances. It is stated that the assessors must give notice of a time and place where they will meet to hear complaints and review assessments, and at that time and place any person aggrieved should present a written statement under oath, specifying in what respect the assessment is at fault. If the assessors refuse to do anything about it, the taxpayer may then retain an attorney and have the action of the assessors reviewed by the court, by what is known as a writ of certiorari.



Better Lights

Outdoors and in

With these fall days comes the necessity for better lights. It will be dark before you get the work in the barn and outdoors done—are you going to stumble around in the dark or with the dim light of an old lantern?

A modern gasoline lantern, one that will give you a brilliant light, will make your work twice as easy, help prevent accidents and the waste and damage that so often occur when you have to feel your way. They are absolutely safe, cheap to operate and are unaffected by cold, wind or rain.

In the house you can have good lights, too, for the evening reading and sewing. Your "Farm Service" Hardware



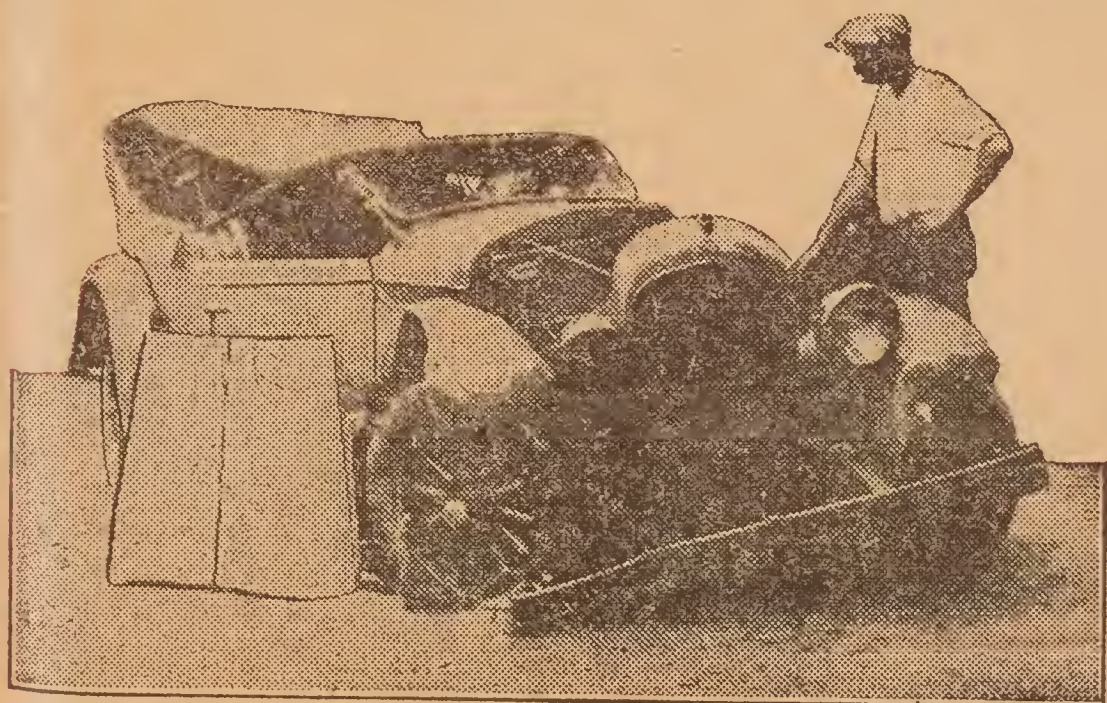
Man has several different kinds that he will be glad to demonstrate to you to show you what a saving of eyesight good

home lights will bring.

Don't forget the electric flashlights. There are times when they are worth a hundred times what you pay for them, for they give instant light that you can use with safety in the hay mow, closet or even around leaky gasoline tanks.

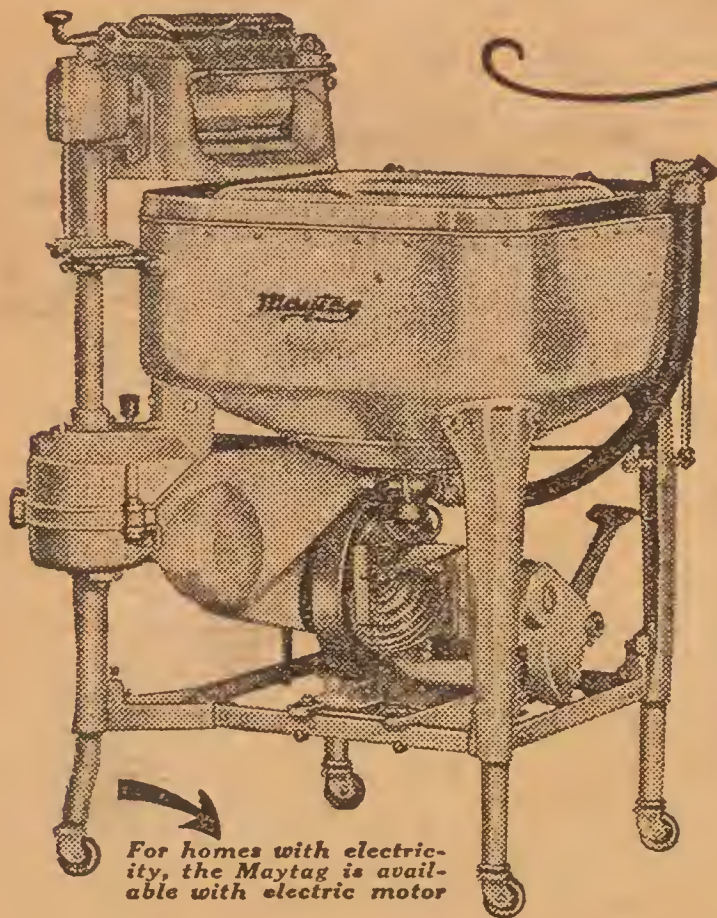
You can get lighting equipment to the best advantage at your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Michael Furlo of Croton Falls, N. Y., was injured when this car went off the road and turned over. Mr. Furlo held a North American Reader Service Travel Accident Policy on which he drew \$60 in weekly indemnities while he was laid up, unable to do any work.

Announcing the NEW MAYTAG



For homes with electric-
ity, the Maytag is avail-
able with electric motor

FREE TRIAL

Wash with a New Maytag without cost or obligation. Simply phone or write a Maytag dealer. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

R-10-27

A GAIN the Maytag writes washer history! Over a million owners, including many farm homes, have testified that the Maytag Gyrafoam Washer, introduced five years ago, was the height of perfection in washers. Now five years of research work have produced a new and still better Maytag—a washer as far in advance of the times as the former Maytag was five years ago.

An Improved Gasoline Multi-Motor

For over ten years the famous Maytag Multi-Motor has solved the washer problem for farm homes without electricity. The Multi-Motor on the New Maytag embodies engineering refinements that make it the most modern small gasoline power unit available. It is a part of the washer—not a separate unit with belts to line up. The housewife can start and operate it as easily as she can an electric motor, and it is quite as compact, simple and noiseless.

The New Maytag has a Roller Water

Remover with a flexible top roll and a firm bottom roll. Its larger working surface hugs every fold of the clothes, giving greater efficiency without pressing in hard-to-remove wrinkles and without danger to buttons or laces. It has Safety Automatic Feed Board, self-reversing drainboard and self-adjusting tension.

See a New Maytag—the only washer with a roomy, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub; that does a big washing in an hour or two without hand-rubbing anything.

"I want to give every home an opportunity to try my greatest achievement—the NEW Maytag. It sets a New Standard in Washers"

L. Maytag



THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
(Founded 1894)

Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss

Eastern Branch: 851 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York Dealer
City Albany G. C. Reardon, Inc.
Astoria, L. I. Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn Ohio Maytag Co.
Batavia
..... Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Binghamton
..... Crocker & Ogden Co.
Bridgeport Ernest Dredge
Brooklyn
..... Maytag Washer Co., Inc.
Buffalo Buffalo Maytag Co.
773 Main St.
Buffalo Kolpinski Bros.
1110 Broadway
Canandaigua
..... DeZutter Maytag Co.
Cairo, Haning Elect. Station
Carmel J. R. Cole
Chatham, Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland, Crocker & Ogden Co.,
Maytag Store
Croton Falls
..... George Juengst & Son
Dundee Clifton L. Yawger
Dunkirk Maytag Shops Inc.
East Aurora Genesee
Country Maytag Co.
Easton Thos. A. McGrath
Eldred Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville R. S. Walker
Elmira, Charles W. Young & Son
Flushing, L. I.
..... Queens Maytag Co.
Fulton Johnston's Hdwe.
Gilboa Wm. D. Thorpe
Glens Falls
..... McConnell-Richards Co.
Gloversville
..... Bramer Stove & Htg. Co.
Gouverneur F. G. Gallagher
Gowanda Hunt Maytag Co.
Greenport Harold K. Mulford
Hamilton Edw. W. Arnst
Hayes Corners H. J. Covert
Highland W. R. Seaman, Inc.
Ilion C. C. Eldridge
Horicon, McConnell-Richards Co.
Hornell Duke Maytag Co.
Ilion C. J. Nichols
Ithaca Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown Maytag Shops Inc.
Lackawanna, Kolpinski Brothers
A. Rosinski, Local Rep.
Liberty Kandel Brothers
Lockport
..... Conway Maytag Company
Lowville, Northern Maytag Co.

State of New York Dealer
City Malone, Mason's Electric Store
Massena L. L. Merrill
Medina Conway Maytag Store
Middletown R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon F. E. Skinner
Naples John M. Vierhile
Newark DeZutter Maytag Co.
Newburg, Newburg Maytag Shop
Niagara Falls
..... Conway Maytag Co.
Nichols A. M. Ryan
Norwich F. E. Skinner
Ogdensburg, Northern Maytag Co.
Olean Langs Hardware
Oneonta Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego Johnston's Hdwe.
Owego Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pachogue, L. I.
..... Home Appl. Corp.
Pawling E. M. Crewe
Peekskill Wm. J. Donovan
Perry Genesee Country
Maytag Co.
Pine Plains Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg, Maytag Plattsburg Co.
Pleasantville
..... Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jervis James P. Morgan
Potsdam A. S. Caswell
Pulaski, Ohio Maytag Company
C. W. Blanchard, Mgr.
Richmondville I. R. Dibble
Riverhead M. N. Ammann
Rochester
..... Rochester Maytag Co., Inc.
Rome T. V. O'Shea
Salamanca Hunt Maytag Co.
Saratoga Springs
..... The Farmers Hdwe. Co., Inc.
Schenevus Grover T. Chase
Spring Valley
..... Ramapough Elec. Co.
Stillwater Curtis Maytag Co.
Syracuse Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga, Spring Hill El. Co.
Tupper Lake Tupper Lake
Garage & Supply Co.
Tonawanda H. H. Koenig
Troy, H. C. Calhoun Co.
Utica H. D. Morehouse
& Son
Walden, T. L. Millspaugh
Walton, I. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown Northern
Maytag Co., Inc.
Wellsville
..... Duke Maytag Co.
Williamson
..... DeZutter Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania Dealer
City Allentown
..... Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte
..... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford Joseph Marks
Bristol Clymer Maytag Co.
Carbondale, Scranton Maytag Co.
Carlisle, The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Catasauqua W. T. Kleppinger
Coatesville Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis Ferree Electric Co.
Cresson Soisson El. Co.
Doylestown, Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois Grebe Maytag Store
Easton James E. Hauck
Elwood City
..... Maytag Sales, Inc.
Erie, Erie Co. Maytag Company
Forest City, Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Hazleton Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Honesdale, Vincent Maytag Co.
Hanover York Co. Maytag Co.
Johnstown
..... Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square
..... John H. Voorhees
Kittanning
..... Mateer-White & Campbell
Lancaster
..... Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe Latrobe El. Appl. Co.
Lebanon Lebanon El. Co.
Lewistown Home El. Store
Lock Haven, H. E. Pursley Co.
Malvern Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield Tioga Co. Maytag Co.
Meadville Crawford Co.
Maytag Sales & Service
Mifflinburg
..... Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Montrose
..... Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Muncy, The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.

State of Pennsylvania Dealer
City Nanticoke
..... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Castle, Maytag Sales, Inc.
Newport Carlisle Maytag Co.
Norristown
..... J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City Lynn W. Camp
Oxford Earnhart Brothers
Peckville, Scranton Maytag Co.
Pennsburg, Chas. V. Rotenberger
Philadelphia
..... Ardmore Maytag Company
23 East Lancaster Pike
Delaware County Maytag Co.
7103 Market Street
North Phila Maytag Co.
3639 Germantown Ave.
4743 Frankford Ave.
70 West Chelton Ave.
2017 S. Broad Street
4708 No. Fifth St.
West Phila Maytag Co.
5206 Chestnut Street
4113 Lancaster Ave.
Phoenixville, McCarragher Bros.
Pittsburgh
..... Loeffler El. Store
5904 Penn. Ave.
McKees Rocks Maytag Store,
413 Chartiers Ave.
Mt. Oliver Maytag Store,
162 Brownsville Rd.
North Side Maytag Store,
410 E. Ohio St.
Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio,
Cor. Beacon & Murray
Pittston, Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Pottstown, McCarragher Bros.
Pottsville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney, Grebe
Maytag Store
Reading, Reading Maytag Co.
Reynoldsville
..... McCreight Maytag Co.
Roversford, McCarragher Bros.
Sayre Harden Brothers
Scottsdale, Ace Maytag Company
Scranton, Scranton Maytag Co.
Shamokin
..... Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon
..... Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah
..... Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington
..... Jones Bros. & Miller
Somerset
..... Shaffer's Maytag Shop

State of Pennsylvania Dealer
City Souderton
..... Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Stroudsburg J. A. Seguire
Tamaqua, Williams Maytag Co.
Tionesta S. S. Sigworth
Titusville Lynn W. Camp
Towanda Harden Brothers
Troy Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock
..... Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Uniontown Fayette Maytag Co.
Warren Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre
..... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport, Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
York, York County Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey Dealer
City Atlantic City
..... South Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne, Devlin Sons Co., Inc.
Bloomfield
..... Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook, Smith Elect. Co.
Camden Camden Maytag Co.
Hackensack, H. Plager & Sons
Hammononton, Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge, Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown
..... C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell, Hopewell Elect. Co.
Lambertville, Servu Appl. Co.
Montclair
..... Davega Home Appl. Co.
Morristown, James E. Hauck
Passaic, Rupp's Maytag Shop
Paterson, Paterson Maytag Shop
Pennington, Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove, Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy, Kelly & McAnnden
Pitman C. G. Pidgeon
Plainfield, Winn & Higgins, Inc.
Roebling, Roebling General Store
Port Norris, J. R. Prichard
Red Bank, Charles K. Hoppus
Somerville, Smith El. Co.
Summit Arthur Manser
Sussex Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River, Albert W. Dorsett
Trenton, Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York
..... Roth-Seufferling Co., Inc.
Wildwood, R. W. Ryan
Woodbury, Elliott's Maytag Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

OCTOBER 29, 1927



"Some Punkins"

The Church and Farmers Need Each Other

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

It is interesting to get out of the circle in which one usually moves and into another with which he is not so familiar and to learn what the other fellow is doing and thinking. While these circles overlap it often happens that a person does not know what is going on even in his own community in a



M. C. BURRITT.

group in which he is not active. So I was much interested to sit for a day in a church convention. Anyone who thinks—as some do—who have no church contacts—that the church is no longer a militant organization as a whole, has an inadequate idea of its power. The church is in a militant mood toward the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment which it believes in more than ever and intends to see that it is strictly enforced.

Churches Still Exerting Strong Influence

There is a growing movement toward Evangelism and a renewal of the old spiritual power of the church. But one of the most interesting expressions of what this group is thinking about are the vigorous resolutions looking toward the outlawry of war and against militarism. This sentiment is very strong and quite general. If its leadership is sane and sticks to facts and to human nature and is not carried away by mere sentiment it will be productive of great good. There is need for an interchange and correlation of the group interests between church thought and agricultural thought for the best welfare of rural people.

The first two weeks in October brought abundant though not excessive rains. These

have helped to give wheat an excellent start and will improve new seedings of clover and alfalfa. They may even help some of the later plantings of cabbage. The weather continues generally fine and warm though the nights are getting cooler and we have had one or two hard white frosts. Seldom have we had better fall weather in which to harvest a season's crops than during the six weeks of September and the first half of October.

How We Get Most Out of Cabbage

Fruit harvest is on in earnest now but it will not take long. Every crop report shows a reduction in the apple yield. During the past week a severe windstorm took off a considerable percentage of the fruit yet on the trees, especially those not heavily loaded. Fortunately drop apples are bringing good prices—from 85 cents to one dollar per hundredweight for good quality. Cider apples are selling from sixty cents to one dollar. Barreled fruit has been sold as high as three dollars and a half per barrel tree run, but the general price for good fruit is three dollars. A large part of the crop is being packed "unclassified", which is practically tree run with ciders, bad side worms and big defects out. These are worth about four dollars packed. The apple crop is perhaps one third harvested. There is some satisfaction in harvesting and marketing fruit this fall for the return is more nearly an adequate one. But this does not help the grower who has little or no fruit to harvest.

The cabbage market has held up well considering the volume that has been moving to market

out of this territory—an average of about one hundred and ten cars per week. In some sections the price of domestic or Copenhagen has fallen so low that its movement has stopped while in other cases it is still netting growers from six to seven dollars. Small to medium Danish cabbage has held steadily at nine to eleven dollars F. O. B. shipping point. We loaded a car in fifty pound sacks this past week which netted us about fourteen dollars per ton. This is a very satisfactory way to handle cabbage too. We filled the sacks in the field counting the heads so as to get close to the weights. Then we loaded on the wagon, weighed, tied and reloaded on the truck. The cost of the whole operation including hauling was only about five hours per ton for which the additional price more than paid. We used old clean feed sacks valued at four cents apiece.

Eggs Higher Than Last Year

Most poultrymen have put in at least the early pullets and production has begun with new flocks. We are learning not to put them all into winter quarters at once. Development is more or less uneven and the largest and best developed are sorted out and put in while those not fully grown and not yet ready to lay are left on the range with plenty of grain and growing mash in the hoppers. Old hens are practically through laying and in molt. They will be given a months rest without mash and with grain in the feed hopper, to get ready for winter production. The price of eggs which averaged about five cents below last year all through the spring and early summer months has now recovered and during August and September averaged one or two cents a dozen above these months the previous year.

How Shall We Be Clothed?

Many of Our Industries Depend Entirely On the Changing Wants of Women

"WHEREWITHAL shall we be clothed" has not always been the question uppermost in women's minds, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. At the very beginning of history clothing or the total lack of it made little difference in people's minds. In fact it is supposed that the first object in wearing anything was for ornament, rather than for protection or modesty. As some have said philosophically "It's all in what you're used to, anyhow".

Some savages feel perfectly well dressed if only their skin is tattooed or painted; others forego even that embellishment. Mohammedan nations forbid their women to go abroad unless their faces, the lower part at least, are heavily veiled; the Chinese insist that the feet be completely hidden.

Time was in Western countries when women's knees were kept shrouded in an atmosphere of rigid decency as well as with several layers of clothing—I even remember trying on a dress once and it was vetoed because it showed an inch of the stocking above the shoe top. Nowadays stockings are made to show; just walk down fifth Avenue or any Main Street if you doubt this statement. And, honesty forces us to admit, we can't see that the world is any nearer the bow-wows because women's knees are visible. Some of their owners would be far more artistically dressed—leaving out the question of

modesty—if their dresses were longer, but that is getting ahead of my story.

Westermarck, the historian, says that the feeling of shame is not the cause but the result of covering the body; that modesty is evidently self-consciousness caused by the unusual—it might be from wearing clothing or from going without it. If custom or convention is followed no self-consciousness will arise.

The savage who painted on his body a scar

because a real scar brought him distinction of a sort exhibited a very human quality, which persists through the highest level of society. The savage's necklace of bear's claws and elk's teeth represented his prowess as a hunter. Men do not wear necklaces nowadays; they hang them on their wives instead—another way of showing prowess, in the financial world, of course. So clothing came to indicate in which stratum of society the wearer belonged due to the degree of success he had achieved. This difference in dress to indicate social standing was most marked during the middle ages when one could tell at a glance whether he looked upon serf, vassal, lord or upon a member of certain tradesmen's guilds.

The first real garments came after the period when belts, aprons, bracelets and fancy headdress were worn purely for ornament. Rude pins were used to fasten about the man or woman a flat piece of woven material, fur or skin. As they became more skillful at the business, they began to form the materials into garments which more or less conformed to the shape of the body. Some influence finally caused men's clothing to differ from women's. Most likely it was the same influence which affects the matter today, that of occupation. The women, keepers of the fire and tenders of the children, did not roam so far afield as did the men. Therefore the women could more easily indulge their fancy



This old illustration from the December 1865 issue of American Agriculturist shows that point of development when women's clothing was probably most exaggerated and uncomfortable in style. Children's clothing was modelled after that of the grown-ups.

(Continued on page 14)

How Mrs. Stone Made a Success With Chickens

More Important, How She Makes a Success of Living

By Mrs. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor American Agriculturist

IT was a busy household that morning during State Fair when the A.A. Household Editor went out to Marcellus, N. Y., to interview the "success" lady, Mrs. James H. Stone, by name. What with going to the Fair the day before, going to a funeral the afternoon of the visit and the usual business of housekeeping be-



Mrs. James H. Stone of Marcellus, N. Y.

besides dressing chickens for the "store" it took a woman of good humor as well as good management to add one more item to an overflowing schedule. No wonder that occasional detours had to be made to see if the potatoes were safely on in time for dinner, the roast cooking and other things ready for a meal of 9 people. Sixteen huge home-baked loaves of bread each week make up the usual supply and even then sometimes extra must be bought, but as Mrs. Stone said, "My family simply hate baker's bread."

Everything else seems to be done on a similar large scale—and they do it themselves too. Although the farm is a dairy farm, which incidentally sends Holsteins to State Fair every year and furthermore regularly brings home prizes, Mrs. Stone's chief activity is hatching and selling chickens. She sells other things too, but more of that later.

She started out four years ago with a roadsidesize cartons with a lid.

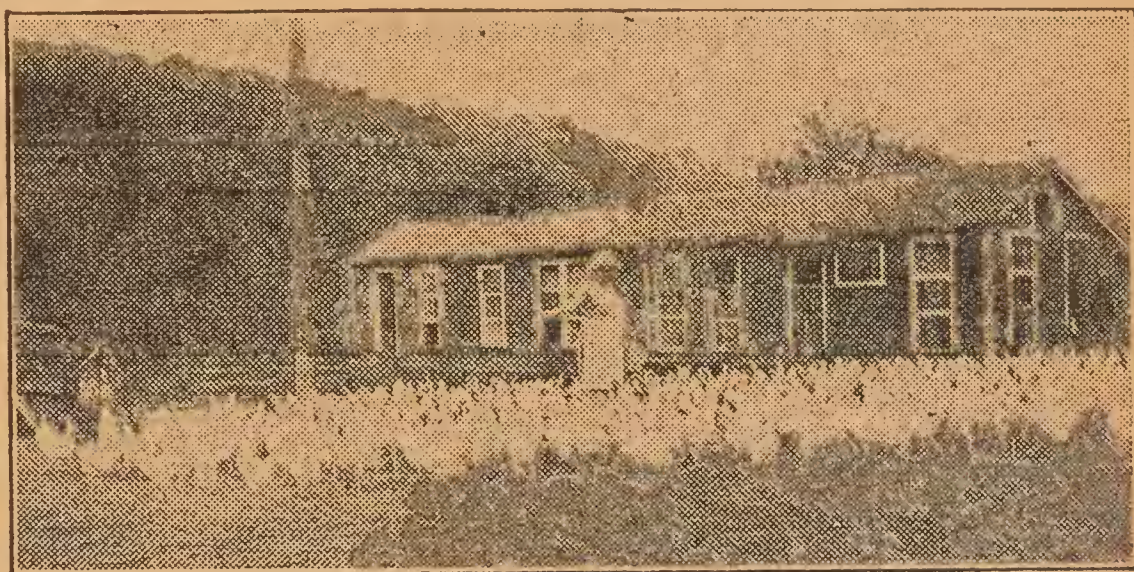
stand at which she advertised live broilers at 50 cents each. They went so fast she had to buy others to fill the demand. Two years ago she raised 500 and this year the number had increased to 1200. She runs an incubator which holds 4000 eggs. She hatched over 8000 baby chicks, sold them to others who raise them and is still buying them back after they mature for her trade. She has sold 1500 broilers this season besides culled fowls and keeps 800 layers. Naturally her business is largest during the summer months when the number of tourists is greatest. She herself selects, kills and helps pick chickens, the largest number done any one day on the farm being 102. She uses her culls for the trade and attributes much of her success in the chicken business to her constant culling.

Chickens are sold, either alive, cooked or dressed. Chicken pies are made. When dressed, the boilers are split, ready for cooking. Everything sold is put up, as Mrs. Stone says, "just as nice as we know how". Chickens are wrapped in special white paper, eggs are packed in cardboard egg boxes neatly labeled with the Stones' name and pot cheese is sold in pint-

These things cost money, of course, but pay because they make a good impression on customers.

The old stone milk house has been converted into a "store". In one end is a deep trough with constantly running water to keep the butter firm. A huge refrigerator holds other supplies which must be kept fresh. Mrs. Stone says she sometimes wonders if she has too much on hand, but things always go. She does not make butter for sale but gets it directly from the Middle West. She has a large number of customers who come there especially for butter, requiring 100 pounds per week. From 75 to 100 pounds of pot cheese make up the weekly sales on that article. She makes up neat parcels—never uses newspapers for that purpose—and everything goes out from her "store" as fresh as is possible to have it and in first class condition. No wonder she has to

(Continued on page 14)



Part of Mrs. Stone's Flock of 800 Laying Hens.

Proposed Election Amendments Vital to Farm Interests

Explanations of the Proposals--Don't Fail to Vote On Them On Election Day

IN New York State the election of officers this fall is not as important as usual, but we hope that none will fail to go to the polls and cast their ballot according to their judgment on the amendments to the State constitution which will be proposed. These amendments have been discussed for years, finally passed by the legislature, and will be submitted to the people at the coming election. They are so important they will vitally affect the welfare of every citizen. We are, therefore, taking some space here to explain each of them in some detail. If there is any point not clearly understood after reading this article, we will be glad to answer any questions by correspondence.

Amendment No. 1

Executive Budget Amendment

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, requiring the governor to submit to the legislature a budget containing, among other things, a complete plan of proposed state expenditures and estimated revenues, accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations, and limiting the power of the legislature with respect to appropriations, be approved?

You are to vote "yes" or "no" on the above. What does it mean? If passed, this amendment to the New York State constitution will require that the heads of each of the State departments such as the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., must submit to the Governor on or before October 15 of each year itemized estimates of desired appropriations to meet the financial needs of their departments for the coming fiscal year. The amendment provides for hearings on these estimates before the Governor who has the power of revising them if he thinks necessary. Representatives of the financial committees of the legislature shall be invited to attend such hearings and make inquiries about the estimates and about any proposed provisions of them.

The amendment also provides that the Governor must submit to the legislature before January 15 a budget containing among other things a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimates of the State for the ensuing fiscal year, also a statement of the State's revenues of expenditures for the current and for the past fiscal year. The budget must contain also the present fiscal condition of the State and an estimate of what its financial condition will be at the beginning and at the end of the coming year. The budget will contain a bill for all proposed appropriations together with proposals of taxation to meet these appropriations, and provides that the Governor may amend or supplement the budget before action upon it by the legislature and within thirty days after its submission.

The amendment provides also for hearings on the budget before the legislature and gives the Governor and heads of departments the right, and makes it the duty of the heads of the departments when required by the legislature, to appear and be heard in respect to the budget while it is being considered and to answer inquiries about it. The legislature, except in the case of appropriations for itself and for the judiciary, may not alter the appropriation bill submitted by the Governor except to strike out or reduce items therein, but it may add new, distinct and separate items for single objects.

Summing all this up, Amendment No. 1 provides that the State must have a businesslike budget provided by the Governor who gets his facts from the different department heads. This budget is then submitted by the Governor to the legislature where hearings thereon are held and any suggested reductions made, after which the appropriation bill is passed providing the finances for the coming year.

This proposal for an executive budget helps to place the State government on a straight busi-

ness basis. Therefore, in our opinion, it is to the average citizen's interest to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 2

City Debt Limit

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution excluding all water debts in computing the debt limit of cities generally, excluding certain other debts in computing the debt limit of cities of certain classes, and in particular permitting the City of New York to incur debts not exceeding \$300,000,000 for the construction or equipment, or both, of new rapid transit railroads, such debts to be excluded in computing its borrowing power, be approved?

This amendment means that at the present time certain cities have reached their debt limit and are unable to borrow further because of law to make some absolutely necessary improvements such as better transportation facilities. We believe that this is a matter of local control and the city voters should have the right to act as they choose on matters affecting their own tax interests, and that farmers at least should vote "yes". Putting it another way, it is really none of our business and we should not stand in the way of cities doing as they please about local improvements. They have to pay for them, not us.

Amendment No. 3

Grade Crossing Elimination

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, as to the special debt heretofore authorized for elimination of grade crossings, and providing that the 50% share to be met by the state and localities together, instead of being divided equally between the state and the city, town or village, shall be divided between the state and county, state and city or state, county and city, the proportions to be determined by law, be approved?

This, in our opinion, is the most important of all. You will remember that an amendment was approved by the voters providing for a special debt of \$300,000,000 to be spent in eliminating grade crossings in the State. As the amendment was first passed, the railroad was to pay half

(Continued on page 6)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

I expect to pass through this life but once. If therefore there is any kindness I can show, or any good I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now; let me not defer or neglect it for I shall not pass this way again.—A. B. HEGEMAN.

A Good Trespass Law

"DOWN in Maine" there is a No Trespass Law which certainly has teeth in it. It reads: "Whoever wilfully commits any trespass or knowingly authorizes or employs another to do so, by entering the garden, orchard, pasture, cranberry ground, improved blueberry ground or improved ground of another, with intent to take, carry away, destroy or injure trees, shrubs, grain, hay, fruit, vegetables, turf or soil thereon, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 and imprisonment for not more than nine days."

It will be seen that this law is simply and concisely stated. It covers the subject well and places no mistake about the penalties, which include imprisonment. We have a pretty good Trespass Law in New York, but it could be improved.

Why Do We Fight Our Neighbors?

"The farmers of this state, even if united, form only a small fragment of the entire population, and divided, as they are now, on so many questions, their influence threatens to become negligible."

THE above is a paragraph from a letter written by a man prominent in the agricultural affairs of New York State and it expresses a situation to which every farmer not only of New York but of the entire nation can well give serious attention. We may as well face the fact that the farmers of the nation are rapidly becoming outnumbered by city people and that therefore on every question where the interest of the city is different from that of the country the farmers may expect to be outvoted. And this is especially the case if no two groups of farmers can ever agree.

We have often wondered why it is that farmers fight among themselves much more bitterly

and with more animosity than they do with groups outside of the farm business. Whether it is the rural schools, the question of eradication of bovine tuberculosis, or the great problem of marketing milk or other commodities, it is always the same. We as farmers seem to be more interested in "putting it over" on our neighbors than we are in standing together to advance the interests of agriculture.

This is rather plain talk, but it is the truth, and we may as well realize first as last that the farm interests cannot expect to make any great amount of progress until they can agree among themselves as to what that progress should be.

Forty Per Cent Richer in Fourteen Years

IN December 1926, the average union rate of wages in the United States would buy 42.5 per cent more than in 1913. Study that statement for a moment. It means more than higher wages; it means that the average working man in the United States is more than 40% richer and can maintain that much higher standard of life today than he could only fourteen years ago. The average person in the United States today is rich beyond the dreams of kings even a hundred years ago and has blessings and luxuries that the rich never dreamed of in olden times. Think of the wealth in automobiles alone that speed up and down any highway on Sundays and holidays. And automobiles are only one indication of the great individual wealth of the average citizen.

With all of which we have no quarrel whatever. We are glad of it. The average man and woman is the one who ought to be happy and ought to be able to raise the standard of life. Our only cause of regret is that the worthy men and women who live on the farms are not sharing in this wealth to the extent that those who follow other occupations are. But even here we are optimistic, for agriculture being a fundamental occupation must in time receive its just share of rewards for labor and capital expended or else progress cannot be maintained.

Chain Stores and the Old Time Dealers

ONE of the greatest changes in modern business methods is being brought about by the increasing number of chain stores. These great corporations, having sometimes hundreds of branch stores, are springing up in all parts of the country and they have made heavy inroads on the business of the independent merchant. Because of their ability to do business on a large scale and to buy and sell in great quantities, the chain stores are usually able to sell at lower retail prices than the regular merchant. The result is that many of the independent merchants in both the cities and in small towns, are having grave difficulty in keeping business on a paying basis and these independent merchants are greatly concerned as to their future.

There is a future, however, for a lesser number of such merchants, who recognize the modern competition of the chain stores, by introducing similar efficient methods. J. H. Tregoe, writing in *The Eastern Dealer*, hits the nail on the head when he says, "A large number of retailers who never learned to conduct their business properly, are now reaping the harvest of weeds from the tares sown in the days when there seemed to be no urgent need for training."

The modern retailer must advertise. He must fix up an attractive front in the windows of his store. The stock must be new and well and neatly arranged and above all, the customer must be met with a welcome and an enthusiastic attitude of service.

Who Said the World Will Starve?

IT has recently been stated that the Dead Sea contains fertilizer elements, chiefly potash, to the value of a trillion dollars. For centuries and thousands of centuries the sun has been evaporating the water from this sea without an outlet, as rapidly as it has entered.

"Boiling down" a solution by the use of heat is a slow and costly process as anyone who has tended a maple sugar outfit can testify. However, as used by nature with the sun as the source of heat and with time no object it is the cheapest method of concentrating or boiling down a solution.

For years the Turks, who ruled the land, prevented any complete survey or any use of the potash deposits. Since the world war, British geologists have been at work and now announce that the value of these deposits is over a trillion dollars, about three times the total wealth of the United States.

When this vast natural storehouse of fertility is opened, pessimists will again be forced to revise their estimate of the date when the population of the world will approach starvation.—H. L. C.

The Woman Voter

HAS the privilege of voting made the difference that you expected it would? Is your bailiwick the place of sweetness and light which you anticipated? Some of us remember the dire consequences which were predicted by those who opposed woman suffrage. Have you noticed that the high position of womankind has been reduced because the women of your neighborhood register their opinion so that it counts? Not enough that you could notice it, no doubt. Times may be changing and we always hear that things are not what they used to be, but honestly and truly, do we want them like they used to be?

Have you forgotten those election days which were excuses for a general letting-down of the bars of restraint with much drinking and brawling going on so that men did not want their wives and children on the streets? And do you remember how the secrets of government, town or otherwise, were shrouded in mystery and one was supposed to be able to work a sort of magic before comprehending its mysteries? But women are finding out by experience that the average person's part in governmental procedure is no more complicated than their own household affairs and we certainly do not hear half as much about election day debauches as we used to hear. So things are improving, the "good old days" and their advocates to the contrary notwithstanding.

The greatest difficulty comes from those who are content to have the privilege of voting without making the effort to use it. Indifference has defeated more good movements than opposition ever did. This year the numerous amendments coming up for vote need your most intelligent thought—and presence at the polls.—G. W. H.

Planning a World Farm Congress

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome is planning to take a world farm census in 1930. If this information is properly assembled and organized for all of the different countries, it will be immensely valuable to agriculture. It is often said that the price of wheat is not set in America but in Liverpool, meaning that with modern rapid transportation producers of every country have been brought closer together so that what one does has definite effect on every one else no matter where he lives.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

PERHAPS the reason some women do not vote more than they do may be attributed to the following reason:

During the agitation in behalf of woman's suffrage, an ardent advocate pleaded with a tired-looking married woman, and said:

"Just think! Wouldn't you love to go with your husband to the voting place, and there cast your vote along with his?"

The woman shook her head decisively and she answered:

"For Goodness sake! IF THERE'S ONE SINGLE THING THAT A MAN'S ABLE TO DO BY HIMSELF, LET HIM DO IT."

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

These Intimate Personal Problems May Arise in Your Own Experience

UNDER this heading are printed letters from readers needing advice on personal matters. No letters are published if the writer indicates they are not to be published and no names are ever published. All receive very careful attention and a personal letter goes to the writer. You are invited to write if you have some perplexing problem.

Aunt Janet

* * *

"We have taken the American Agriculturist for a great many years and would surely miss it if it did not come. Last night as I was reading it I saw your article 'Tell Us Your Troubles'. Well, I don't know if this is really any trouble but I have been thinking of asking someone this question. We live on a farm and this fall my son, 17 years old, is going to go away to school and I am wondering what he will have to take with him. What will he need?—MOTHER.

I AM not able to tell offhand just what your son will need when he goes away to school because it will make some difference whether he stops in a dormitory or boards in a private home. I am writing to the school to send you a catalogue which gives this information.

As for your son's clothing, that too will depend on how he is situated. If he expects to send his laundry home to be done he will probably need more underwear, shirts, collars, handkerchiefs and socks because of the delay in mailing or carrying them back and forth. He will need at least one-half dozen suits of underwear, probably more shirts and still more of the smaller articles.

He should have a second best suit for school wear and one best suit. However, at the farm schools they usually need khaki shirts and trousers and shoes. A mackinaw or wind breaker is also very useful. I hardly expect that there will be any formal social affairs there so you need not worry about any formal evening clothes. If he gets interested in those things and needs them he will probably work that out for himself after he has been there for a while.

* * *

Do You Know of a Place?

"I am a woman with three children and I want a place on a farm where I can do milking and anything else that I can do, which is a lot. Can also learn anything. Would you help me find such a place. I want a house with fuel and milk and at least \$10 a month. I have milked since I was 7 years old, have a good education, could feed, clean stables for I am strong and working outside now every day. I can give references. My mother is with me to look after the children which are small and no bother to anyone. This is the only work I know and it would keep me strong and fit. Could you find me such a place for a trial?"

WE hope that the A. A.'s sympathetic family of readers will help this mother to find the work she desires so she can keep her little family together.

* * *

Rural Teachers Please Answer

"I am teaching a rural school in a rather backward locality of the Adirondacks and have been thinking that it would be interesting to hear from other teachers of rural districts, either men or women. Do you think that any of your readers would care to write? I am twenty-eight so would prefer hearing from people around my own age or older. Hoping that I can gain a few pen friends."—RURAL TEACHER.

I DO hope that "Rural Teacher" will find responsive souls among the other rural teachers who certainly are AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers. Any who would like to write "Rural Teacher" can get her name and address by writing Aunt Janet for it.

* * *

Deserted by Thankless Child

"It is with regret that I pen this letter to you. I am seventy years of age at my next birthday. I am the father of two sons and one daughter. My wife died in 'twenty-three and ever since then there has

point where outside advice will mean anything. So far as I understand the circumstances I do not see any way for you to manage other than to give up the home altogether and get a place in a sort of home especially for elderly people.

There are many nice boarding houses or homes, as they are called, and I believe that you would find a congenial atmosphere there which would probably please you even better than trying to force your daughter and son to do something which they evidently will not do. It is very sad of course but life is not easy for any of us and we have to bear such trials as best we can. If you are not able to pay your own expenses in such a home—where they try to keep prices as reasonable as possible—it may be that they can either requisition a certain amount of help from your children so that it may be provided in some way.

In many of these homes arrangements are made so that elderly people can do a certain amount of work to help pay their expenses but it all depends on what sort of place you get in to. * * * If you need to write us again we shall be glad to do what we can.

(We also wrote to a local welfare organization whose kind and efficient representative called on the writer of the letter. She knew of a good housekeeper who would be willing to keep house for him and in that way make life more home-like for him, at least until he is able to dispose of his property and get into a home being built for retired carpenters.)

* * *

Wants to Study Library Work

"I am a high school graduate and have had a partial normal school course. Have been a school teacher for five years and I am anxious to become a children's librarian. Can you tell me where I may be able to learn and earn at the same time?"

LIBRARY work, even that part of it which relates to work with children, requires special training of at least a year in an approved library school. Most such schools admit only college graduates, or offer courses in library work only to those who have acquired junior or senior college standing. It probably is not possible at any of these schools to earn while you learn. Information as to which schools, if any, admit non-college graduates on examination, and which schools offer the best training in library work with children may be had from the Board of Education for Librarianship, American Library Association, 86 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Of course it is still possible for libraries to employ any person, trained or untrained, and set them to work. This offers opportunity for learning and earning at the same time, but one learns in this way only the methods in one library and such an arrangement is in no sense considered as adequate training for library work. Few who do such work get very far and no one in earnest about taking up library work should stop short of at least one year, and better two, in one of the library schools.

Gratitude

By Dr. John W. Holland

HERE is a quotation from a letter I have just received from a friend of our family. I want to pass it on to you.

"Whatever of good comes to you, be it little or great, think of it as coming directly from God. For everything that brings you quiet joy, or peace or true delight, be it merely the smile on the face of a child, or the fragrance of a flower, or the nightly closing of your eyes in sleep; be it some worthy action well done, or the timely lift of a friendly hand; be it song or sermon, beauty, art or science; for every good that comes to you let some thought of God ring through the innermost rooms of your heart of hearts.



REV. J. W. HOLLAND

Do this faithfully, and soon, you, too will find yourself so frequently in the new company of happiness that life will be beginning anew."

That is a sentiment as true as it is beautiful. Gratitude is the golden gateway through which all good things receive their coronation and color.

"Thank you" is not in the word book of fools. Boors know it not. The un-thinking are strangers to it. Only the gentle and the kind know when to pronounce it.

There are two words that are the base stones upon which to found a home. The first is LOVE and the other is THANK YOU.

The pigs root and grunt beneath the oak tree, crunch the acorns that fall from the friendly branches, but never say, "Old Tree, I thank you." The reason is that they are pigs. It makes me think of a question asked me by a small boy, "Why do pigs eat so much?" When I gave up, he answered "So that they can make hogs of themselves."

When men do great things, such as flying across the Atlantic Ocean, people throng by millions to show their gratitude, and the hero reads his glory in a nation's eyes. Is his deed of any finer quality than the conduct of the father and mother of a family through long years of working and praying? It is not. It is only unusual.

When men and women have learned to thank each other for the graces and courtesies of every-day life, they have gone a long way on the road to perfect happiness.

When sons and daughters can think of the blessings brought to them by the love and fidelity of parents, and thankfully appreciate the sacrifices made in their behalf, Satan will have a hard run for his money to corrupt their souls.

I predict that when we understand the nature of the GOOD, we shall then learn to spell it with one O—GOD.

been a contention in the family and I have had to bear all the cruel treatment at the hands of my daughter and sons. They have done any and everything detrimental to me. I furnished the home, the rental of which would have cost them \$50 a month. I paid the taxes, the electric and gas bills and the coal bill. My wife and I have worked hard all of our lives to support the family and tried to pay for the home. My daughter had charge of the money just the same as my wife for three long years and used it as she pleased and there was no questions asked. Then came a time that I got out of work and the money got low as I could get no job as I was too old, but I paid my board just the same. Then she would not speak to me any more and told her brother that she would not cater to me any more and she did not. She has not spoken to me nor asked me to a meal for over a year and neither has her brother. She has tried to take my property away from me. She has done everything to hurt my feelings, she has lied to me repeatedly and when she left me she took everything in sight and she forced an entrance and broke locks to get these things out when I was away. Her brother had to do her bidding or else he was on the outs with her so you see what a predicament I am in now. I will have to sell out and go with strangers. I think my son has done me a wrong but it is largely his sister's fault. I could write a lot more. I hope some one will show him that he did not do the right thing by me."—AGED.

CHILDREN who do not feel the responsibility of taking care of their parents in their old age usually have gone beyond the

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Proposed Election Amendments Vital to Farm Interests

(Continued from page 3)

of the expense, the state 25 per cent, and the other 25 per cent by the city, town or village. If this amendment had been carried out immediately, it would have completely ruined thousands of taxpayers, mostly farmers, in the small towns and villages. The amendment now proposed provides that the railroad shall pay 50 per cent as originally planned, the state 25 per cent, and the other 25 per cent by the county and the city where the crossings are instead of by the smaller units of government, the village and township.

As every farmer knows, it makes a great deal of difference whether big public expense has to be paid entirely by a town or by the local village, or whether it is spread over the entire county. Don't fail to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 4

Salaries

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, increasing the annual salary of the governor to twenty-five thousand dollars, of the lieutenant-governor to ten thousand dollars, and of each member of the legislature to two thousand five hundred dollars, be approved?

This proposal explains itself. In spite of the fact that it would have a small tendency to raise taxes, we believe that farmers should vote "yes" on this amendment. If we are to get competent men worthy of representing our interests in the legislature and in the state government in general, we must make it worth their while to leave their business and devote their energy and ability to their public office. The salaries now paid to state officers have not been increased in many years so that in buying power they are entirely out of line with other salaries and incomes.

Amendment No. 5

Head of Executive Department

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, making the governor the head of the executive department, be approved?

This needs no explanation. Certainly the Governor should be the chief executive officer of the State, and the answer to the proposal is "yes".

Amendment No. 6

Four Year Term

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, increasing the terms of office of the governor, lieutenant-governor, comptroller, attorney general and state senators from two years to four years and of members of assembly from one year to two years, to first apply to such officers to be elected at the general election in 1928, and requiring the reference of proposed constitutional amendments to the next legislature having a newly elected assembly, be approved?

As the political parties have taken opposite sides on this question, and as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is non-partisan in its attitude, we are not expressing an editorial opinion on this amendment.

Amendment No. 7

Highway in Forest Preserve

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting the state to construct a state highway in the forest preserve in Essex County from Wilmington to the top of Whiteface Mountain, be approved?

This amendment is unimportant except to certain localities.

Amendment No. 8

Condemnation by Counties

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, authorizing counties to condemn more land than needed for constructing parks, public places, highways or streets, provided the additional land be not more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting thereon, and permitting the county to sell or lease any portion of such lands not needed for such parks,

public places, highways or streets, be approved?

Amendment No. 9

Annexation of Territory by Cities

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, preventing the annexation of territory to a city without the consent of the people residing in the territory to be annexed, given by a majority vote on a referendum called for that purpose, be approved?

One Contribution of State College Pays Annual Cost

PENN State's service to the farmers of the state was pictured vividly today by Dean R. L. Watts. He explained the threefold service of the school of agriculture in terms of men, grain, and money.

In 1906, after the usual period of instruction, the college graduated Charles F. Noll, who promptly entered research work. Three years later he made a selection of wheat now widely known as Pennsylvania 44. A few years of testing proved that this new wheat yielded five bushels to the acre more than any other variety. Had

the work stopped here, Pennsylvania 44 would not have been very beneficial to the farmers.

However, the extension workers carried the good news of this new variety out into the state. In 1921 the experiment station distributed 2500 bushels which were sown on 1500 acres. In 1919 and in 1924, government surveys of wheat varieties and acreages showed a remarkable increase in the use of Pennsylvania 44. The 1924 survey revealed 22.8 per cent of the acreage growing the Penn State wheat. Since then the good qualities of the wheat have brought still wider use so that fully one-third of the total area now is growing "44".

This amounts to 350,000 acres, the dean declares. If the increase of five bushels still obtains this means a total of 1,750,000 more bushels than would be possible with the old types. Conservatively, this number of bushels is worth \$2,000,000 without any additional expenditure by the farmers. During the next biennium, the dean says, the net additional earnings of the farmers due to this variety will be at least \$4,000,000, a sum equal to the legislative appropriation for the college.

Mexican Bean Beetle Invades New York

THE South has known the Mexican

By PAUL WORK

of our crop goes into cold storage. Most

bean beetle for several years. Its zone of influence has been enlarging annually and now New York is included. Just how serious it will be remains to be seen.

The Mexican bean beetle is of the lady-beetle type and is a biting or chewing insect. It is hemispherical in form and carries sixteen small black spots on a light brown ground. The eggs look much like those of the Colorado Potato beetle, and are laid in clusters underneath the leaf. The larvae feed on the underside of the leaves and so are difficult to reach by sprays and dusts. They are however successfully controlled by means of arsenicals and also with sodium fluosilicate though of course protection increases the cost of the crop.



Paul Work

Carlot Carrots

Last year California deposed New York as the leading state in the production of carlot carrots. However the shipping seasons of the two states reach their peaks at different times. May is the high month for the former while we ship most heavily in the fall and early winter. Much

Watermelons and Sweet Potatoes

Upstate New York is not watermelon and sweet potato country. Nevertheless, many of us like them and we like to see them grow. At Ithaca, where the season is shorter than in Monroe County and considerably longer than in Allegany, we have harvested a considerable number of watermelons this year, nor had we considered the season especially favorable. We had practically none last year. We will also dig a few sweet potatoes. With both of these crops we consider that about three years out of five the results justify planting for home use. For the somewhat venturesome gardener, this is sufficient lure. For the intensely practical, the returns are not great enough to make the effort worth while.

We consider the Fordhook the best of the early watermelons, better than Cole's Early and Harris Early. The Porto Rico sweet potatoes are desirable for those who like them juicy and the Red Stem Jersey for the "drys".

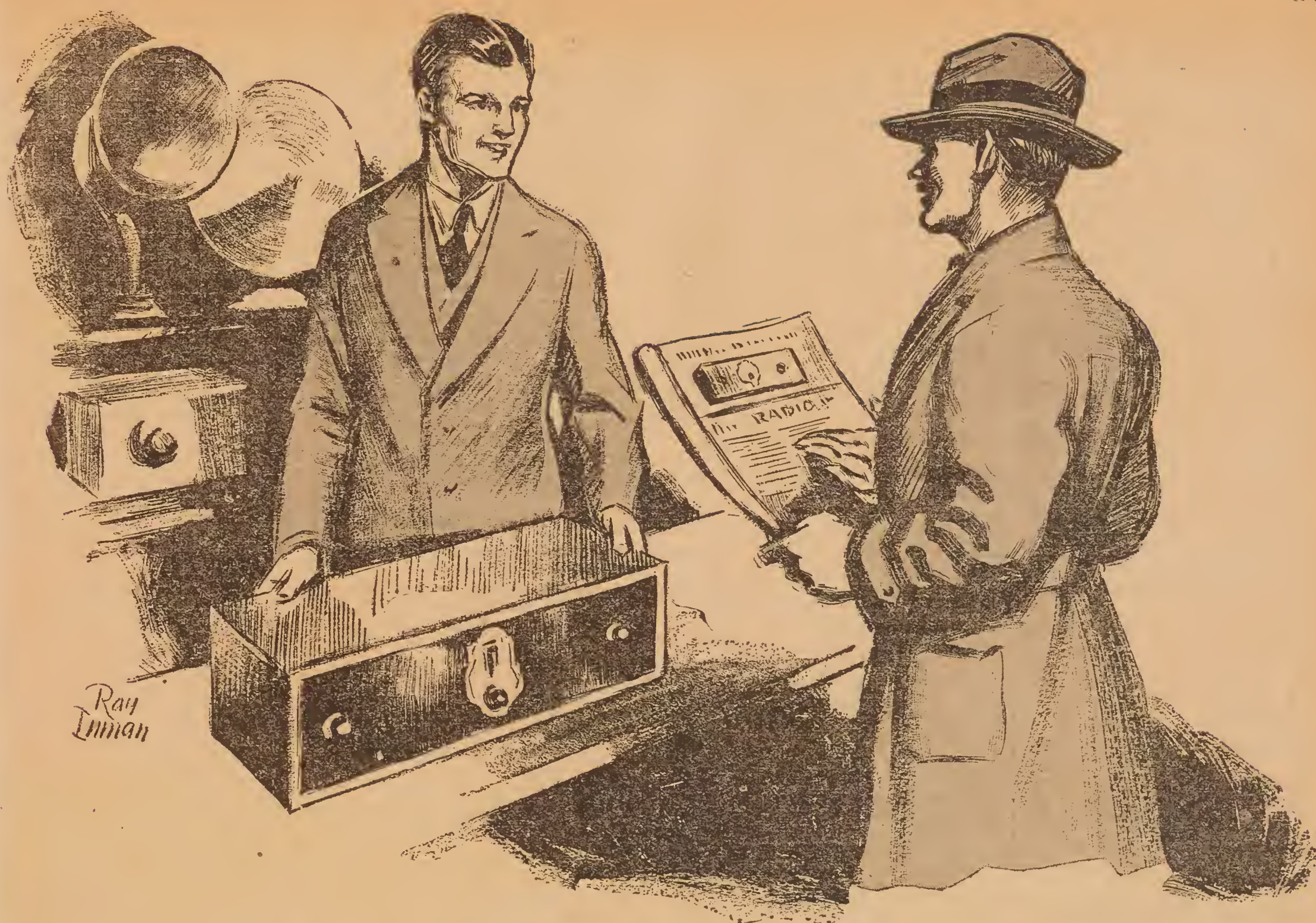
A Good Bean Book

New York is one of the great bean states and one of our own sons has produced a book on the subject that many of our readers will want to add to their libraries. E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell is the author of "Bean Culture", Macmillan is the publisher and three dollars is the price. It is not a large book but the amount of information that is packed within the covers is rather unusual; and not only information but understanding as well, which is even more important.

The bean plant is taken as a basis for the work and the reader is made acquainted with it, its peculiarities and requirements, in most enlightening fashion. The emphasis is upon dry beans, but the special needs of snap beans for market and cannery are not neglected. Not many of the questions one asks are neglected and the style is most readable.



Holiday-Making Pedestrian: Ah, this must be about the only place where you can escape the risk of being run down by those infernal motor cars.—Life.



"I Know It's Good Because It's Advertised in American Agriculturist

RESULTS count in radio. When you buy a receiving set you have a right to expect that it will respond quickly and accurately to your touch. No adjusting or tinkering. No shrieks and howls. Just quick and faithful service when you want it, whether you tune for a near-by station or one hundreds of miles away. This holds true whether it is an inexpensive set or a big high-priced one that will bring in stations from coast to coast.

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There are receiving sets on the market that do not and cannot deliver satisfactory service. Some concerns, taking advantage of great interest in radio, have thrown together outfits which are built only to sell. Like mongrel livestock, no matter how little you pay for them they are not worth having.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$3.37	\$3.22
2 A Fluid Cream	2.36	2.20
2 B Cond. milk		
Soft Cheese	2.61	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese		Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for October, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110

mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The September surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.77 per cwt. for Class 1.

September Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following July prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	\$2.81
Expenses	.06
Net Pool Price	2.75
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	\$2.65

The net cash price to farmers in September 1926 was for 3% \$2.46 (\$2.66 for 3.5%). The September 1925 net cash price to farmers was \$2.32 1/2 (3%).

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for September 1927 is \$2.73 per hundred. This is equivalent to \$2.93 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for September a year ago was \$2.53 1/2 for 3% milk.

BUTTER RECOVERS LOST GROUND

CREAMERY	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 19, 1926
SALTED Higher			
than extra	49 1/2-50	48 1/2-49	47 1/2-48
Extra (92 sc)	49	48	46 3/4-47
84-91 score	40 1/2-48	40	38 1/2-46 1/2
Lower G'ds	39-40	38 1/2-39 1/2	37-38

The butter market recovered the ground it lost last week. As a matter of fact it lost more ground than we mentioned in these columns for the day after the report was written quotations slipped another half cent. Chicago was responsible for that plus the fact that many of the large buyers were keeping off the market. However, this depression was short lived for on the 14th clouds began to break and by the 18th the price had climbed back to 49c for extras.

Foreign butter has started to arrive. Quite some Siberian butter is in. A lot of 1000 cases was sold to arrive at 36c c. i. f. (Cash, insurance, freight). Another lot of butter arrived from London.

The situation in the butter market appears very sound. The Government report of holding in warehouses on October 1 show an increase of 22,700,000 pounds over the holdings of a year ago. Although this may sound like a lot of butter, nevertheless it is not considered unwieldy. With consumption holding up the way it is we are using a vast amount of butter.

CHEESE MAKES ANOTHER GAIN

STATE	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 19, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh fancy	27 1/2-29	27-28 1/2	25-25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			22 1/2-23 1/2
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27-29	25-26
Held Av'ge			

Last week we were a little too pessimistic about the cheese outlook for the coming week. However developments in the market are most pleasing for prices have advanced again. The cheese market is in a very firm condition. The cold storage holdings are constantly shrinking, at the same time the make is not at all burdensome. In fact it is not up to requirements. As a result the market in Wisconsin is still above par with New York.

New York State flats in which we are more interested are scarce and held in very firm hands. Most of the business is done at 28 to 28 1/2c with specials at 29c. There isn't a great deal of stock around at 27 1/2c.

EGGS ADVANCE AGAIN

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 19, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras	66-70	63-67	77-78
Average Extras	62-65	58-62	74-76
Extra Firsts	54-60	47-55	65-72
Firsts	42-50	39-44	50-60
Gathered	37-57	36-52	40-68
Pullets	34-39	32-36	42-48
Pewees	30-32	27-28	38-40
BROWNS			
Hennery	57-65	54-64	55-61
Gathered	39-56	37-52	40-52

Nearby eggs have again advanced, this time anywhere from 3 to 4c a dozen. However, we are not keeping pace with a year ago as the quotations above will show. New laid eggs have been scarce and nearby whites of fancy quality and large size have been very short.

The market itself is rather difficult to analyze. It is irregular. Fancy fresh eggs of the top grades of course are very firm but when you get into some of the lower grades which show the effects of holding quotations begin to cover a wider range. At the same time cold storage eggs that show high inter-

ior quality are firm. Interior quality is becoming more of a factor on the market.

LIVE POULTRY MART STILL UNSETTLED

FOWLS	Oct. 18	Oct. 19, 1926
Colored	25-28	26-29
Leghorn	16-18	18-21
CHICKENS		
Colored	23-28	19-21
Leghorn	18-28	18-20
DUCKS, Nearby	25-28	22-31

The live poultry market is still an unsettled affair. The Jewish holidays are still in vogue and quotations are pretty hard to obtain. On Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th when trading was the heaviest, colored fowls by express sold at 25 to 30c, Leghorn fowls sold anywhere from 16 to 20c, spring chickens, colored, sold from 24 to 27c, while Leghorns brought anywhere from 17 to 22c, squab broilers higher.

Of late quality has been a very dom-

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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inating influence. A lot of poor stock has been arriving and these naturally have been very draggy, the market not clearing at any one time. On good stock however, the situation has been infinitely better. The chicken market has not been as satisfactory as the fowl, though good stock did sell well. With fancy express stock it was really a seller's market on the 15th.

POTATOES SHOWING A BETTER TONE

STATE	Oct. 18	Oct. 11, 1926	Oct. 19, 1926
150 lb. sack			\$4.00-4.10
Bulk, 180 lbs.			4.50-4.75
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.10-3.50	2.75-3.10	4.25-4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.50-4.75	3.25-3.75	4.85-5.25
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.00-4.25	3.25-4.00	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.50	5.65-6.00

The potato market has shown a little better tone of late. The October report evidently has some influence. Long Islands have been firming up at country points, the heavy storms that prevailed over Long Island on the 17, 18 and 19 interrupted digging. The local trade is not quite as firm as the country end although prices are higher than they were a week ago. Undoubtedly we will see the market hold at about the present level until the Cobblers are out of the Maine deal. There are some who predict that we are going to see a steadily improving potato market. Any man that makes a definite prediction about the potato market is assuming a tremendous amount of responsibility these days for what appears to be a situation one day is different the next. Mrs. John H. Housewife has a whole lot to say about it.

However, it does look as though the deal will be on par with last year at least. The November 1 crop report will give us a better line on the situation. The October 1 report shows that Maine and New York will both have crops below those of a year ago while Pennsylvania is about on par. On that basis we should see the total average better than last year. The Government figures are as follows: Maine October 1 forecast, 32,035,000 bushels compared with a final yield last year of 36,830,000 bushels. The Government forecast on October 1 for New York was 28,350,000 bushels compared with 29,016,000 bushels a year ago. In Pennsylvania it was estimated on October 1 that the crop would total 22,237,000 bushels compared with a final yield last year of 22,176,000 bushels. Michigan last year turned in a final report of 29,880,000 bushels whereas this year the forecast on October 1 was 23,771,000 bushels. In Wisconsin we also have a reduction from last year when a crop of 27,140,000 bushels was dug, the October 1 estimate being that this

year's crop will only total about 25,645,000 bushels. In Minnesota they have quite a marked increase. On October 1 it was estimated that that state would dig 33,153,000 bushels compared with a crop of 29,800,000 bushels last year. Undoubtedly Minnesota is going to be heard from later on.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 19, 1926
Wheat (Dec.)	1.27 1/2		1.43 1/2
Corn (Dec.)	.84 1/4		.77 1/8
Oats (Dec.)	.45 3/4		.44 3/8
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.47 1/8	1.48 3/8	1.53
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.05 3/4	1.08 1/4	.94 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.59	.60	.54 1/4
FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	36.00	37.50	33.00
Sp'g Bran	29.00	29.00	25.00
H'd Bran	32.00	32.50	26.50
Stand Mids	30.00	30.00	26.00
Soft W. Mids	40.00	41.00	32.00
Flour Mids	37.00	38.00	31.50
Red Dog	43.50	44.00	37.50
Wh. Hominy	38.50	40.50	33.00
Yel. Hominy	37.00	40.00	31.50
Corn Meal	37.50	38.00	32.50
Gluten Feed	39.00	39.00	33.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	48.00	43.75
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	40.50	29.00
41% C. S. Meal	44.00	44.50	31.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	45.50	33.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.00	47.00	44.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

BEAN MARKET STEADY

The bean market is holding steady although trading has been very light in practically all varieties. The 1927 crop pea beans are bringing from \$6.65 to \$6.75 whereas the best of the old crop fails to bring better than \$6.25. Marrows are selling anywhere from \$6.25 to \$7.25 and red kidneys from \$6.75 up to \$7.50. There have not been enough white kidneys moving in the trade to warrant any quotations.

Reports vary on the bean crop, some sections report very good yields. Reports from points around Perry, N. Y., state that yields in that district are disappointingly light.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market had just a slice taken off its upper deck during the past week. The best, strictly prime calves were quoted at \$18 on the 18th. The best that nearbys would bring was \$17.

The steer market is still a very firm and steady affair. Primes are up to \$13.50 to \$14 with choice stock anywhere from \$12 to \$13. Medium grade stuff has sold anywhere from \$11.50 to \$12. Feeders with nice baby beef on their hands will cash in this year.

Bulls are holding steady, heavy fat states bringing from \$7.50 to \$7.75 with lighter weights down to \$6. Light and common stock generally from \$4.50 to \$5.25.

The cow market is about the same as it has been of late, heavy fat states selling from \$6 to \$6.50, mediums from \$5 to \$5.50, other lines anywhere from \$2.50 to \$6 depending on the condition and quality.

The lamb market holds fairly good. The best states have been bringing from \$12 up to \$14.50 for choice lines. Culls and commons have been anywhere from \$8.50 to \$10. Some southern stock has been bringing as high as \$15. Hogs are still hanging around the \$12 mark. Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds are bringing anywhere from \$12 to \$12.50, heavier weights however have a hard job getting better than \$11.50.

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News From Among the Farmers

South Jersey Farm News

THE middle of October has come and gone and still no killing frost has struck the lower half of New Jersey. Farmers are still busy picking peppers gathering pumpkins, digging sweet potatoes, and gathering other tender crops that are usually killed by frosts at this time of the season. It is generally expected that South Jersey, especially in the vicinity of Camden and Gloucester Counties that we will have a killing frost by the tenth of October. The weather has surely favored the fall work on all of the truck and general farms of New Jersey. Despite the fact that most all crops have been ten days to two weeks late in maturing, the Indian Summer weather of the first week in October and the absence of frosts until after the middle of the month is proving a real aid to the farmers.

* * *

THIS has proven to be a real Grangers week in New Jersey. On Wednesday night, the 12th, a special session of the State Grange was held in the Armory at Asbury Park for the initiation of a class of about 100 candidates and on Saturday, the 15th, Gloucester County Pomona Grange celebrated its Fiftieth anniversary with appropriate ceremonies.

The Sixth degree initiation at Asbury Park, was observed by using the new and revised degree work. This was the first time that the work has been given and those who saw it were claiming that it is a decided improvement over the old form in many respects.

The Gloucester County Pomona meeting was marked by the attendance of most of its former Masters and fitting ceremonies were held in their honor. A bird's eye view of the activities of this Grange was portrayed by the reading of the Grange history which portrayed the most noted events in the history of the organization in the county. A crowd of about 500 patrons attended the meeting.

* * *

Rain, last week prevented the holding of the Salem County Fair and it was postponed for one week. Instead of holding it one day, the management arranged for a two day and two evening display of the products of Salem County. This was more than an agricultural fair, it was a cooperative exposition with all of the business and industrial interests of the county joining hands to make it a success. Here we saw the products of the farm, the factory and the store, all on the same level and all of them Salem County grown or made. It was a real treat to see the products of one of the biggest industrial establishments of its kind in the world ranking equally with the products of the farm, which likewise has helped to make the county famous.

* * *

ONE of the disappointments of the year is being felt by the Grangers, who are accustomed to spend a part of their time at the annual meeting in Atlantic City, in attending the sessions of the Horticultural Society. This year the Horticulturists are holding their meeting one week later than the State Grange, which will make it necessary for them to return the week following to take in the fruit meetings. The Grange will be held on December 6, 7, 8 and 9, while the Horticultural Society will be held on December 14, 15 and 16.

New Jersey has again been honored. This time the Soviet Government of Russia has come to a local poultryman to buy stock for the Russian Experiment Station. The representatives of the Soviet Government visited 22 states in search for stock that would meet the specifications. The stock was finally secured from the plant of Dan Mahar, Princeton Junction, Mercer County. We have been reliably informed that this is one of the outstanding flocks in the state and its blood lines

dates back to some purchases made in the past from the flock of Prof. James E. Rice, the noted poultry judge from Cornell University.

* * *

THIS week marks the close of the Vineland and the Bergen Egg Laying contests. As we go over the state we find an increasing amount of interest in these contest flocks and the records the birds are able to develop. Down at the Poultry Convention, Atlantic City, the egg record on a hen is looming up as just as important a factor as the milk record of a cow. This accounts for the presence in the egg laying contests of many new breeders who are anxious to get records on their flocks as a real selling argument for their stock. We find many poultrymen are taking quite serious to the production of quality eggs and chicks in an effort to have the very best. Judging from the reports we pick up, there is going to be many more new faces at the Egg Laying contests this next year.

Just as the interest in the egg contests continues to grow, it has become generally known that the law now provides

for another contest and the money for its establishment has been appropriated year after year and then reverting back into the treasury. We have been informed that a move is on foot for the establishment of another egg laying contest in Hunterdon County. One progressive citizen of that county has already offered to the state the deed for the land if the contest will be brought to this county.

The establishment of the egg laying contest in Hunterdon county would have for its object the development of a contest devoted to the heavier breeds more than the present contest. The growing interest in the meat breeds particularly in Hunterdon County and the establishment of the egg laying contest there would be an ideal situation.

* * *

NEXT week the Farm Bureau starts on another membership drive, that offers much promise for success. During the recent months there has been a growing interest in the organization and the needs for the continuance of the Farm Bureau.

News From the North Country

township of Ellisburg one of the branches of Sandy Creek overflowed its banks and carried off a considerable quantity of ensilage corn that was cut. One farmer lost over one third of his crop that he had just finished cutting in preparation to filling his silo the next day. The rain was a boon however to wells and springs, and has filled the ground nicely in preparation for winter when it arrives.

* * *

THIS seems to be the time for Farm Bureau meetings where plans for the coming year are being mapped out. St. Lawrence held their advisory council meeting last Friday at which M. H. Streeter, of Gouverneur, president of the bureau, presided. B. A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the State Department of Farms and Markets gave the main address, the rest of the day being taken up with discussions of activities. The milk producers of New York have a more optimistic outlook than other kinds of agriculture, because the other forms enter into world competition, while producers of fluid milk are protected in the extent of their competition by the rulings of the Boards of Health, according to Commissioner Pyrke.

Commissioner Pyrke also commended on the different farm organizations including the Grange and the Farm Bureau as the most important, and emphasized the importance of supporting them not only by the membership but by active par-

ticipation. A committee consisting of Harry Mason Knox of Heuvelton, H. K. Stearns of Potsdam, and A. G. Doran of Ogdensburg was appointed to take charge of the furtherment of Junior Project work in the county.

* * *

AT Watertown the executive committees of the Farm and Home Bureaus of St. Lawrence, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego held a division conference in conjunction with Prof. Carl E. Ladd, Director of Extension; Jay Coryell, County Agent Leader; E. V. Underwood, Secy. of the State Federation, and Prof. W. J. Wright of the Junior Project work of the state. Prof. Ladd brought out some very interesting facts in relation to the future of farming and showed how the extension forces of the state and the counties had aided in the past and could do still more in the future.

He stressed the fact that the consumption of fluid milk would be doubled in from fourteen to twenty-five years, and stated that it was up to the farmers and the business interests of the New York milk shed to see that this increase was largely taken care of by the farmers of that area. He also brought out the fact that alfalfa acreage in New York State had been trippled in the last fifteen years, but that now only some eleven per cent of the farms had any growing on them at present.—W. I. ROE, October 17, 27.

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

THE Book of Songs which Solomon wrote, speaks of foxes and with the return of colder weather, hunters along the Blue Mountains are already preparing for the annual slaughter of gray and red foxes which show a large decrease in numbers as compared with previous years. Deer and black bears are more numerous in Pennsylvania than at any time in a score of years. Mink, raccoons, muskrats and opossums are in reduced numbers, while squirrels and skunks are numerous in many localities. High prices for good pelts are indicated by early reports.

The importance and necessity of forest conservation and protection has been emphasized by placing officials on duty at this early date in the State's various forest observation towers, many of which command views of thousands of square miles of woodland.

Some good farms were sold in the upper section of Berks County at an average of \$25 per acre, to settle estates of former owners, the entire amounts realized representing far less than the original

cost of the homes, barns and other buildings on these tracts. One year's intensive farming of potatoes and corn by a capable farmer will be ample to pay the entire cost of such farms.

Pennsylvania's total acreage of forest lands in 1898 was 17,010. Today the total is about 1,200,000 acres. The Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Water is under the administration of Hon. Charles E. Dorworth, who is enthusiastic in advancing object lessons in practical forestry. Many forests fires are caused by utter carelessness and ignorance.—Oliver D. Schock.

* * *

Susquehanna County—We had our first killing frost on the tenth and eleventh. Silo filling and thrashing well along. Potato digging the main job just now and many fields are hardly worth the trouble. The apple crop is very light. Spies are in the lead and in most orchards are the only apples to be found. Tomatoes were practically a failure in this section.—W. P. D.

When East Meets West

My Experience as a Farm Home Maker is not all Shadow, By Any Means

HAVING spent the early part of my life in the East within town limits entirely, it was somewhat the nature of a surprise to my friends and relatives when I cast my lot for future happiness on a farm as far from my native home as the West is from the East. Needless to say, the important decision was reached, not so much by attraction of the country itself, as by the fact that the "better half" was a farmer. An odd match, they all said, with one who had been reared and educated in an Eastern town and the other whose early life had been spent altogether on a Western farm. There were many who doubted the wisdom of the course but their remarks were in vain.

Our new home was located in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The grandure and beauty of these rugged hills is unexcelled. Unaccustomed to such a sight, I gazed with wonder, not unmixed with awe, as the scene presented itself

willing slaves to her bidding. My duties as homemaker were rounded out by this event and if there were any doubts of happiness before, this completely eradicated them. Her babyhood was spent in accordance with better baby rules and she was a thriving example of its merits.

A second girl arrived two years later and a much belated boy put in his appearance three years after this. Besides the care of three growing children, I find ample time to cure and can our own meat and vegetables, also raising chickens and garden as in former years. There are no idle moments but the happiest life is one in which every moment is accounted for. There is a feeling of satisfaction that a busy life gives, that only one who has experienced it knows.

Our three children have the advantages of health which only associations with nature can bring. They are endowed with a clean mind and I believe their minds are broadened at the very outset by the outdoor life. Later at that trying time when an explanation of life will be demanded, they will be more able to understand its seeming complexity by their daily contact with growing plants and animals. Also there is work for them all to do and thus they will be spared the temptations to which idleness may lead.

In conclusion let me say that never once have I longed for my old life for either myself or my children. My duties as homemaker are many and varied but somehow at the close of a busy day, I find time for the beauties of nature. There is a feeling of security that only these rugged hills can impart. A feeling akin to joy suffices my being and a tiny voice seems to say "God's in his heaven; all's right with the world". —Eunice Sater Brown.

Milk for Men

IT goes to show that milk is more and more finding its place in the business world when you know that in some places milk is made available for workmen and it is made convenient for them to get milk without leaving their place of business.

The Maytag Company, manufacturers of washing machines, in Newton, Iowa, has bought large ice boxes which are stationed at convenient points about their factory and each morning one thousand bottles of milk are placed in these boxes. Then instead of having beer as in the old days or tea as they do in England, the men are able to get delicious, nourishing milk at the price of six cents a pint.

Get Old Fashioned Recipes

WE still have some of the old fashioned recipe booklets printed for distribution at the State Fair last year by the New York Agricultural Society and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. In these booklets are recipes chosen from those used in colonial days. Many are still good for every day use and especially for historical programs where the dishes of our fathers are featured. Enclose a two cent stamp and address the Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Where the Money Comes From
WOMEN are always interested in knowing how families spend their income as well as how they earn it. What

is true of the family could well apply to the state's income and the way it is disbursed. For civic study groups in clubs, granges, home bureaus or other organizations, a very useful recent pamphlet on that subject has been written by Professor M. S. Kendrick at the Department of Farm Economics at Cornell. It goes to the root of the matter and discusses briefly where New York State gets its tax money, how it is divided and the purposes for which it is spent. The pamphlet is free to any resident of New York State. Send to the Mailing Room, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York and ask for Bulletin 152.

Just a Help or Two

Hang all white silks, either hose, or others, in the shade to dry, after being thoroughly washed and rinsed, they will keep white longer.—I. B.

When making cranberry sauce, make twice as much as you need, pour the surplus into a clean hot jar, seal it with paraffin and you'll enjoy it next spring.

Old screen frames covered with unbleached muslin for the bedroom windows will let in air but keep out draughts and snow on winter nights.

An office is usually desirable in the farm home that has to answer as the place of business too.

An oven thermometer and a little knowledge of the temperatures required will prevent many baking disasters.

Oyster, sausage or chestnut stuffing for the turkey or fowl give a new flavor to the old stand-by.

For the Tailored Woman



Pattern 2611 is an excellent style for the tailored frock. The graceful sweep of the surplice closing and the side pleats make a very becoming as well as practical design. Made up in the heavier silks or the new light-weight woolsens, this pattern could be used on almost any occasion. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 22-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

2611

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for one of the new Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



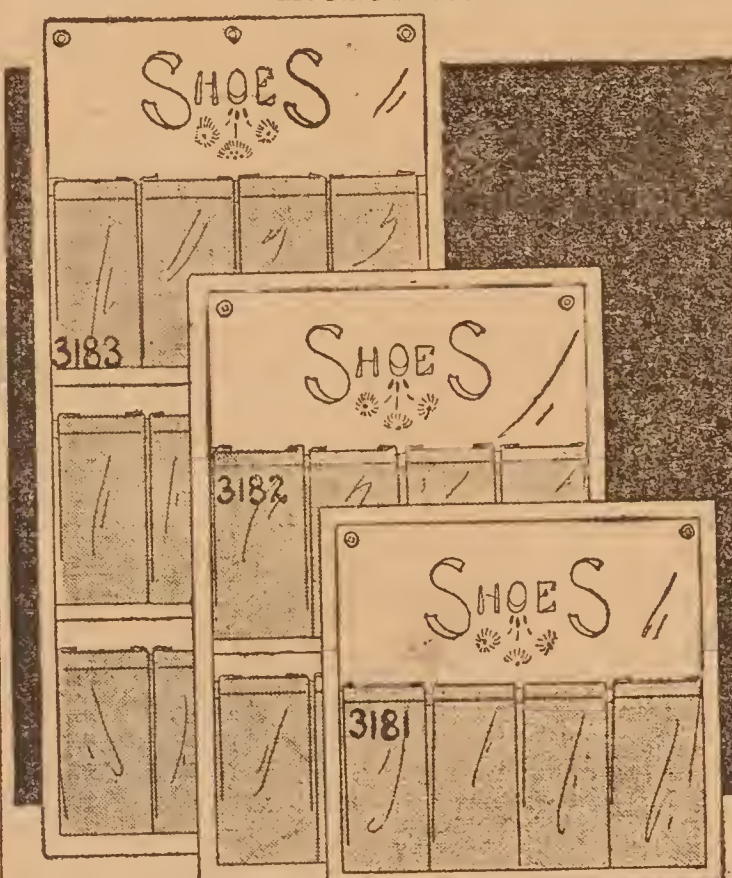
for easier Kitchen Work

The job of preparing three meals a day is not an easy one, and when you are handicapped for the lack of sufficient room or the right kind of cooking utensils, it is plain drudgery. Why do it? Present-day prices of cooking utensils in aluminum, granite-ware and white enamel, are so low in comparison to the quality that you get that it is needless not to have plenty of things to work with. Spend an hour some afternoon at your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store and see what a fine assortment of pans, kettles, broilers and roasters you can secure for a few dollars. They will pay for themselves many times over. You can be absolutely sure of one thing too, and that is that the quality which you buy at these stores will be of the very best and that the prices will be as low as or lower than you can get for the same class of goods anywhere else.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



SHOE BAGS, NUMBERS 3181 TO 3183 INCLUSIVE



Here is an accessory for the well ordered boudoir that will be very greatly appreciated. These bags are readily attached to the closet door and keep the shoes in proper place at all times. They come in three sizes, as you will note by the illustrations shown. Prices are as follows: Bag with four pockets, 65 cents; bag with eight pockets, 85 cents; bag with 12 pockets, \$1.25. These are made of good quality heavy unbleached muslin. Pockets are of a fast color material in the following colors: red, blue, green and maize. They are all made and bound complete with metal grommets in top for attaching to the door. Be sure to specify number, color and size desired when ordering. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Add twenty-five cents for one of our Embroidery Books containing ten embroidery lessons on all the important embroidery stitches.

to my view. Western life had always had an appeal to me and I welcomed the thoughts that here I was to make my future home.

Thus the first chapter of my life as a homemaker on a farm was begun. Totally ignorant of even the most common phases of farm life, I had much to learn and many were the mistakes I made concerning them. These latter furnished much merriment for our new friends and neighbors, but were often embarrassing to myself. Our new found happiness, however, left no room for other thoughts and a natural love of outdoors made my new life a pleasurable one. Gardening and chicken raising were a joy in themselves, inasmuch as they continually offered new opportunities for learning.

Ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes were fast displacing a pallor caused from indoor life, and were only a few of the assets of the new mode of living. My very person seemed to radiate happiness. Housework for two was not very heavy, and consequently a good share of my surplus time was spent in the open sunshine.

Thus the first years sped by and at the expiration of the third a baby girl made her debut into our home. Fresh as a rose and pure as the sunshine itself, she entwined herself in our hearts making us

Cheese "Tasties"

These Delicious Dishes Are Excellent for Supper Use on Cold Days

CHEESE lends an appetizing flavor to almost any dish besides being hearty enough to take the place of meat when used for the main dish of the meal.

Welsh Rarebit

Make thin slices of hot buttered toast, remove the crusts and keep warm. Put half a cupful of milk in a saucepan and when hot stir in two cupfuls of grated cheese, stirring all the time until the cheese is melted. Beat one egg, quickly stir some of the hot cheese into it then pour all back to the saucepan. Stir well until just boiling. Add a little salt with a dash of cayenne and if liked a suggestion of made mustard. Pour over the prepared toast and garnish with a little chopped parsley. To make a variation poach an egg for each person, place one on each bit of toast, coat it with the Welsh rarebit and put a tiny bit of parsley in the center of each. Cheese with tomatoes is also very good. Skin the tomatoes, cut

cayenne and mustard. Boil a cupful of milk with a teaspoon butter and pour over the crumbs. Add a cup of cheese (grated) and the yolks of two eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and mix these in with the other ingredients. Place in greased individual baking dishes. Bake in moderate oven for about 15 minutes. Serve immediately.—Mrs. T. T.

For a supper dish these Ramekins take the place nicely of meat. One should not plan to use such a dish when a heavy meal is served because of its heavy protein content.

Cheese Fritters

Melt one ounce of butter, add to it $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of boiling water, add 2 ounces of flour

than is called for here may be added if the cheese is not strongly flavored.

They Will Shine

WHEN washing glassware, put your water in your pan, make a nice soap suds and roll your glass pieces sideways. They will not crack as easily, if ever. Do not stand them in bottom first or pour hot water into them. I had a beautiful pitcher cracked from top to bottom by pouring hot water into it.—I.B.

A Handy Broom Holder

Two 8-penny nails driven securely two or three inches apart into a door or casing,

Hallowe'en

L. MITCHELL THORNTON

Music and games and dancing,
Pranks that are gay and glad,
Smiles of a maid, entrancing,
Vows of an eager lad,
Moonlight and pumpkin faces,
Lighting an eerie scene,
Youth with its charms and graces
Welcoming Hallowe'en.

Testing of Fortune's fancy,
Reading of Fate's decree,
Working or necromancy
What shall the Future be?
Cheeks that with blushes brighten,
Eyes with a sudden sheen,
Hearts that exultant lighten
Tribute to Hallowe'en.

Later the feast make ready,
Doughnuts and pies as well,
Cider, just right, not heady,
Salad, and nuts, and jell.
Laughter and witch-defiance
With a bit of love between,
These are a strong alliance
Brightening Hallowe'en.

into slices, season and cook lightly in oven for a few minutes. Put the prepared tomatoes on the hot buttered toast and coat with rarebit. Garnish with a tiny bit of tomato in the center of each toast. Any kind of fine cooked fish can be used in the same manner after being made hot with a little butter.—Mrs. T. T., Canada.

As for all cheese dishes this rarebit must not be overheated. Melt cheese carefully and do not let the mixture boil.

Cheese Fingers

Make some good flaky pastry. Cut into neat fingers, sprinkle with grated cheese and put one strip over the other. Bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes.—Mrs. T. T., Canada.

Cheese Straws

Mix 2 ounces of flour with 3 ounces of grated Parmesan cheese adding a little salt and a few grains of cayenne. Mix to a very stiff paste with the yolk of an egg. Knead and roll out $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. Cut some of the paste in small rings and some in strips about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide. Some of the strips may be twisted as they look well with the plain ones. Cut in lengths and bake in very moderate oven until of a light golden color. Place the straws through the rings like a bundle of sticks.—Mrs. T. T.

Nothing is so delightful for serving with salads at special affairs as cheese straws or cheese wafers. It seems to add flavor and snap which are needed.

Cheese Ramekins

These are a savory dainty that are very good and nice for special occasions. Take 2 ounces of fine grated bread crumbs and mix them with salt and a taste of

and beat well till the mixture leaves the sides of the pan. Take off the fire and add 2 ounces of grated cheese, pepper and salt to taste, also the yolks of two eggs, one at a time and beat vigorously. Now add a white of egg; just drop it in and continue to beat the mixture. Spread on a plate to cool. Have some deep smoking fat, drop in the prepared batter in teaspoonfuls and fry a good golden brown color. Drain on crushed paper and serve very hot sprinkled with more grated cheese and garnish with parsley and some thinly sliced lemon.—Mrs. T. T., Canada.

Do not add all the white of an egg if the batter is already thin. More cheese

Patterns for Home-Made Christmas Gifts



3124—Set of toys, consisting of a duck, cat and bunny, which is lovely made of white plush with dainty pink ribbon tied around neck—a most attractive perambulator toy. Pattern in one size only. Price 13c.

3123—Set of stuffed toys—horse with table oil cloth blanket, pig and rooster. Pattern in one size only. Price 13c.

3120—Any little girl or boy would like to have an Indian Suit for playtime. It is so inexpensive made of cotton rep and pattern can be had in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs. Price 13c.

3121—Cowboy costume for the boy of 4, 6, 8,

10 and 12 years, who loves to play he is out on the ranch. Price 13c.

3122—The Bear Family, includes Mama Bear with plain gingham dress, Papa Bear with trousers, and Baby Bear with overalls. Pattern in one size only. Price 13c.

3125—Two dolls and their clothes. The smaller one wears a cute round close-fitting hat with quite full rompers, while the long-legged doll chooses a one-piece dress with kimono sleeves. Pattern in one size only. Price 13c.

Order from Pattern Dept. (See opposite page.)

about four feet from the floor, make an excellent broom holder which not only does away with the untidiness of a broom leaning in a corner but prolongs its usefulness.—Mrs. R. C. K.

* * *

A part of a newspaper crumpled up and slightly dampened is excellent for polishing windows, also the nickel on the stove and the stove itself.—N. M. F.

* * *

A newspaper placed across the chest and buttoned under the coat will prevent many a hard cold on the lungs when one has to ride in a hard wind.—N. M. F.

An easier, longer life for clothes

Spare them "hard washing". Use Fels-Naptha. It is unusually good soap combined with plenty of naptha. The naptha loosens the dirt. The rich, soapy suds wash it away. The extra help of these two safe cleaners takes the place of hard rubbing. Fels-Naptha works perfectly in cool, lukewarm or hot water—in washing machine or tub. It is easy on your hands. Order from your grocer today.

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1260 ROOMS

(All outside)

New York's most complete hotel. Everything for comfort and convenience of our guests.

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Music

—2 Radio Orchestras—

Dancing

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Drug Store, Barber Shop
Stock Broker's Office

All in the Ansonia Hotel

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300 Rooms and Bath ...\$3.50 per day
Large double Rooms, twin beds, Bath\$6.00 per day
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, 2 persons,\$7.00 per day
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

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"Arlington Operated"

Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and Directions 15c
Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

White Leghorn Cockerels

We have 100 cockerels for sale, selected from 2400 certified chicks purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley. These cockerels are an exceptionally fine lot.

FISHKILL FARMS,

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
Hopewell Junction - - N. Y.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads
you must say

"I saw your ad in
American Agriculturist"

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon—By W. E. DRIPS

"YES, sir, six of the best hogs that I had—wouldn't have taken \$15 apiece for them. Now what I want is a good notice in your paper about it. Willing to pay for it, of course. Now, be sure and get that in about the reward."

If I hadn't been a kind of a flunky and general reporter and printer around the News office, I might not have heard Jim Barton tell about those hogs he lost. What might have been worse, I might never have met him, because it was that stealing that got me a farm.

You see, I had been with the News almost all winter. The work wasn't my kind. Melting up the old slugs from the Linotype and making new bars of metal didn't agree with me. Began to feel peculiar, and one day when old Doc Borter came in, he looked at me and said it must be a case of lead poisoning. He went and told the boss about it, and they decided the sooner I got away from such work the better. The boss was a square shooter, though, and he promised me that he would line up something else for me.

I was kinda glad of that. The folding machine that we used to put the paper out every week had its weekly spells. The bands that were supposed to carry the paper through the rollers that folded the sheet were always busting. That meant I had to get the boss and we would monkey around getting things going again. That was how I happened to hear about the hogs; it was when I was entering the office for the fourth time that morning to complain about the belts that Jim Barton came in.

I waited for him to get through before I said anything. The boss made a few scratches about the hogs and the reward on a sheet of paper. Then he turned to Barton.

"Jim," says the boss, eyeing me at the time, "don't know anyone out your way that needs a good husky hand this season?"

"Well, I dunno," says Jim. "Who is the hand, and maybe I can tell you more about it."

"You're lookin' right at him," says the boss, meaning me, of course. "Bill here is in need of a dose of fresh air. The type and the News ain't agreeing with him."

"Well, now," Jim begins, "me and the missus was talking just the other day. We are churning a bit this spring and Maria hates to spend all morning with it. If you are sure Bill's a smart fellow"—and I saw him wink at the boss—"maybe we could use him ourselves."

The upshot of it all was that just a week to the day later I was packed up and waiting in the front office for Jim Barton to drive in after me. He had phoned a couple days before and told the boss they would take me, and the boss in turn told me how lucky I was to get that job.

"Jim Barton's rated as being one of the best fellows in this county, and so you better be good if you know a snap when you see one," says the boss to me, father-like. "If you don't overdo, you soon ought to get back to first class, and I'd like to have you on the News when you get through. If you catch them thieves, be sure and let me know, for the News wants news."

That made me feel good, too, for the boss of the News was a fine man. He had been looking out for me ever since my folks was killed in a wreck and I had quit high school and gone to work. Just then Jim Barton drove up and I loaded the old grip in the wagon along with some groceries, butter jars and harness, and climbed into the seat alongside of him.

So I went farming in Millbank township. Had never thought very much about that occupation, but Jim was so well recommended that I felt like I was pretty important as I sat on the wagon while we made a couple of calls at different stores.

We got the egg crate from the Emporium (groceries, dry goods and general merchandise) and we were off for the country.

Jim asked a lot of questions, and I could see he was trying to find out what I knew. In turn, he explained what a time folks were having of late with thieves.

"Regular gang of outlaws," he explained. "Why, nothing is safe any more less it's bolted down. Last night one of the neighbors lost his best harness, and just after my losing the hogs, Fred Frost, another neighbor, reported that his poultry house had been raided. Bill, if you are any good as a detective, here's a chance to make a reputation. Maybe that item in the News will start some of the law enforcers to work."

As we went along, he told me how his hogs had been taken. Said he had planned to ship some nice ones he had finished for market, and got them out to finish them off on corn. Then one morning he

started when he did it, he might have been more careful."

Then Jim related how the old man had got in bad over his debts and one day up and committed suicide by putting a rope over his head and jumping off a manger in the barn. Late the same night, his wife and girls—he had two daughters—got worried about him and began to look around for him. Mrs. Detray finally went into the barn and into the back part, and came onto the old man hanging there, and it was such a shock to her that she just let out one yell and fainted. "When she come to, she was stark, starin' mad; plumb insane," Jim said solemnly. Never was in her right mind after that and finally died years later in an asylum. Course the girls left. An aunt took them to California and they never came back.

"For a long time the place was vacant, as no one would live there, and soon after rumors began to float about that it was haunted. Well Herman Dain was needing pasture for his stocker cattle, and he

A Story of a Farm Community's Fight Against Thieving

WE are starting in this issue a short serial which shows how a local protective association worked to combat the stealing of farm produce. Stealing on farms is becoming all too common. The difficulty of adequately guarding farm products against theft and lack of adequate police protection has resulted in organized gangs who specialize in stealing from farmers. This is a problem that must be met. The story starting in this issue tells how a group of farmers met the situation and broke up an organized gang of thieves who had the habit of stealing farm produce. We are sure that you will enjoy it and perhaps get some pointers from it or it might help to clean up this trouble in your territory.

went out to the pen to feed the hogs, and maybe he wasn't surprised. He scooped out a couple of shovels of corn, and for the first time no hogs responded to the rattle of the corn on the feed floor. Investigation showed the hogs weren't around. Jim said he began to look about, and soon found that it was evident that the hogs had been dragged a ways, as there were plenty of marks on the ground and they all led toward the road. There were no footprints that could be identified, and what had been done to the hogs was a mystery.

This was just like a lot of other thefts that had been reported to the News while I was there, I said. I bet Jim there was a gang at work, and he said he didn't need to bet—he knew it. The thing, he said, was that they ought to be caught. Then he started to lambast the sheriff. That led up to his pointing out a place on the right of the road as we came up a hill.

"That's Herman Dain's place. He's a supervisor and one of the substantial cusses of this county. If they was as hard working as Herman, maybe things might be different. I tried to get him to stir up the sheriff, and have hopes yet. Herman is busy, though, as he operates on a big scale."

We came to an old stone house alongside the road.

I says, "That must be an ol'-timer."

"Right you are," says Jim, "that is our haunted house. Got quite a history, too. Lately it's been a hang out for gamblers. Maybe you remember hearing about the raid the sheriff made a few weeks back; only he got there too late. Well, that's the place. Herman rents the land, and he was telling me the other day what a lot of trouble the place was getting to be."

"Anyone ever see a ghost there?" I asked, kinda awed-like.

"Can't say as to that," says Jim, "lots of folks has seen and heard queer things there, but no one I ever heard of ever stuck around that long to find out. Place has got quite a history; it's where old man Detray hanged himself—oh, it's twenty years ago now. If that old cuss had any idea what a lot of trouble he

eventually rented the place from the First National Bank, which had charge of the property for the girls."

The house was pretty well fallen down, it was easy to see, but the old stone barn, built in the '50's, was there, and looked ancient. I kind of shuddered as we talked about it, and I cast a last look back at it as we went on down the hill toward the flats.

"One more place and then we're home," Jim says. "The worst of it is that this place is about as vile as they make 'em."

He was approaching about as tumble-down a place as I have seen. Junk, consisting of old lumber and machinery, was scattered all over the yard, and it was hard to say which was the house. Might have passed for a junk dealer's headquarters. Then an odor met us that just topped off the suspicion that it might be a graveyard uncovered.

"Mike Albert's place," Jim says apologetically. "He's kind of a farmer, part one, part feeder, and collector of relics. He gives the women's club more trouble than all the rest of the county put together."

"How?" I asks.

"Well, you see, they have been trying to get the place cleaned up. Mike runs a feed yard and collects garbage to feed his hogs on. Now and then he runs a kind of slaughter house, and so the folks have been trying to make him quit. But Mike is foxv and manages to out-smart them every time. He ain't so bad in some ways and so he has a few friends and they manage to keep him out of trouble."

Then Jim told me how Mike had come there a few years ago and made a practice of buying up runty pigs, and kept them around till he had them fleshed up a bit and fit to sell. Mike always paid his bills promptly, and when anyone needed extra help Mike could be counted on to come in. He was a good worker, too, Jim said, and knew how to do a lot of things that stood in his favor. He was the best man in the community when it came to stacking grain. He could lay a round stack and put the swellest bulge in it, and never a bundle slid out of place. And when it came to breaking horses, Jim said he was a dandy. Knew just how to quiet them down, and could have the

wildest one eating out of his hand in less time than anyone. Seemed to know how to keep 'em quiet.

Mike was a widower, Jim said. Some folks said if he ever had a wife it would have killed her off, living in that mess. But it didn't matter, as Mike had always lived alone ever since he came there. But there was no denying it, Mike's place sure looked like there was plenty of room for improvement. I wondered how anyone could live in that mess. At least it had one advantage, for most folks would not be hanging around there visiting.

The team was picking up in their gait, and we soon came to a better looking section. The road angled, and soon we saw a house set back on a hill with a neat yard and fence.

"That's our place," Jim proudly indicated with a flourish of his hand. Didn't blame him for feeling proud, as the Barton farm house sure was a good looking one. I found out later that the Barton place had been in the family for sixty years. It was homesteaded by Henry Barton, Jim's father, when Iowa was opened for settlers, before the Civil war, and he was one of the best farmers in these parts. Jim was born there he said, and I found out he had a boy that was to have run the place, but he died a few years before. It was a blow of no small consequence to Jim and Mrs. Jim.

We soon were up in front of the place, and I helped unhook the team and put them in the barn. Then we went to the house, where I was introduced to a kindly lady who showed me upstairs to a fine, airy room. I sure was in luck, I said to myself, when I had time to look around. Mrs. Jim, as Jim called her, was a dandy.

"Just make yourself at home," she says. "You can put your clothes in that wardrobe and kinda get settled before supper. Jim can get along without you tonight with the chores."

But I had my new overalls on in a few minutes and was headed for the barn, where Jim introduced me to the stock. Told me all the horses' names, showed me where the oats was kept, and explained which cows went in which stanchions.

We soon had them fed, and I was attempting to milk my first cow. "Let you experiment on Brindle," Jim says. "She won't kick, and when you get used to them you can work on the rest of them."

Felt pretty proud of the half a bucket of milk I finally extracted, but it was tough on my wrists.

A few turns on the separator showed me what there was to that job, and then supper.

Hot biscuits, cold meats, fried potatoes, plenty of sauce, cookies, and, best of all, a big glass of fresh milk, soon made me glad that there was thievery in Millbank township; otherwise Jim Barton might never have found me at the News office. After I ran the phonograph a little while and looked at the papers Jim was reading, I went off to bed. If farming was all as good as that first day, I was satisfied. I went to sleep thinking about the hogs that Jim had lost and wondering who took them.

Next morning was shipping day. It didn't mean much to me, as I was introduced to the churn right after breakfast. But I heard Jim calling a few of the neighbors and telling them about the shipping and I gathered that he was going to make up a earload in the neighborhood.

Churning was a novelty, the first day. Cranking that barrel around and peeking into the little glass looking for the butter that was supposed to appear was fun. But I was kind of hoping it would hurry up as I wanted to get down to the depot where the shipping was in progress, as Jim had left word that I was to come down when I got through, and of course I wanted to see everything.

Glad I did get down there, too. When I arrived at the place where the hogs

(Continued on page 15)

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WANTED: Work on farm. Woman able to milk and do other farm work wants place on farm with fuel and milk. Has three children. Would expect tenant house to live in, also fuel and milk, but will work for any reasonable wages. Write BOX 439, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WOULD LIKE POSITION as Manager of fruit farm. Have had experience running a large fruit farm in Ontario County for past ten years and seeking change would like arrangement where it would be possible to share in the profits. Have highest references, college graduate, small family. BOX 440, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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WANTED—Girl for house work. State wages. FRANCES ZEH MASON, Wayside Farms, Delhi, N. Y.

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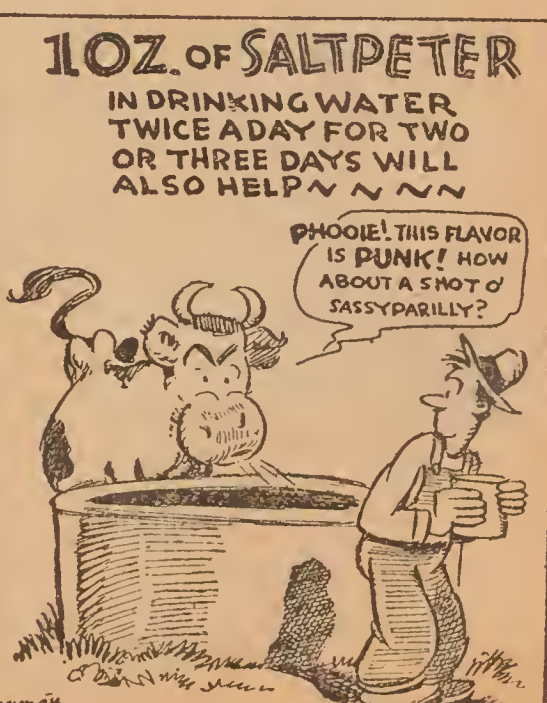
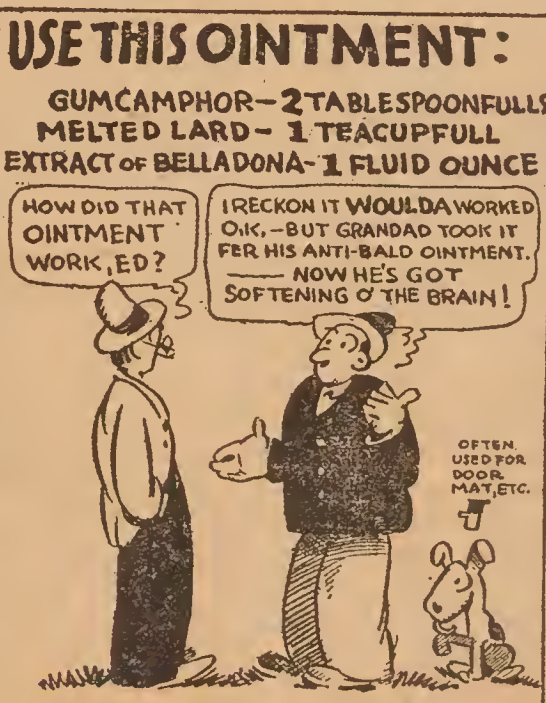
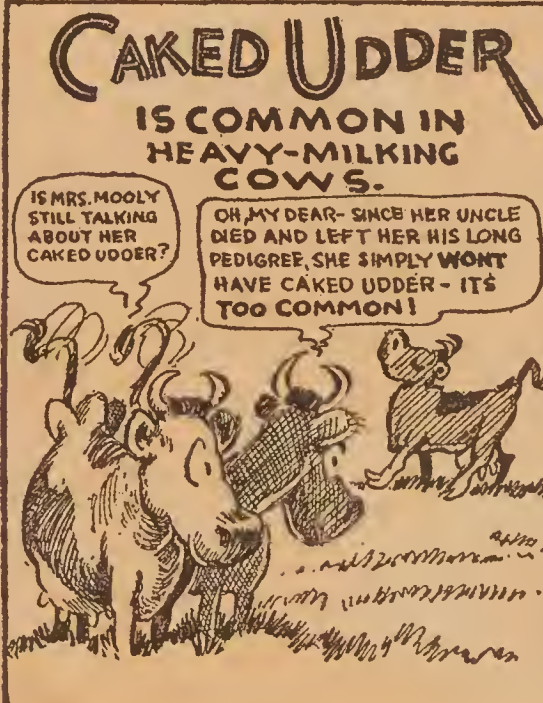
WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair \$1.00. Grey, Black, Beige, Nude, Peach, 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Treat Caked Udders

By Ray Inman



How Mrs. Stone Made a Success With Chickens

(Continued from page 3)

increase her flock and hatch each year!

She keeps one end of her kitchen for what she calls the dirty work. A large sink has been put there where chickens are cleaned, vegetables are cared for and other similar jobs are done. Her regular kitchen sink is at the other side of the room. In the back kitchen or shed is an extra range for heating water. Already Mrs. Stone is planning to improve this shed by putting in a concrete floor this fall. Of course "Daddy" will do that. In fact Daddy and the farm helpers often lend a hand with the chicken business. Picking is sometimes their job, and when there are baby chicks, the heavy cleaning of the brooder houses falls to their lot.

Appearance Counts With Customers

Mr. Stone is a committeeman of the Onondaga Farm Bureau and is a brother of Assemblyman Stone from that District. His father lived on that farm 76 years which means that Mr. Stone was born and reared there. Mrs. Stone was born on a farm at Otisco, went to Cortland High School and came as a bride to the farm where she now lives. Here she dispenses good things to eat and good cheer with it. Her twinkling brown eyes, vigorous body, slightly graying hair and general air of efficiency and good humor can not help but send people away feeling better. She is careful that she appears clean and tidy and finds smocks wonderfully convenient. A clean one hangs right where she can catch it up when customers drive in. A hurried fastening of buttons and there she is fresh and trim and businesslike.

There is no maid service on this farm, except the help provided by electrical appliances. A dishwasher, iron, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, waffle iron and even a motor on the sewing machine give the "lifts" which she needs. She wants an electric refrigerator and expects to get it soon.

Flowers Add to the Home

Nothing is shipped or delivered, but one satisfied customer brings another and everything is disposed of. In the spring, crates of eggs are sold at special rates for "putting down", this in addition to supplying their own incubators and regular egg sales. In late summer the demand exceeds the supply and extra eggs have to be bought to meet it. No egg is over four days old when sold.

Yet with all this business going on with "daddy" and the three girls helping to make it go, it was quite evident that this farmhouse is none the less home-like for it. When our interview was over Mrs. Stone said, "Don't you think your friends would like some flowers? Just take these shears and go down to the garden for 12 or 15 spikes of those gladioli". Well, we went and cut a handful but it wasn't that many. They were too big and fine. She gets her corms from a grower who always exhibits at the State Fair. Some times her flowers pay for their cost through the sale of a few bouquets.

A great object of pride with her is her imported English bulldog who, although she looked ferocious enough to scare off the boldest intruder, proved friendly

enough when properly introduced to the lady visitor.

Of course, her greatest pride is in her daughters, one of whom graduated last year from Syracuse University and is now a teacher; the second one enters this fall and the youngest one has yet her plans to make.

A Fine Family

Dairy farming the past few years has not been what one would call highly remunerative, so Mrs. Stone's venture in the chicken business was started chiefly because she wanted her girls to have a college education. The eldest happened to be away from home on that particular day, but her mother showed me her photograph, a fine likeness of a charming looking girl. The second daughter, Mary, was a busy aid to the general manager. She was seated at a desk, doing necessary bookkeeping or correspondence; that is, when she wasn't answering the phone or running to the kitchen to see that the day's routine kept going. The other members of the family were away from the house during that busy time, so we can't give any first hand impressions. We can

only report what we were told—that it is a delightful, wholesome family group with some highly attractive girls in it.

How Shall We Be Clothed?

(Continued from page 2)

for more elaborate costumes. Nowadays when women are crowding into men's businesses, more and more are they adopting more and more his types of dress. While it may be practical to do so, it is pretty hard on the women's looks. Extremely boyish bobs are smart and becoming enough to one who has no blemishes to hide; but when skin begins to lose its freshness and wrinkles appear about the eyes the defects are all the more obvious if the hair is severely dressed. But even so, present-day costumes are far more hygienic than many we might mention. The monstrous customs which called for steel corsets, enormous bustles, hoop skirts and other unnatural and uncomfortable articles of clothing were not only a frightful menace to health but were often without beauty as well.

Artists say that the human body, with its graceful lines is the most beautiful

product of nature, and the best costumes of any age have more or less conformed to the shape of the body. And the most interesting feature of the human body is the face, for out of that shines that "inner light" which raises man above the level of the animals. Therefore those costumes are best which call attention to the face and even if it be not beautiful in the ordinary sense of the term, it may always be an interesting face at least.

From the first feeble attempts at self beautification to the present status of civilization where the whole fabric of commerce seems to be organized around the changing wants of women, many a step has been taken. The desire for change and variety finally changed the matter of clothing from a family matter where practically every article was manufactured at home to the present condition where very little, if any, of the family's clothing is made under the home roof. It is practically the story of the growth of civilization itself, of the individual's fight for existence through the different stages of development to the state where great groups are banded together to do especially well some one phase of getting clothing ready to wear. There are the spinning-mills, the weaving-mills, the dyeing-mills, the bleacheries, the ready-to-wear, the hat, the trimming, the glove, the shoe, the hosiery and many other clothing manufacturers, the people who sell all these articles needful for making and keeping clothes—and so the story goes on.

Clothing More Hygienic Now

In spite of this very complex organization to induce women to buy, buy, buy, women's clothing has grown constantly simpler, and more hygienic, if not always more beautiful. But it is safe to say that a discriminating woman can always be comfortably, healthfully and beautifully clothed. This is probably more true than ever before for the woman of moderate means because of the variety of colors and patterns which are now produced in cheaper materials.

When we women, after a speedy tub in warm water, (another comfort of modern life) step quickly into the half dozen garments with which we grace our good looks—ahem!—we have many reasons to be thankful that simplicity and usefulness go hand-in-hand with beauty, especially where modern clothing is concerned.—MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT.

New York State Boys Win at Eastern States

SEVEN Dutchess County 4-H club boys showed seven baby beef steers at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., on September 19 to 24 and won seven prizes and one grand championship. The grand champion steer fitted and exhibited by Harold Hamilton of Millerton, sold at public auction on September 20 for \$1.05 a pound live-weight on the Springfield Public Market.

Vincent Wright of Pine Plains won first prize in the light weight class with a steer which was subsequently sold to the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City at 55 cents a pound live-weight. Richard and Wallace Kibbee also of Millerton won second and sixth prizes respectively in the heavy class; and Joseph Grassi, Howard Brooks, and Guy Robertson won fourth in the heavy class and third and sixth in the light class respectively.

Richard Kibbee's steer sold for 21 cents a pound to the Hawthorne Hotel of Salem, and his brother's brought 19½ cents from the Highland Hotel at Springfield. Grassi's steer went at 21 cents a pound to the purchaser of the grand champion, the Roosevelt Hotel. The Hendrick Hudson at Troy bought both Brooks' and Robertson's steers at 18 cents a pound. The average weight of all steers was more than one thousand pounds.

New Eastern Barnyard Golf Champion

By NATHAN KOENIG

ALL hail the youthful barnyard golf champion of the eastern states! At the Eastern States exposition the eastern championship title went to a 15 year old boy who had never pitched a game in an official tournament in his life. This youngster, Henry Charvat of Agawam, Mass., defeated nine veteran players of that old-time sport.

Henry played and won a total of twenty-two 50 point games in the entire contest.



Henry Charvat of Agawam, Mass., 15 year old champion barnyard golf player of the eastern states.

In the finals he defeated nine veteran players making a score of 450 points out of a possible 450. His remarkable playing attracted the attention of all those around the court.

The new champion barnyard golf player first became interested in the game this summer. He started pitching shoes after working in the fields all day. Henry lives with his parents on a general farm just outside of Agawam. He is in the eighth grade in the Agawam junior high school and helps out on his father's farm during vacation and after school. The remarkable record made by him in barnyard golf at the Eastern States exposition speaks well for his determined efforts to be a winner.

Young Charvat had as a strong con-

tender for the title, Raymond Peck of Storrs, Connecticut, an electrician employed by the Connecticut Agricultural College. Peck was the Champion barnyard golf player of the Eastern states last year. He has competed in several state and inter-state matches and tournaments. His defeat by Henry Charvat sets a new record for defeats in any of the barnyard golf matches in the United States. Peck scored 426 points in all of his final games. He was placed second in the tournament, being defeated by Charvat with 24 points more.

A Young Champion

Mike Charvat, 22 years old, of Agawam, placed third, with a score of 412 points. Mike is a brother to Henry, and is a student at Northeastern College in Springfield. He was defeated by Henry with one point higher score and lost three games in the entire contest. Mike is considered to be somewhat of a professional player and he gave Peck a good battle for his placing.

Walter Hampton, 61 years old of Segregansett, Mass., a former traveling salesman who has never played in an official tournament, placed fourth in the contest with a score of 391 points. He lost four out of nine games. Emil Maslak, 20 years old of Hartford, Conn., placed fifth by making a score of 254 points. Maslak played in the tournament last year but failed to make a place.

Sixth place in the contest went to Charles Lambert a professional player who competed in contests held during the winter months in Florida. Lambert replaced Frank Blake of Essex, Conn., who refused to play the finals because of the keen competition. Joseph Chapman of North Haven, Conn., who has been pitching at the Exposition tournament for the past two years placed eighth.

Great Interest in Sport

Interest in barnyard golf at the Eastern States Exposition tournament has risen to such a point that the management is planning on making extensive changes to accommodate the players and spectators. As a result of this year's contest several of the county organizations in Connecticut and Massachusetts are planning on holding barnyard golf tournaments at the various county fairs. The highest scoring men will compete at the state wide tournament in their respective states for the state title. These state champions will all meet at the Exposition next year to compete with any others for the eastern states championship title.

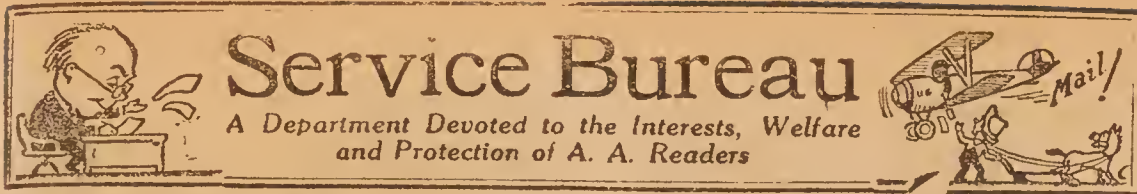
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WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

"FURS, HIDES, WOOL—Important price advances. List just out. No shipment too small or large. Write today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa."



Another Home-Work Scheme that Costs You \$2.00

"I answered an 'ad' of the National Advertising Service of San Francisco, Cal. I am enclosing some of the literature they sent me. I would appreciate your opinion of it."

ON the face of it the proposition put out by the National Advertising Service and described in the circular that accompanied our reader's letter is nothing more or less than a clever scheme to sell a bottle of cologne and a string of beads for \$2.00.

The "ad", which our subscriber answered, read something like the following is in the files of the National Better Business:

"MAIL our circulars, home, spare time; enclosed stamped addressed envelope. Advertising Service, 1269 California St., San Francisco, California."

An investigation of the proposition reveals that the National Advertising Service offers to sell a bottle of perfume and a pearl necklace, and instructions for operating a home-work plan for \$2.00. It is not a Help-Wanted proposition at all. They are in the market to sell.

When the respondent to the "ad" remits \$2.00, the perfume and the necklace, advertising cards and instructions for mailing them are sent. When these cards are sent out to other folks the company pays the respondent 75c for every sale of perfume or beads, which is brought about by one of these advertising cards. If one wishes to mail more cards the company sells them at \$15.00 per thousand. On these extra cards the company states they will allow an additional 15c of merchandise, or 90c in all for every order received from the cards which the respondent has purchased and sent out to others.

If, therefore, the company can afford to take 90c out of the \$2.00 to pay as a commission, you can imagine how good the merchandise is.

This is one of the typical home-work schemes that we have advised our subscribers against so frequently. We believe in fact that the Post Office authorities should investigate this company. Certainly their advertising does not conform to the proposition they offer. They do not employ help—they are endeavoring to sell what appears to be a cheap product.

Who Pays for Damage Done by Cows

If a man drives twenty-five to thirty cows to and from pasture along the highway night and morning, with one person to drive them, is he responsible for damage done to crops along the road by the cows? The fields are not fenced but are outside the road line.

COWS naturally are no respectors of property but that doesn't excuse the man who owns them and drives them along your road night and morning from paying for the damage they do any more than if he did the damage himself. If a man wants to keep cows and have the benefit of them he must assume the responsibility for them also. There is a situation in which New York has changed the law in this respect and that is where one of two adjoining landowners has given notice that he wants a fence and the other man refuses to make or repair his share of the fence along the division line. In this case the man who refuses to build the fence and suffers damage because the fence isn't there must grin and bear it.

Scranton Poultry Dealers Fail to Answer Mail

THE Service Bureau has received several complaints concerning the Square Deal Poultry Company of 620 West Lackawanna Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania. This concern is said to be operated by one R. L. Cooney. At one time Cooney is said to have been quite an operator but of late has been reported to have quit the business except for handling occasional express shipments.

One of the complaints on file comes from Towanda, Pennsylvania. Cooney approached our subscriber and offered to buy a quantity of birds at the prevailing market price which was 33c a pound. Without further investigation our subscriber proceeded to make a shipment. His disappointment and anger can be imagined when he received only 20c. Appeals to Cooney have been unavailing, and our subscriber is holding the bag.

With the approach of Thanksgiving and Christmas, the Service Bureau warns its readers to make sure of dealers before they risk any shipment. If buyers come to your place and are anxious for birds and you know nothing about them, demand cash on spot. If they refuse to do this, do not make any shipments until you

Grange Commends Chicken Thief Rewards

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
New York City.
Gentlemen:

Shiloh Grange No. 16 P. of H. requested the secretary to write the American Agriculturist their appreciation of that paper's work in the apprehension and punishment of chicken thieves.

Wishing you much success in that work and all other, we remain
Yours very truly,

SHILOH GRANGE No. 16 P. of H.
Shiloh, New Jersey
Walton E. Davis, Secretary.

know all about them. Obviously, shippers are safer to do business with commission merchants who are licensed and bonded with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Farmers Do Not Need a License to Sell in Villages

Has a village the right to bar farmers from selling their own produce within the village limit, unless they pay \$10 a day for the right to sell? Would it make a difference if one just sold to stores or if they canvassed?

THE statute giving to villagers the power to license occupations in this state expressly excepts the right of the village Board of Trustees to prohibit without a license the hawking or peddling of meats, fish, fruit and farm produce. It would seem not to matter, therefore, whether you sold what you raise on your farm to stores, to the public in the streets, or privately from house to house. The ordinance you mention would seem to be without authority, therefore, and you may hawk to your heart's content—and your pocketbook's.

Planting Line Trees

Will you kindly inform me how near to a line fence one can set out trees. We plan to set out a row of shade trees around our new school playground and want to be sure as to how near we can put the trees to the line fence.

IN the State of New York the line trees should be planted so that the trunk of the tree, allowing for reasonable growth, will be clear of the line because where the trunk of the tree is on the line, though only partially so, the man on the other side can claim to be a tenant in common of the tree. The roots can go over the line and the limbs can overhang your neighbor's land but you must keep the trunk on your side.

Minors Cannot Carry Firearms

Is there any law against a boy, in New York State, carrying a .22 calibre rifle before he is sixteen years of age?

SECTION 1897 of the Penal Law very clearly states that a boy under sixteen years of age who carries any

firearm or even air gun is guilty of juvenile delinquency. Better, therefore, tell him to use a bean shooter.

A Question About an Egg Dealer

A few weeks ago a man came through bearing the name Jacobson & Co., wholesale distributors of eggs, 7 Harrison St., here trying to buy eggs. He gave me tags New York.

JACOBSON is not listed among the licensed and bonded commission merchants, according to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Furthermore he is not listed in the telephone directory. The store at 7 Harrison Street is that of M. Hein, Inc. Investigation reveals that apparently Jacobson sublets desk and floor space from Hein.

It is said that at one time Jacobson was a partner in the Hein firm, but is now in business for himself. According to an official credit guide of the trade both Hein and Jacobson are of somewhat limited financial responsibility. It is also reported that their methods are not without criticism. At one time Hein refused absolutely to pay claims but later did settle.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

(Continued from page 12)

were being weighed and run into the yards, there were a half dozen wagons and as many drivers. The men were all gathered about the scales and talking to Jim. So I went that way to hear what was doing.

"Strangest thing I ever heard about," Jim was saying as I came up. "What do you suppose it's doing here?"

"Well, sir," says a tough looking fellow, "all I know is I heard a crack like someone was breaking up boxes, and then a scream. I got up quick and went out, and here was the wreck of the car. It hit a post and believe me it is ruined."

"How in time did all the folks that was supposed to be there get away, Mike?" Jim asks.

"Can't say as to that. Maybe they walked off and maybe another car that came along later on picked them up. I thought maybe you might know about it. That's the main reason I came over this morning."

So that was Mike, I guessed. It was, too, I found out later. He looked the part of being the boss of the place he was keeping, and I didn't form a very favorable opinion of him as he kept on talking.

Jim finally stopped talking long enough to notice me and introduced me to the boys. Then the talk of the wreck continued. Just then old Dan Carney came driving down the road. I remembered hearing of him as I had heard Jim trying vainly to get him on the phone and had finally heard him tell some one else to ask Dan to bring his hogs. So I was looking for Dan when I overheard one of the boys say, "Here comes Carney."

Dan was a rugged old farmer, lean and driving a team that followed his general line of make up.

He was excited I thought as he pulled up with a jerk and stopped near the unloading chute.

Jim greeted him.

Without waiting for further suggestions, Dan began to cuss and it was evident to all he had had experiences.

"Brought what's left of my hogs," Dan finally got out. "Them blankety blank robbers and low down thieves got two of the best ones last night before I knew it. Yep, they was there all right, the danged scoundrels. I'd like to ketch them. Say, I suppose you boys saw that wreck up the road, well, that car's got tires on just like the one that made tracks at my place or I'll eat my hat."

Now we all were excited. We tried to talk to Dan, but he kept on going.

(To Be Continued)

"I've discovered a new feeding wrinkle!"



On thousands of farms where real milk profits are being made during the winter months the old order of depending solely on the food ration for milking results has passed. Besides providing good feed dairymen now give equal thought to what happens to their expensive feed after it is consumed.

The systematic conditioning of the dairy herd to keep assimilation at top notch is the new way of realizing regular, uniform profits. Kow-Kare is a highly concentrated regulator and conditioner of the milk-making organs. It enables cows to stand unusual forcing strains without breakdowns or milking slumps.

The regular use of Kow-Kare costs only a few cents a month per cow. A tablespoonful in the feed one to two weeks each month is all the average cow needs to keep her healthy, vigorous, productive.

Freshening Cows need Kow-Kare

To insure a healthy, vigorous cow and calf—and freedom from disorders that sap your profits, feed Kow-Kare for two or three weeks before and after freshening. It costs little—pays big.

Kow-Kare is your reliable home aid in such cow troubles as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever. Never be without it. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25, six cans \$6.25. Small size 65c. We mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied. Write us for our valuable free book, "More Milk from the Cows you Have."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont



SOFT BUNCH OR BRUISE

on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free.

A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

(Capture the Winter Sun's Heat,
(Health and Vitality—Easily)

FLEX-O-GLASS

The World's
Greatest
Authorities
Tested and
Recommend
Genuine
Flex-O-Glass



The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks from the same hatch and were fed the same.

The American Medical Association Test

The American Medical Association tested Flex-O-Glass for months and found it raised more chicks than any other material. They put 11 chicks under glass and 16 under Flex-O-Glass. After six weeks half those under glass died. Thirteen under Flex-O-Glass were alive and each weighed one-third more than those under glass. This means that with Flex-O-Glass you can raise twice as many chicks with a third more weight per chick at no more feed cost.

The American Medical Association also found that Flex-O-Glass was not affected by months of exposure to wind, sleet, snow and rain. The result of their test with chicks under Flex-O-Glass is the reason why this great scientific authority told 92,500 doctors (members) to recommend our product, not only for poultry house use but for health rooms—enclosed porches, etc. You are safe in accepting the recommendation of the American Medical Association. Order genuine Flex-O-Glass for your whole farm now.

The British Illuminating Society Test

The British Illuminating Society divided a flock of hens for 16 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proves the Ultra-Violet rays alone, which Flex-O-Glass admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

Kansas State Experiment Station Says—

"Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health giving portion of sunshine to a considerable greater extent than glass."

Chemist Says

Dr. Morse, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut, says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate. FLEX-O-GLASS makes hens lay, because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate it make hens healthful, chemically active, and increases oxygenating power of the blood."



Wonderful for Children

"Enclosed please find a picture of our children taking a sunbath. Showing one most important way we are using the FLEX-O-GLASS besides using for our little chicks." — Mrs. O. T. THOMPSON, Poskin, Wisconsin.

There Is Only One FLEX-O-GLASS—Guaranteed Most DURABLE

All glass substitutes are not Flex-O-Glass. The genuine is made on special cloth base having a scientifically calculated mesh that admits the most Ultra-Violet rays and at the same time is doubly strong and durable to resist wind, rain, ice and snow for many seasons. Users find Flex-O-Glass stays bright and new much longer. There is only one Flex-O-Glass and every yard is marked for your protection. Get the genuine and avoid dissatisfaction. Used all over the world.

PROGRESSIVE DEALERS WANTED

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.
1451 North Cicero Avenue Dept 681 Chicago, Ill.

your whole farm!
only **3 1/2**¢ a square foot—

The Greatest Help Ever Offered the Farmer

Beyond all doubt, Flex-O-Glass has done more to increase the profit in produce and poultry farming than anything else ever offered the agricultural and poultry world. Flex-O-Glass is not just an inexpensive substitute for glass—it is not merely a handy, cheap repair for glass windows. It is a profit earner—it is the practical means of putting the sun to work for you. It

Does What Glass Can't—Admits Ultra-Violet Ray

You have read about Ultra-Violet rays; how they make hens lay in winter; how they make chicks, pigs and plants grow faster and stronger; how they keep children healthy and disease free. Great scientists through their writings in the leading farm magazines urge you to put these wonder rays to work for you. What they mean is—FLEX-O-GLASS your whole farm!

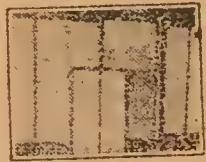
Enclose Your PORCHES

Don't let your porch be a cold, bleak, useless snow trap this winter. Tack a few yards of Flex-O-Glass over the screening or on 1x2 inch wood strips easily. Save fuel, avoid drafts and enjoy a warm, sunlit room flooded with Ultra-Violet rays. Use for work, reading, rest or health room. Also makes a healthful children's playhouse as the Ultra-Violet rays overcome child's aching legs (rickets). The American Medical Association recommends Flex-O-Glass for health rooms. Take their advice. Enclose YOUR porch NOW.



Just Nail Flex-O-Glass On Screen Doors and Window Screens

Why waste money on expensive glass storm doors and windows? Tack Flex-O-Glass—only 3 1/2¢ a square foot—right over screens. Wind-proof, watertight, won't break, looks neat. And your rooms will be brighter than with glass storm windows and doors.



Replace Broken Windows

Quicker, cheaper, better than glass for garage, barn, factory and schoolhouse windows. Poultry and animals do better behind Flex-O-Glass;

men work better in rooms with Flex-O-Glass windows—children do better in school rooms windowed with Flex-O-Glass. Remember! No mill work needed. Just cut with shears and tack on. Stays bright and fresh many seasons.

Makes HOG HOUSES LIGHTER

Hog houses must be light. Flex-O-Glass windows make interior much lighter than glass because sunshine is diffused and sent to every inside corner. Little pigs grow much faster—ready for market earlier—when given Ultra Violet rays through Flex-o-Glass.



Use in Spring On Your BROODER HOUSE

Put chicks in a Flex-O-Glass brooderhouse. The Ultra-Violet rays will keep them free from rickets. You'll get broilers for market and laying pullets a third earlier. Use 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass for 300 chicks. Read in left column how American Medical Association proved the value of Flex-O-Glass to anyone raising chicks.

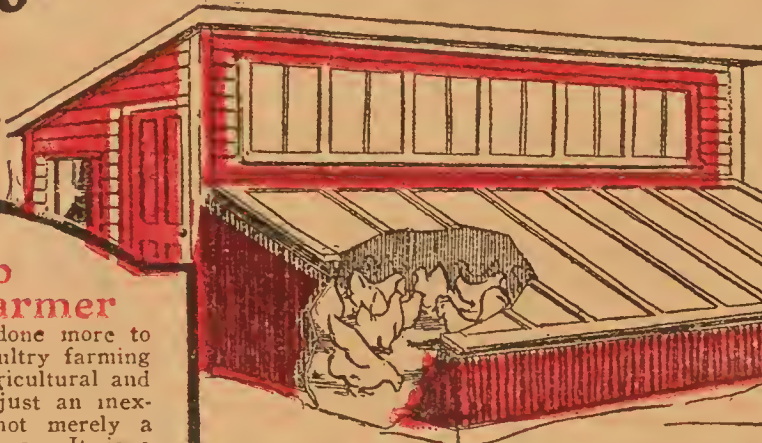
HOT BEDS

Plants grow faster under Flex-O-Glass, and they don't die when transplanted. Flex-O-Glass doesn't chill like glass does and it holds heat longer. Sashes are lighter and easier to handle, too. Use Flex-O-Glass on your hotbeds, cold frames and greenhouses.



WEATHERPROOF—UNBREAKABLE

The tremendous success of Flex-O-Glass and the universal endorsement the farm and poultry world has accorded it, has led other manufacturers to claim the same lasting qualities for their products. Hence to protect you, we want to remind you that Flex-O-Glass is made by an exclusive secret process on which there is a U. S. patent pending, and that this process results in a glass substitute of a far more durable nature. Flex-O-Glass IS waterproof and unbreakable. It DOES withstand wind, rain, sleet and snow. It STAYS bright, fresh and new-looking many seasons. Be sure to use only genuine Flex-O-Glass.



Thousands of Users
PROVE
What
Scientists
Discovered

This Year Gather Eggs All Winter—Like in Summer

There's a cold storage egg shortage now. Egg prices WILL BE HIGH again THIS winter. Will you have eggs to sell at a big PROFIT, or will you feed your hens for nothing? Invest 5¢ per hen—the winter market price of just one egg—in FLEX-O-GLASS. Put it on a scratch shed, or on your poultry house front, and on windows in place of glass. The Ultra-Violet rays this wonderful material admits will keep your hens healthy and active and they'll lay to the limit in this cozy, warm, sunlit room—even in zero weather. Your hens, under Flex-O-Glass, will pay back the cost of this material in a few days—then they'll pile up a golden harvest of egg profit all through the cold months. Thousands and thousands of poultrymen proved this last year. YOU can do it THIS year. 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass is all you need for 100 hens. Covers scratch shed 9x15 ft. Use same 15 yards in the spring for baby chicks. They'll grow faster and won't get rickets. See Our Special Guarantee Offer on this exact amount, below.



Just Cut With Shears and Tack On

You don't need any special mill work; no elaborate frames, no special tools to make a Flex-O-Glass scratch shed or to replace your glass poultry house windows with this wonderful Ultra-Violet ray admitting material. It's very easy to use Flex-O-Glass every window on your farm. Just cut Flex-O-Glass to fit and nail on. Wind can't tear it off. Rain, snow and sleet does not affect it.

Be Sure to Use Only Genuine Flex-O-Glass

Flex-O-Glass is guaranteed most durable and best. It is guaranteed to admit the most Ultra-Violet rays from sunshine. If it does not make good—we will. If you are not perfectly satisfied, you get your money back without question. We guarantee Flex-O-Glass so unconditionally to protect you. We want you to be sure to obtain only genuine Flex-O-Glass—the only material so rigidly guaranteed. The name appears on every yard—your protection. Read our SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER NOW. See how it permits you to use Flex-O-Glass 15 days at our risk—plenty long enough to start your hens laying like they do in summer—plenty long enough to prove its amazing value as a porch enclosure or on storm doors and windows. Act at once on our Special Offer.

PRICES

All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 36 in. wide:
1 yard \$50
5 yards at 40¢ \$2.00
10 yards at 35¢ \$3.50
25 yards at 32¢ \$8.00
100 yds. or more at 30¢ per yard \$30.00

We make the special low price of only \$9.50 for 30 square yards (see Trial Offer above), as many people order 15 yards for a scratch shed and 15 yards for enclosing a porch, for making winter storm doors and windows out of screens and for barn windows. Shipped in one piece.



A \$5 ROLL OF FLEX-O-GLASS BRINGS \$30 A MONTH

"I think this glass is very good. On the coldest day when the sun shines, it is just as warm as if I had a stove in there. I sold over \$30 worth of eggs in January. I give all the credit to FLEX-O-GLASS." Yours very truly, HERB. A. ZURBUCHEN, Riley, Wis.



415 PER CENT INCREASED EGG PRODUCTION

"I bought FLEX-O-GLASS about Oct. 1st, 1926, and thereby hangs a tale. Not until January had I any accurate figures on production, so I waited until the end of that month to write you. My FLEX-O-GLASS is still O. K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415 per cent over last year. (One hen laid 25 eggs in January)." — A. A. SHISLER, Macon, Ill.



75 EGGS PER 100 HENS DURING DECEMBER AND JANUARY

"Enclosed find picture of the use I have made of FLEX-O-GLASS in covering a shed 40x16 ft. Three-fourths of my hens were laying in December and January. Now I am using my shed for 1,500 baby chicks, and doing fine." — MRS. JNO. SHARP, Russellville, Ind.

WARM PORCH

"I used FLEX-O-GLASS to enclose porch with. The porch is just as warm as a little room." — OTTO REPSCHLAGER, Star Shoe Store, Bancroft, Nebraska.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
A large roll of Flex-O-Glass 3 ft. wide and 45 ft. long (15 sq. yds.) will be sent you postpaid, for only \$5.00. If a larger trial is wished, send \$3.00 for 25 yds. (3x75 ft.) or send \$9.50 for 30 yds. (3x90 ft.) Use Flex-O-Glass 15 days at our risk. Satisfaction GUARANTEED or your money back. Take advantage of this money back guarantee TRIAL OFFER—today.

GUARANTEE COUPON

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 681
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Find enclosed \$..... for which send me yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using Flex-O-Glass for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name
Town
R. F. D. State



Seventh Chicken Thief Reward Paid

Farmer and Deputy Sheriff in Montgomery County Get Checks

DEPUTY Sheriff E. J. Sheehan estimates that at least six thousand chickens have been stolen in Montgomery County since last spring. The arrest, conviction and imprisonment of Lester Moyer, Herbert Moyer, Clarence Gray and Floyd Wheeler for stealing from Howard Trumbull may serve as a notice to others that the authorities are determined to stop this practice.

Mr. Trumbull and his family went for a trip and on their return noticed that the flock of chickens appeared to be considerably smaller than when they left. On checking up it appeared that approximately seventy-five were missing. The State troopers were at once notified of the loss. Mr. Trumbull suspected Lester Moyer, who, with two of the others who were finally arrested, had worked on the farm during the summer.

A short time after the theft, Clarence Gray was hired to help dig potatoes on the Trumbull farm and in a conversation, stated that Lester Moyer had stolen goods from a store in Johnstown. The authorities were at once notified of this bit of evidence, also that Moyer had taken a tire pump with him when he went home after working for Mr. Trumbull. With this slight theft as an excuse, Deputy Sheriff Sheehan and State Trooper Dorsey started an investigation.

The following is Deputy Sheriff Sheehan's account of the arrest of Moyer and the manner in which his confession, which implicated the other three boys, was secured:

"The theft of Mr. Trumbull's chickens came to my attention about the fifteenth or sixteenth of September. I started an investigation, and after checking up on several young men, I learned that Lester Moyer had been in the employ of Mr. Trumbull, and that also Clarence Gray was at that time in his employ. State Trooper Dorsey acquainted me with the fact that at one time Trumbull loaned Lester Moyer a tire pump. This gave me an opportunity to question Moyer. After he admitted having the pump, I accused him of stealing the chickens."



State Trooper Dorsey who helped make the arrests.

"After some conversation with him he admitted that he, Clarence Gray, Floyd Wheeler, and Herbert Moyer, his brother, had paid Mr. Trumbull's chicken roost two visits, had stolen some forty or fifty of his chickens, and had sold them to an Italian woman in St. Johnsville. The state trooper and I then located the other boys and placed them under arrest. Each of them admitted his share of the theft. They were arraigned before Justice Griecke of St. Johnsville, plead guilty, and were sentenced to fifty-nine days each in Montgomery County Jail."

"After arriving at the jail, Lester Moyer, Herbert Moyer, and Clarence Gray confessed to having burglarized a gas station at Palatine Church, to a number of thefts of auto tires, to the stealing of gasoline and setting fire to the property of the New York Central Railroad, and to having burglarized a store in the city of Johnstown, in Fulton County."

"No doubt you will be pleased to learn

that last spring we arrested one George Lawyer for stealing chickens in the vicinity of Sprakers, N. Y., and this being his fourth offence, he was sentenced to State Prison for the rest of his natural life. Within a short time we expect to have in custody a number of men who have been stealing chickens since early last spring, in



Mr. Howard Trumbull standing beside his American Agricultural Service Bureau sign.

the counties of Fulton, Herkimer, Schoharie and Montgomery. We estimate that there have been 6,000 chickens stolen in these counties since then.

"Our vigilance committee in the county, with the aid of the State Police, are rendering valuable assistance to us in helping to clean up the so-called 'big chicken ring'. You could help the police authorities by calling the attention of your readers to the fact that it would be very helpful if the women folks on the farm would secure the license numbers of cars when any men call at the farms to purchase veals, chickens, or other produce. This enables the police authorities to check up on the owners of the cars, and has sometimes led to the arrest and conviction of persons stealing

(Continued on page 23)

NUMBER 15975

NEW YORK, N. Y. October 14th 1927

NUMBER 15976

NEW YORK, N. Y. October 14th 1927

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty and 00/100 Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF E. J. Sheehan
Fonda

\$50.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Maguire Jr.

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty and 00/100 Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF H. J. Trumbull
St. Johnsville

\$50.00

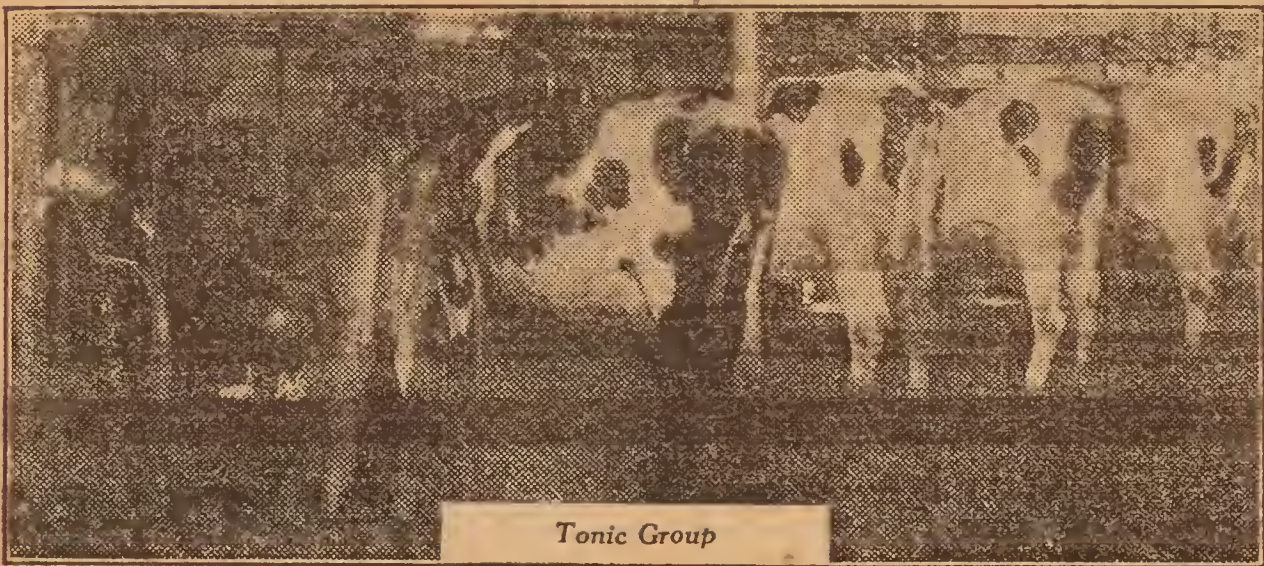
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Maguire Jr.

BULLETIN

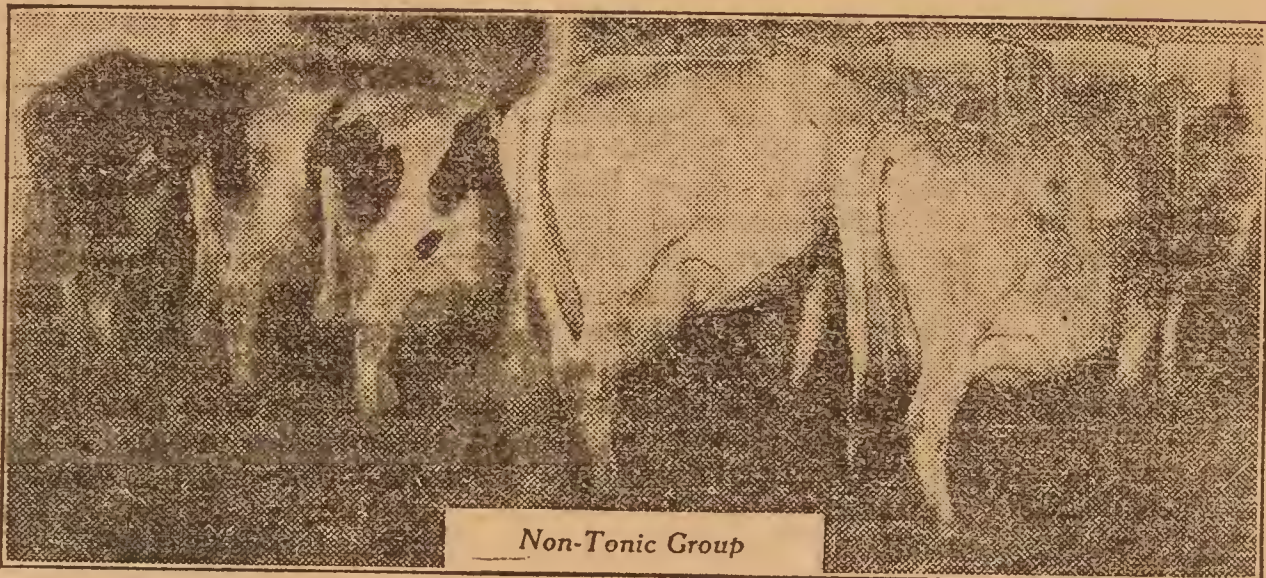
Profit Records on 10 Cows for 10 months

Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



These five ordinary-grade cows were on pasture in August when they freshened. In September they received a common dairy ration of ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added. That month, the first month after freshening, they made an average profit of \$9.94 per cow. They did not receive any Tonic—only the ordinary dairy feed above and ordinary care. But beginning with October they had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed and were placed in competitive test with the five other cows shown below. Read their profit record month by month for 9 months while receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

These five cows are as nearly like the cows above in grade and condition as possible. They also freshened in August while on pasture. During September, their first month after freshening, they made a profit of \$10.55 per cow. Note that they were a little better milkers, to begin with, than the cows above. Beginning with October they were fed alongside of, and had the same feed and care as, the cows above, but these cows opposite did not receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic at any time.



Beginning October 1st these two groups of cows were placed in competitive test. They received the same ordinary feed and care, and there was no effort made for high production. The results demonstrate the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

MILK—The milk production record showed that while the production of the Non-Tonic group decreased at the rate of approximately 9% the Tonic cows lost only 3% per month.

The Tonic cows maintained an average weekly production of 1049 lbs., while the Non-Tonic cows averaged 646 lbs. weekly.

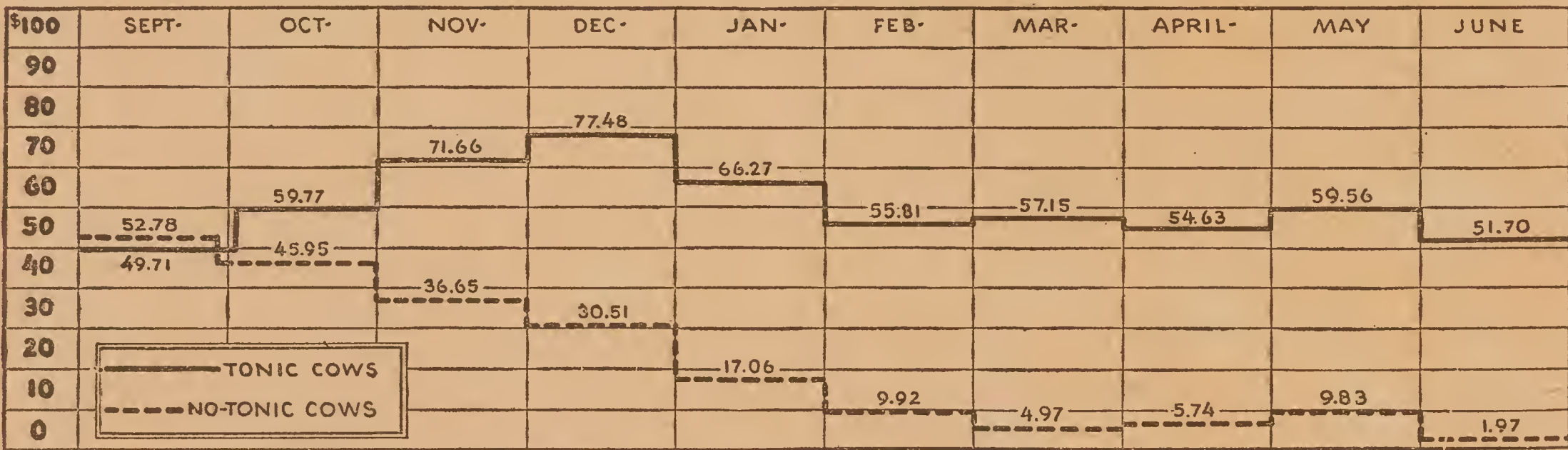
By sustaining their production, the Tonic cows gave 16,900 lbs. more milk during the 10 months' period.

BUTTER FAT—During September, the butter fat production of the two groups was practically even, the Non-Tonic group being 3.2% and the Tonic group 3.15%. It then increased, with both groups reaching their highest points in January.

The average butter fat for the whole period for the Tonic cows was 3.64%.

The average butter fat for the whole period for the Non-Tonic cows was 3.41%.

PROFITS—A record of profits combines the milk production, butter fat, and feed consumption into one very interesting picture. Below we give a graph which traces the profits month by month.



NOTE:—MILK VALUE FIGURES AT \$2.50 PER 100 LBS. ON 3.5% BASIS

OBSERVATIONS—You will note the Tonic cows did not reach their peak profits until the third month on Tonic, while the first month was the peak for the Non-Tonic cows.

The Tonic cows never dropped as low as the month before

receiving Tonic. The sustained milk production at a higher butter fat average made this possible.

The extra profits earned by the Tonic cows during these 9 months amounted to \$391. The total cost of Tonic used was \$22.50.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—all combined in one product

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.

Ton lots 8½c per lb. (Except in extreme West and Canada).

Why We Should Have a Tax on Gasoline

A Brief Explanation Of the Gasoline Tax Situation in New York

EDITORS' NOTE:—So far as the interest of New York farmers is concerned, one of the most important pieces of legislation to be considered by the legislature this winter is the tax on gasoline. You will remember that this bill has been before the legislature several times and has failed. This year it will probably pass. It will be an excellent measure, if a fair share of the returns from this tax is appropriated to the local communities to relieve the burdensome taxes on roads. So farmers and their representatives must be on the watch to see that the bill is passed so as to include this fair distribution of the proceeds. The following article by Mr. Kendrick gives you a brief review of the facts connected with the tax on gasoline.

M. SLADE KENDRICK

Assistant Professor of Rural Economy,
New York State College of Agriculture.

THE use of gasoline as a motive power has developed in a very few years. In 1901 we had 954 automobiles in the State of New York. The registration fee was \$1.00 per car and at that time we had about 28 miles of improved highways. About this time the Legislature saw the need of better highways and appropriations were made and the foundation laid for the great highway system we have today. In 1905 there was a bond issue voted by the people of \$50,000,000 for the construction of Farmers' Market Roads, to make it easier for the farmers to convey their produce from the farms to the railroad stations for shipment to the cities. This would allow the cities to get their shipments more promptly and lessen the cost by making it possible for the farmer to draw a full load at any time of the year. The development of the motor vehicle at this time caused a demand for trunk line highways,

leading from one part of the state to another and the Legislature passed legislation, providing for expedited routes throughout the state and the first bond issue was soon exhausted. A second bond issue was made, in an endeavor to complete the through routes that had already been started. The second \$50,000,000 was exhausted and the Farmers' Market Roads, which were the original plan, had in only a few instances been constructed. At this time the Lowman act came into effect, providing for the construction of roads by counties, one-half to be paid by the County and the other half by the state. The counties laid out county systems and the work progressed very rap-

idly. We have about 18,000 miles constructed by the towns and counties, whereas the state that has been working a much longer time has only 10,000 miles completed. This construction by the counties, linking up with the state system, has established a great system of highways, but in doing this it has also created a great burden on rural communities. It is in an endeavor to lift some of this burden that I am proposing a tax on gasoline. If we are to preserve our rural communities and keep a sturdy class of farmers on them as we have in the past, we must make living conditions more attractive and make the farms accessible to the villages and cities.

It is from the farms in the past that we have produced a sturdy race of people; they have been the backbone of the country, but condi-

tions are changed, many foreigners are now locating on the farms and in a few years the whole country will be changed unless farming can be made more attractive and less of a burden. The cost of constructing highways has fallen entirely on real property. The tax rate for highway purpose in my county ranges from \$16.00 to \$33.00 on \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The total tax rate, excluding schools is from \$30 to \$55 on \$1,000 assessment.

An adjustment of the local highway burden can be provided for by the reduction of

(Continued on page 22)



Sweet Clover for Service

A Square Yard of Pasture Gives a Cow a Square Meal

By ROBERT M. HANNA

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Interest in sweet clover, particularly as a pasture crop is growing rapidly, and we are glad to give our readers Mr. Hanna's experience with the crop. Mr. Hanna is proprietor of Sweet Clover Farm at Skillman, N. J.

SWEET clover is winning recognition and loyal friendship from one end of the land to the other through the unquestionable service its nature permits it to render. It needs no clarion voice to extoll its virtues as they are what they are and it could not change them if it wanted to. It has no special need of us—farmers—whereas, if we are currently wise—we have great need of it. The "hard luck" is ours if we do not have this great wonder-worker on our payroll, as it can do some things just as good if not a little better than many of its leguminous brothers. For the past 10 years I have been cultivating the acquaintance of this eager plant to which I offer my apology as its interpreter. Upon the plea of "Service" may I also be pardoned.

Sweet clover is a hardy, vigorous grower that seems to revel in the mere privilege of living. Being a biennial or a two year clover like red, it spends the first year in forming a crown and root system which are the basis of its second year's performance. It certainly can get up and go, and in a few short weeks of the early spring it is soon head and shoulders above every other plant that grows. It is an inspiration to a toil weary and disheartened farmer to see the power with which this sturdy plant attacks the job of growing.

This power to grow—to triumph over conditions—no matter how adverse, is the secret of "Sweet Clover Service". In this respect it is far ahead of Alfalfa. It thrives on the thinnest, worn out soils; it withstands more hard treatment and weather variations than alfalfa or any other clover; it leaves very much more dry matter in the roots to the acre. As hay, it is reported as slightly higher in protein, with less crude fiber than alfalfa; it supplies an abundance of high producing pasturage for dairy cows, and is unaffected by the severest drought. It comes on rapidly from early spring to late in the fall, and statistics show that it can carry more cows per acre than any other clover. During the past summer a

neighbor kept his fine Guernsey herd on sweet clover pasturage. He maintained his high production with practically no grain added to the ration while those around him were feeding a heavy grain ration and still losing out on production. If your sweet clover comes right, a square yard will give a cow a square meal and she can spend the rest of the time "resting in the shade". It is found that where the crop is grazed it does not close its cycle with the formation of seed but continues an active green growth from intercepted laterals until late fall or early winter.

When grown for soil improvement, it has no equal. It is said sweet clover, when properly inoculated, will bring in 228 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. This is the nitrogen equivalent of twenty-five tons of good stable manure. It

does this through the nitrogen fixing bacteria which infest its root system. Scientists tell us there are seventy million lbs. of atmospheric nitrogen over every acre of the farm. This great natural supply so close at hand is drawn upon by these nitrogen extracting bacteria, and an improved soil invariably results. Succeeding crops show the benefit without jerking the purse strings for commercial fertilizers. Sweet clover is the premier legume for soil improvement.

If your land is in a "flat" condition Alfalfa is a good bet. But if your soil is low in fertility it is the part of wisdom to camp in the trail of a soil improving program and let sweet clover and other

(Continued on page 10)



Plowing under 32½ tons to the acre of green manure on Mr. Hanna's farm. Sweet clover also makes good pasture and is often made into hay.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Herbert W. Collingwood

HERBERT W. Collingwood, well known editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, died suddenly on October 21, of heart disease. Mr. Collingwood was born on a farm at Plymouth, Massachusetts, seventy years ago. He received his education at Michigan Agricultural College, spent the two years from 1883 to 1885 as editor of the *Southern Livestock Journal*, and then became the editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, which position he held until his death. He did not care for city life, so he located his home on a small fruit farm at Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey. Through his writings of his personal experiences under the title of "Hope Farm Notes", Hope Farm became one of the best known places in eastern United States. Mr. Collingwood was the author of several books, including *Fertilizer Farming*, *The Business Hen*, *The Child*, *The Story of Hope Farm*, *Hope Farm Notes*, and *Adventures in Silence*.

Herbert W. Collingwood was one of the most successful farm editors in America, an outstanding example of personal journalism, and he has left a vacancy impossible to fill to the satisfaction of the faithful followers of the philosophy of Hope Farm Notes.

Will You Help Hold the Line?

NOW comes the test to determine whether the farmers of the New York milk shed can produce enough milk for our markets so that these eastern cities will not have to go out of the milk shed for their supply. It is a serious problem and one for which every individual dairyman has some responsibility. If during the next few weeks of the short milk production period you can increase your production just a few pounds a day over what it was last year, and if all of your brother dairy-men can do the same, then the problem is solved.

We urge every one of our dairymen friends and readers to give thought to this situation to see if there is not some little extra care that will put a few more pounds into the milk can

each day during November and December. We hope there will be few or no calves vealed in this territory. We hope that the cows which deserve it will be given a few extra pounds of feed and that they get all the water they can properly drink and all of the other little details that make the difference between a poor dairyman and a good one.

Dairying Making Progress in the South

WE have not attended a state fair or a dairy show in years where there was so much interest and enthusiasm over the judging of cattle as we saw at the National Dairy show at Memphis during the third week in October. We were much impressed with the enthusiasm of southern dairymen for good cattle and with their hopes and plans for developing the dairy industry in the South. We came back home with the distinct impression that the next big development in the dairy business will be in the South and Southwest, and that dairymen of the North may well give serious attention to the competition which we are sure is going to increase from Dixieland.

Birge Kinne Goes—"Bob" Merrill Comes!

IT is with regret that we announce the resignation of Birge W. Kinne, Advertising Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Mr. Kinne has accepted a very attractive position as an executive in the sales promotion department of the Chevrolet Motor Company with headquarters at Tarrytown, New York. In the five years that Mr. Morgenthau and the rest of us have been engaged in the interesting job of making the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of growing service to every one of our readers, Birge Kinne has always done his part cheerfully and well. We here in the office have been like a happy family, all pulling together for the service of agriculture, and we will miss Birge from the circle, not only because of his ability as a worker but also because of his lovable personality. But we are glad, of course, for him that opportunity has opened even a wider field.

In Mr. Kinne's place, we have been fortunate in securing Robert D. Merrill as advertising manager, who comes into the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family with the same background and ideals for service that the rest of us are trying to follow. Mr. Merrill was a country boy, a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture, a teacher of agriculture in a country high school, and lately for several years he has been engaged in sales promotion work for a manufacturing firm in Vermont. Thus he is peculiarly fitted for the position of advertising manager of a farm paper. His agricultural training gives him a background of understanding of the farmer and his problems, and his business experience fits him for the sales work which he will do as advertising manager.

Farm Taxes Have No Relation to Income

ONE of the best studies that has been made in years of our whole industrial system here in the United States is that of the National Industrial Conference Board which called before it experts from every industry and made an exhaustive study of many of our industrial problems, including especially those of agriculture.

We know that you will be particularly interested in what this non-partisan, impartial Board said about farm taxes. You will note that it is exactly what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been stating for several years and we hope after you have read it you will give consideration to our suggestion that every local community ought to have a farmers' tax-committee, connected with the Grange or some other farm organization or club, formed to study the farmers' tax problem and ready to act jointly with other committees and other farmers in actions to keep taxes from

mounting still higher. Here is what the Industrial Board said:

"The tax burden of agriculture, unlike that of other classes, is fixed with little relation to the agricultural income.

"The principal source of State and local revenue is the general property tax which rests almost exclusively on real estate. Intangible personal property such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits, notes, etc., now exceeds in all probability the value of real estate, yet it is increasingly difficult to reach this increased wealth by taxation.

"The farmer has suffered particularly from this development, the amount of taxes levied upon farmers having grown from 308 million dollars in 1913 to 845 million in 1923.

"There can be little doubt that the burden of taxation, as related to tax paying capacity and with recognition of the comparative quid pro quo obtained, is heavier on agriculture than upon the rest of the Nation's taxpayers combined."

Electricity On Farms Only A Matter Of Time

SLOWLY but surely electrical power and light are coming into use on many farms. There are many difficulties in the way, many obstacles to be overcome. Some of the power companies claim that they cannot afford to build lines on to the farmstead for the small amount of power which the farmer will use. The farmer, on the other hand, claims that he cannot afford to use very much power until the company can get it to him at a lower rate. The farmer, too, is handicapped because there is not as yet enough practical machinery available for applying electrical power to the various farm jobs. It will take time to work out the problems, but some day not so very far distant we will look around and suddenly realize that electricity is with us on the farms, even the smaller ones, and with us to stay.

Electric power and light are already in use on many large farms. For instance, on the Beaver Dam Stock Farm owned by Julius Schmid in the town of Montgomery, Orange County, much of the work is done by electric power, including the pumping of water, the operation of the laundry, the bottling and capping of milk and the running of the separators and the churn. During the short days of winter the whole work about the farmstead is facilitated by the bright electric lights. Holstein breeders will recall this farm as the home of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, one of the greatest sires of the Holstein breed!

Farmers Dress Well

A RECENT investigation by the Department of Agriculture showed that farm people dress as well as city folks. The survey showed that the average farm family spends \$255 for clothes while the city family spends \$238. For a good many years now the country has been a poor place in which to look for "hicks". More can be found on Broadway.

Eastman's Chestnut

LAST week in Chicago I attended a little luncheon where one of the speakers was Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Company, a very pleasant gentleman who preceded the serious part of his talk by the following story:

He said it was very gratifying to know how farm people prize the great annual catalog issued by the big mail order houses. Not long ago a minister from somewhere in the Central West wrote to Mr. Rosenwald that he had just been questioning a little country girl to find out how much she knew about the Bible. "Where did the Ten Commandments come from?" he asked.

"From Sears, Roebuck!" promptly replied the girl.

Mr. Rosenwald said a representative of his company was telling this story later to a salesman of the Montgomery Ward Company whereupon the Montgomery Ward man promptly replied:

"Yes, sir, I expect that must be so. Sears Roebuck must have sold all the Ten Commandments for they certainly do not have them now!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

FISHKILL Daisy Inka DeKol, the 13th daughter of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th, is now on test and will most likely give over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days and about 460 lbs. of milk. As she has not yet completed her test, I can only estimate as to her production.

We have just received a new lot of feed and I was comparing the new beet pulp with the old lot that we had on hand, and I was impressed with the fact that "price" should not be the only determining factor in the purchase of feed. I would say off-hand, that the new lot of beet pulp that I received was worth just about double the feeding value of the old lot.

At this season of the year, the problem of marketing our crops and surplus stock is uppermost in our minds. The farmer who has 100 barrels of apples to sell of a dozen or more varieties is apt to be up against it, unless he has a roadside market or a nearby town to buy his fruit. I believe that all fruit growers will have to cull out their non-profitable varieties of apples just the way we cull out an unprofitable cow out of a herd. As nearly as I can learn, there are about six varieties of apples which are profitable to grow in the Hudson River Valley, and the sooner we all come to the same varieties, the sooner we will be able to build up a reputation for our district.

* * *

WE have been trying to sell six old ewes to the butcher and cattle dealers in our vicinity without any success. If I had a carload, I could have easily sent them to the stock yards in New York and most likely received a fair price for them. I decided that I would consign them to Sisson Brothers' Auction and take my

chances on what they would bring. They were sold last Monday. Three of them brought \$11 a piece and three for \$7.75 a piece. I would say they averaged about 100 lbs. in weight. Naturally, I was pleased with the prices they brought.

Sisson Brothers conduct an auction every Monday at Poughkeepsie, and it has gotten to be quite an institution. Farmers, for miles around, bring furniture, pigs, puppies, horses, calves, chickens, sheep, used farm implements, potatoes, onions and other odds and ends. While I was there puppies sold at a dollar and a half a piece, while pigs brought from three to five dollars. These are put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. This auction is really a wonderful clearing house for the farmers in the vicinity and it brings them in close contact with the buyers in the city.

* * *

DIRECTOR KNAPP of Farmingdale asked me to come down and speak to his students. I was glad of the opportunity to again visit Farmingdale and see the progress that Director Knapp is making at the school. The freshman class had an enrollment of 60 pupils, which is, I believe, the largest they have ever had. I walked through the buildings that housed the chickens in the New York State Egg Laying Contest. It seems to me that the Great Empire State could well afford to replace this plant with new sanitary buildings to properly house the chickens that are sent here to compete in the egg laying contest. It is a wonder to me that the chickens do as well as they do under the conditions in which they are housed. I hope that Farmingdale will be successful in getting sufficient money from the next legislature to re-build the entire egg laying contest equipment.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

A Visit With the Editor

IT is rather strange and sad fact of life that good folks and fine deeds and acts are too often not appreciated until too late. History and literature are filled with the names of men now famous who were either bitterly criticised when they lived or who received no attention at all.

I think we have right in the state of New York a farmer poet who knows and understands the hearts of farm people and who can express the real thoughts of country folks in a rollicking, jolly, swinging language that will perhaps be better appreciated in the years to come than now. I refer to Robert M. Adams, better known as "Bob" Adams, of Ithaca, and his "Rude Rural Rhymes".

I know of no better evening's entertainment for the whole family than to obtain a copy of the little volume of Rude Rural Rhymes, published by Macmillan Company of New York City, and read them out loud to the family. Those of you who have heard "Bob" Adams read some of his rhymes at farm meetings will agree with me that he is one of the few writers left in America today who can speak in the language and spirit of country folk. In the limited space which I have here I can give you no more than a taste of some of "Bob's" rhymes. Perhaps there will be enough so you will get his book to enjoy during the long winter evenings to come.

Here is just the conclusion of a little rhyme called:

The Water's Fine

***Let middle age from off you roll

And join me at the swimming hole.
Why should we pause because we're bigger?
"Last one in's a red-headed nigger."
Forget your cares e'en though you've got 'em;
"Bet you I can bring up bottom."
"Gosh, old Fatty, you look queer."
"So deep, Skinny, lookahere."

Here's one that I get a laugh from every time I read it:

A Pome of Pants and Patches

I've won success beyond my scheming
And wealth beyond my wildest dreaming.
Whatever fate may later chance,
I now have three whole pairs of pants.
I do not hesitate to say
That I have often seen the day,
Yea, I have known a year or more
When one whole pair was all my store.
When long o'er hill and plain I'd chased them,
And no new trousers had replaced them,
Those pants, by Hannah's skillful art,
Were patched upon their widest part.
I wore that patch and sat upon it
While writing many a rhyme and sonnet.
O every morning just at dawn
Before I put those britches on,
My wife looked over them to see
If they were safe and sane for me.
And later, ere to work I went,
At her command I often bent,
To see if I had sprung a rent.
And if she saw as was going,
A strip of B. V. D.'s was showing,
I'd yank them off right then and there,
And shiver in the chilly air,
The while she made a quick repair.
Unless I work my rusty pen
Those pantless times may come again;
But, for the present, I rejoice
And sing with loud melodious voice,
Enjoy my trousers while I've got them,
Before hard wear and weather rot them.

The following is the conclusion of:

The Bald Bard and the Modern Maiden

***She may be gentle and refined,
E'en though her checks are calcimined.
She has her reasons too, no doubt,
For pulling half her eye-brows out.
I'm glad I am not married to her,
Yet gladly give the praises due her.
In every look and act, forsooth,
She seems to please the modern youth,
And I, though older, balder, fatter,
Still get a lame neck gazing at her.

With all of this talk that we hear constantly about dieting and being careful what we eat, I am sure that every man will appreciate "Bob's" little piece called:

Eating

When in my barefoot boyhood state
I used no sense in what I ate.
Some unripe fruit I'd often take,
Which, later on, was sure to make
My little what-you-call-it ache.
Perhaps I'd go to bed all right,
All free from care and happy quite,
But pains would seize me in the night.
Then I would open up my jowls,
Emitting most unearthly howls.
Poor ma would sigh and pa would swear,
But they would snatch my tummy bare
And rub it gently here and there.
Though long and patiently I knelt,
The more they rubbed the worse I felt.
I'm older now and wiser grown
With broader girth of stomach zone.
I must be careful how I grub it,
For if it aches, no one will rub it.
I feed myself with greatest care,
My apples must be ripe and fair,
And very little pie or ham
Is stowed beneath my diaphragm.
I turn down this and side-step that
For fear of biliousness or fat.
O brothers, though your table shake
With loads of chicken, squab and steak,
If you, like me, still have a feeling
For eating apples, cores and peeling,
Let's have a spree, e'en though it hurts
Beneath the buttons of our shirts.
Some half ripe apples let us take,
E'en though we get the belly ache.

Here's another one that has the old rooster sized up about right.

The Rooster

The rooster is a lusty bird;
In all the land his voice is heard,
A proud and haughty bird, by heck,
Who flaps his wings and curves his neck,
From east to west, from perch and pole,
His morning bugle echoes roll,
Arousing men from snoring deep
And maidens from their beauty sleep.
He hunts for worms with main and might,
And finding one, with hugh delight,
To whet his harem's appetite,
He calls his wives with trill and hum,
Then— humor great but manners bum—
He eats it up before they come. ***

In a recent extended trip across the Central West, I was conscious nearly all of the time of some lack in the landscape which did not make it seem natural or right. After wondering about it a little I concluded it was because there were few or no apple trees around the homesteads. Read the Rural Rhyme, a part of which we give below, entitled:

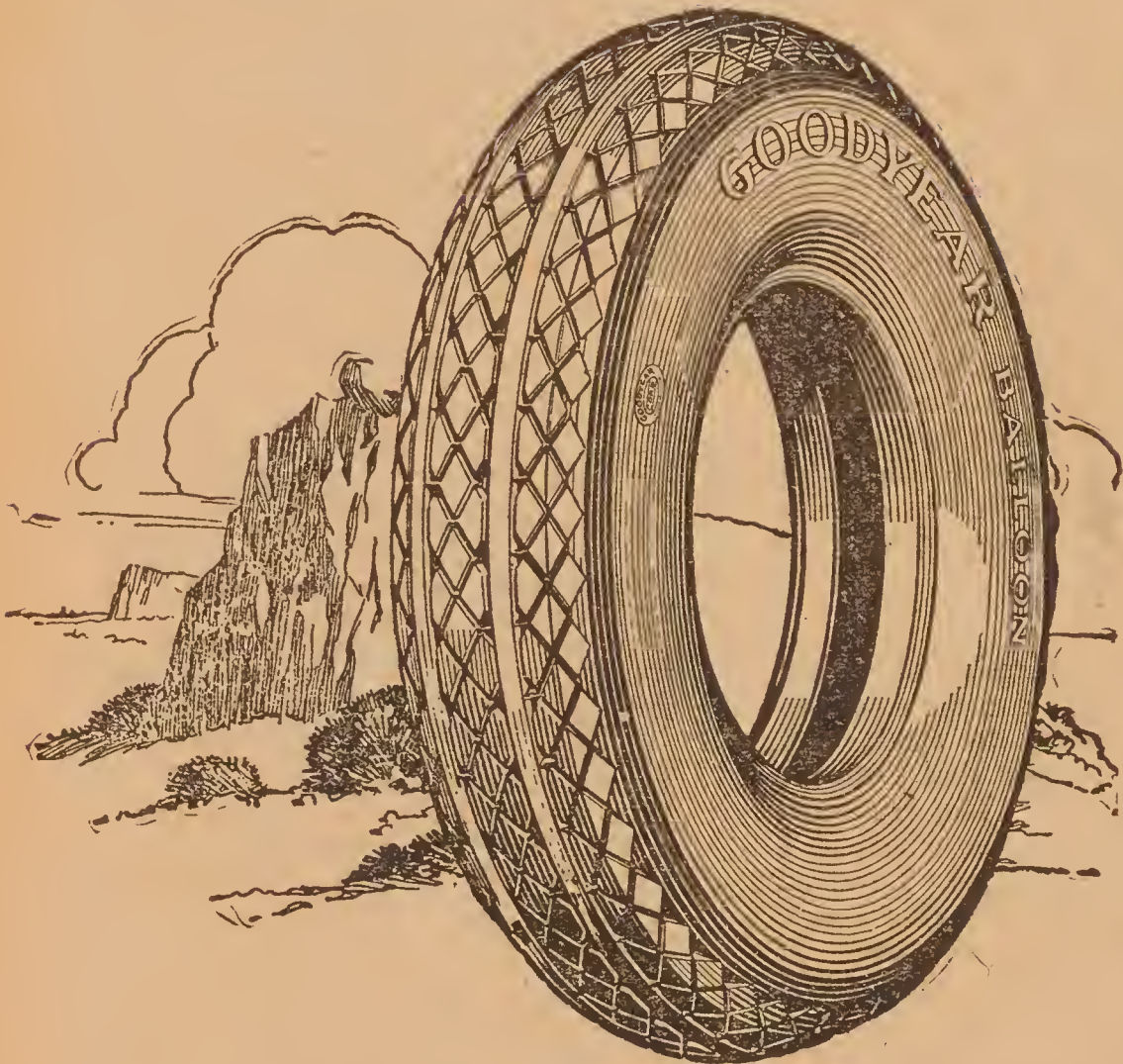
Apples

No other leafy plant to me
Seems friendly as an apple tree.
A homely, freckled, big-eared kid.
How often would I doff my lid
And stretch myself within the shade
Some pasture natural fruit had made.
With grateful tongue I sing the praise
Of apples in those good old days.
With summer wind the leaves were rippled,
By summer suns the fruits were stripped.
When I saw one that suited me,
I threw a stick or shook the tree,
But every year the first to redden
Were those some lively worm had fed in,
Had crawled about and made a bed in.
How careful I chewed 'round one way
Until I almost reached his runway,
And then, reversing, chewed on back,
Clear to the border of his track.

Yet often now in city streets,
Amid the dust and noises and heats,
A vision rises in my soul,
I see cool, shaded pastures roll,
And fain would check my hurrying pace,
Chase off some cow and take her place,
To doze on grass that tree shade dapples
And eat a lot of wormy apples.

(Continued on page 19)

If you want extra traction and long tread wear in addition to balloon tire comfort, be sure you get this quiet-running new-type Goodyear All-Weather Tread



"Let's look at it!"

Most of us like to *see* what we are buying, whether it be tires or anything else.

You can do that when you buy tires of your home town Goodyear dealer; he has *your* size in stock where it can be examined before you pay.

He will recommend the size and type of Goodyear Tire that is best for your car. He will mount that tire on the rim for you, and fill it with air.

All the time that tire is in your use he will help you give it the care it should have to deliver you the maximum results.

This service of the Goodyear dealer will prove a time-saver and money-saver for you. Test it once and see for yourself.

It is part and parcel of the traditional Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into the product, and to provide facilities so that users will get all that value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced standard quality Goodyear Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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"Thou Shalt Not Trespass"

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

AGAIN the long evenings are here.

By M. C. BURRITT

that it costs me about as much to feed and

As I have remarked in other years I always look forward to these late fall and early winter evenings as a time for reading. Some of the pleasantest memories of my life are the nights before the crackling fireplace reading the old stories of adventure to the children



M. C. BURRITT.

while they munch apples crisp from the cellar. As the children grow up and get busy in High School and have to study their lessons evenings there is less time for reading. Their interests too, have changed. Robinson Crusoe, Captain Kidd, and the Leather Stocking Tales no longer are the only ones that appeal. Now it is history and great literature, in connection with their studies in High School. But it is just as much satisfaction to encourage them to appreciate Dickens or open up the treasures of the Harvard Classics as an aid in their study of Greek literature.

In connection with their history work we are reading together Hendrick Van Loon's "Story of Mankind". I tried to interest the children in this book a couple of years ago but then it had no appeal. Now that the High School courses have opened up the avenues of history they are fascinated by it. So we read, study the graphic drawing, illustrations and talk over old events together. The book gives in the briefest possible form the story of the world from the beginning and in connected form. Many interesting side lines come up but are postponed. Later we will adventure down these attractive lanes.

A Good Book to Read

Another book that I hope we can read together this winter is James T. Nichols "A Journey Through the Bible". It is just the plain simple story written in modern language and in the light of modern thought, of the Hebrew race and their discovery of the One God and of the Life of Christ in Old and New Testaments. It is brief and understandable, with the hard names and the non-essentials left out. Mr. Nichols was with us on the Mexican trip last spring and I came to know him well. He is a Christian minister in Des Moines, Iowa, who has traveled extensively in the Holy Land and who has unusual ability to write graphically about essential things.

In connection with good reading I should like to commend what Editor Eastman wrote last week in his "Visits with the Editor". His suggestions are all good. I am surprised, however, at one omission. He suggests no religious magazine. Of course such magazines as the *Outlook* and *Atlantic Monthly* occasionally contain excellent articles on religion or religious problems, but to me this is not enough. In this non-church going almost irreligious age I believe there should be in every home at least one magazine whose chief interest is the presentation of religious and moral problems and points of view. I am not thinking primarily of the house organs of denominations but of a big broad denominational church paper. Personally I find that *The Christian Century* published at Chicago meets this need with considerable satisfaction.

The Hunting Season Opens

The first "open season" day on pheasants came last Thursday, and the hunters were out in droves. All day the bang of guns was heard on every side. It sounded like a miniature battle. We got our share. These pheasants are certainly good eating. They are fine of bone and plump with meat of good flavor. I think

raise the pheasants on this farm as it does the hens—the difference being that everybody feels free to help themselves to the pheasants while only occasionally does a man help himself to the chickens.

We Post Our Farm

This year several of us united and posted our farms over a whole square mile. We never were compelled to do this not so much because we want to protect the pheasants or save them for ourselves, as to protect ourselves and our property from lawless and irresponsible hunters. Last year we had gates left open and cattle let out, wire fences cut to let dogs through and we were several times showered with shot while picking apples. So many hunters entirely disregard property and individual rights. One can well understand the point of view of the careful hunter. Two boys came up the road last Thursday. They had seen the posting signs and wanted to know where my land ended. "Where are we to hunt?" they asked. They should have an opportunity for this healthful outdoor sport. They had been shut out by the lawless acts of others. Many even ignore the posting signs, pretending they did not see them. I have no objection to law abiding citizens who ask permission and who are considerate of property, hunting on my land but I get pretty angry with men who strut ruthlessly over property and who appear to feel insulted when ordered off land. It is these men who not only shut themselves but others off from hunting privileges.

Farms Should be Protected

The principle of our hunting and posting law is all wrong anyway. Instead of compelling a farmer to protect himself by posting his land, the law should automatically protect the owner and compel the hunter who wants the privilege of hunting to apply for it under proper guarantees and restrictions. I understand that this is the case in many other states.

We have had a week of very bad weather. It has been cold, rainy and very windy. More rain has fallen than in many weeks and the ground is quite saturated with water. The wind too, has been cold and severe, so that even on the days when we could pick fruit it was very disagreeable. All this has held up the fruit harvest. But the crop is so light that we will be through much earlier than usual this fall as it is.—Hilton, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1927.

This Seal Stays on Tree



Healthier, Sturdier Trees

Yes Kelly trees are that kind. Why? Because they are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings instead of piece roots, and are planted on upland ground for better air drainage. This means most profitable crops for you. And you get the right fruit because both we and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association certify the Kelly tree to be "True-to-Name".

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Kelly Bros. Nurseries, 310 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
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Sore throat waits here also



**In the
THROAT
and nose
more than
50 diseases**

have their beginning or development. Some, of mild character, yield to an antiseptic. Others, more serious, do not. At the first sign of an irritated throat, gargle frequently with Listerine, and if no improvement is shown, consult a physician.

**Watch your
throat!**

Gargle when you get home

After long exposure to bad weather, after sudden changes of temperature, after mingling with crowds—gargle with Listerine, the safe antiseptic, when you get home.

This pleasant precaution has nipped many a cold and sore throat in the bud, before they became serious.

Listerine, being antiseptic, immediately attacks the countless bacteria that lodge in the mouth

and throat where so many colds start.

It is important, however, that you use it early—and frequently.

Most of the fall and winter months are "sore throat months," and for your own protection use Listerine night and morning. It is a good habit to acquire. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

SOUNDS LOGICAL
The great success of Listerine Tooth Paste has proved that the idea of a scientific dentifrice at 25c (for the large tube) is a popular one.

LISTERINE

—the safe antiseptic



Help Yourself to More Eggs this Winter

Put your laying hens on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, *the economical feed*, and you'll get better eggs, and more of them, at the very lowest cost. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash costs less because it goes farther; there are more eggs in every sack than you can get in any other way. The base of this famous mash is fresh, pure oatmeal. To it are added the very things that make eggs, including minerals and proteins, and *Cod Liver Meal* to make every ingredient "go right to the spot." It puts hens in the right condition and spirit for a winter of peak production. And it's actually cheaper to use! See the Quaker Feed dealer in your neighborhood. Get your flock off to a swift start for the winter months.

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FUL-O-PEP
EGG MASH
The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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Quaker	Quaker	Quaker	Quaker	Quaker
Ful-O-Pep	Dairy Rations	Sugared	Pig-N-Hog	Green Cross
Poultry Feeds	16% 20% 24%	Schumacher	Meal	Horse Feed

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Final Results at Farmingdale

New High Record Made in Egg Laying Contest

THE New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale, Long Island, has beaten its best previous record by thirteen eggs. The 51 week race came to a close Sunday evening, October 23rd. When the scores had been tabulated, it was found that the final tally was 170,783 eggs. In the same period in the 1924-25 Contest the final score was 170,770. The final record of the Fifth Contest is 6,655 eggs ahead of the record made last year. This record is particularly gratifying to the Contest management because it represents a better total by many pens, instead of unusual production by a few entries.

The weather during the past summer has been favorable for high egg production, being cool and cloudy for the most part.

The new feeding plan adopted for use on the Contest plant July 1st has undoubtedly been an important factor in maintaining high egg production during the late summer and early fall.

Leghorns Win Contest

Sunnyside Poultry Farm's entry of White Leghorns from Friendship, N. Y., won the Contest with a total score of 2,401 eggs, while Kilbourn Poultry Farm was second with a score of 2,299. Dr. L. E. Heasley's Leghorns were third with 2,252 eggs and Eugene Delamarter's Leghorns were fourth, with 2,222 eggs. W. R. Dewsnap's entry of White Leghorns were fifth with 2,198 eggs.

A pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass., were the winners in the Red class and were sixth high pen, all varieties. Their score was 2,142 eggs. Second honors went to Parmenter's Red Mount Farm. This pen of Reds laid 2,077 eggs. R. W. Davis & Son own the winning pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks. This pen missed the 200-egg average by a narrow margin. Their final tally was 1,901 eggs. A Long Island entry owned by Howard A. Wells came in second with 1,755 eggs.

Springdale Farm's entry of White Plymouth Rocks captured first place in their class with a total of 1,695 eggs.

High Pens of Each Variety

White Leghorns

Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Friendship, N. Y.2401
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich.2299
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Mich.2252
Eugene Delamarter, Elmira, N. Y.2222
W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y.2198
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, O.2102

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.2142
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass.2077
Fristegarth Farm, Newton Centre, Mass.1965
Houle Farm, Nashua, N. H.1929

Barred Plymouth Rocks

R. W. Davis & Son, Rockland, Me.1901
Howard A. Wells, Riverhead, L. I.1755

White Plymouth Rocks

Springdale Farm, Huntington, L. I.1695

Final Standings of the Entries

Single Comb White Leghorns

H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y.1715
Justa Poultry Farm, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.1977
Eusner's Poultry Farm, Monticello, N. Y.1424
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.1589
Fluhrer Farm, Mountain Dale, N. Y.1508
Belcoe Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. Y.2025
Glenrest, Forest Glen, N. Y.1675
Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.2000
E. E. Chamberlain, Watertown, N. Y.2028
George F. Hoag, Shavertown, N. Y.2064
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn.1682
Meadowedge Farm, Sterling Junction, Mass.1367
"Isle of White" Poultry Farm, Gibbsboro, N. J.1855
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Rahway, N. J.1992
Kirkup's Poultry Farm, Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y.1471

Culmor Leghorn Farm, Farmington, Conn.1870
W. N. Hendrick, Hanover, Ont. (Canada)1611
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio2102
Seaver Farm, Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.2048
Tanglewood Farm, Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.1831
C. T. Darby, North Branch, N. J.1917
Alfred R. Scott, Toms River, N. J.1808
Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.1544
Rose Hill Poultry Farm, Elmont, Long Island, N. Y.1673
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, East Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.1857
Vijohn Farm, Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.2057
John Boshler, Jr., Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.1670
Benjamin Brower, Merrick, Long Island, N. Y.1587
Lukert Leghorn Farm, Salerno, Fla.1556
B. H. & H. P. Cathey, Sylva, N. C.1105
Pine Grove Poultry Farm, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.1801
Eugene Delamarter, Elmira, N. Y.2222
Garber Leghorn Farm, Enid, Okla.1166
Warren's Farm, Webster Grove, Mo.1741
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.2058
Willgerodt Brothers, Red Bank, N. J.1644
Oak Hill Farm, Hauppauge, Long Island, N. Y.1838
Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Friendship, N. Y.2401
George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich.1918
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Mich.2252
Grandview Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.1846
W. S. Hannah & Son, Grand Rapids, Mich.2013
T. B. Charles, State College, Pa.1854
Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Waterstreet, Pa.1930
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich.2299
Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, Mich.1933
W. G. Westfall, St. Paul, Minn.1381
May Hill Poultry Farm, Marion, Ind.2021
W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y.2198
Laurel Hill Poultry Farm, Pearl River, N. Y.2053
The Grove Poultry Farm, Milford, Del.2079
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.1699
Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.1494
The Marquis Poultry Farms, Toms River, N. J.1272
C. R. Misner, Williamsport, Pa.1996
J. F. Wineke, Reisterstown, Md.1698
E. D. Derstine & Bro., Soudertown, Pa.1734
Englewood Egg Farm, Olathe, Kan.1363
Ammakassn Farm, Yonkers, N. Y.2006
Sunny Slope Farm, Owego, N. Y.1337
Claraben Court Farm, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.1191
Locust Grove Bee & Poultry Farm, Trumansburg, N. Y.1721

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Smith & Mephram, Roosevelt, Long Island, N. Y.1156
August Riegel, Delmar, N. Y.1667
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass.2077
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.2142
Louis Schaible, Shiloh, N. J.1240
Beacon Poultry Yards, Linden, N. J.1410
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn.1872
F. D. Larson, Deep River, Conn.1084
Ascutey Farms, Hartland, Vt.1477
Elbridge N. Davis, Hartland, Vt.1624
John Z. LaBelle, Ballouville, Conn.1802
Red Bird Farm, Wrentham, Mass.1599
Foster D. Jameson, Waldoboro, Maine.1776
Sunny Slope Farms, Gorham, Maine.1534
Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass.1529
John H. Vondell, Amherst, Mass.1267
Fristegarth Farm, Newton Centre, Mass.1965
West Mansfield Poultry Farm, Attleboro, Mass.1884
Houle Farm, Nashua, N. H.1929
Nanaquaket Game & Poultry Farm, Tiverton, R. I.1391
W. J. Bryan Newhouse, Flemington, W. Va.1088
General Purpose Poultry Yards, Orville, Ohio1744
Sunnyfields Farm, Wallingford, Conn.1265

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Marlon Snow Sibley, Wallingford, Conn.1419

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.1442
V. H. Kirkup, Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y.1376
Howard A. Wells, Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.1755
H. W. Van Winkle, Camden, N. Y.1709
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J.1597
Valley Brook Farm, Peapack, N. J.1901
R. W. Davis & Sons, Rockland, Maine.1614
Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I.1614
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. (Canada)1577
Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.1462

White Plymouth Rocks

Harold F. Barber, Valecroft, Dover, Mass.1321
Just Rocks Farm, Fort Jennings, Ohio.1377
Springdale Farm, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.1695
Ellen Day Ranken, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.1635
Production this week1,354 eggs; 193.3%
Decrease from last week493 eggs; 7.1%
Average production per pullet to date 170,783



You Will Get More Milk

These New York
Dealers will Sup-
ply You With
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Sherburn, Thomas P. Gaines
Odgersburg, R. H. McEwen Milling
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Saratoga Springs, Daniel Eddy &
Sons.
Glens Falls, J. M. Varney
Watertown, Weldon & Weldon
Oswego, Ontario Milling Co.
Pulaski, Pulaski Roller Mills
East Syracuse, Peter Grenier Co.
Rome, Fred Caswell
Eaton, Moses Bros.
Norwich, R. D. Eaton
Binghamton, Geo. Q. Moon
Union, Union Milling Co.
Oneonta, Morris Bros.
Walton, Crawford Bros.
Cortland, Farmer's Syndicate
Locke, Hewitt Bros.
Auburn, D. L. Ramsey & Son
Rochester, Head-Miller
Penn Yan, C. H. Croiser & Son
Clyde, Clyde-Renco
Cohocton, Larowe Buckwheat Corp.
Elmira, Bennett-Leverich
Cuba, Phelps & Sibley
Canisteo, J. H. Strait Milling Co.
Jamestown, Grandin Milling Co.
Springville, J. H. Gray Milling Co.
Hamburg, Richardson Milling Co.
Warsaw, Montgomery Bros.
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ing Co.
Amsterdam, Arthur Hill & Co.
Whitehall, Whitehall Grain Co.

You WILL get more milk if you fed FOS-FOR-US Mineral Mixture to your cows! That's because it supplies them with the additional phosphorus, lime, salt and iodine which they need to make milk and which farm feeds lack, due to depleted soil. Cows suffer from under-nourishment when they do not get sufficient minerals. About 90% of the mineral matter of their bodies and more than 50% of the mineral matter of their milk is made up of phosphorous and lime.

FOS-FOR-US Mineral Mixture

Sprinkle 4 ounces of Fos-For-Us Mineral Mixture each day over the grain rations of each cow and watch how they pick up in weight, looks, vitality, health and production!

Fos-For-Us is a SIMPLE, NATURAL mineral mixture. It contains carbonate of lime (56%), tri-calcium phosphate (18%), salt (18%), and iodine (.003%). Every mineral element your cows need, but no non-essentials.

That's one reason the price is so low. Another reason is that the phosphorus and lime come to you in the correct proportions just as nature laid them down in our own immense organic deposits, direct from our mines and mills to your dealer. Fos-For-Us Mineral Mixture is a staple, reliable product of one of the largest companies ever organized for service to the agricultural industry. You can therefore buy it with the confidence that you can rely upon its high quality and fair price and upon the maker behind it.

For Chickens

Fos-For-Us will entirely substitute the use of expensive bone meal, oyster shell and ordinary grit in your poultry ration. This has been proved, not only by thousands of the largest poultry plants in New

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Not only do you save half of that expense, but you can (and should) reduce your meat-scrap one-half when you feed Fos-For-Us. That's a double saving.

You will get harder egg shells, and will reduce your egg breakage to practically nothing. This has been proven in thousands of tests by poultry raisers.

You will also notice increased vitality of your hens; that they stand up better under heavy egg-production; that they do not fall prey so easily to ailments and diseases. Begin NOW to realize these big savings in money and to get these improved results by feeding Fos-For-Us Meal and Grit. Go to your dealer today and get a 100 lb. bag of Fos-For-Us Meal and a 100 lb. bag of Fos-For-Us Grit. Mix 5 lbs. of the meal in each 100 lbs. of Mash, and keep the grit available at all times in wall hoppers. You'll be pleased with results.

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BIG TYPE Chester PIGS \$10 each
Whites **prepaid**
Bred sows and gilts. Geo. F. Griffie, Newville, Pa.

40 Berkshire, Chester and Poland-China Shoats—3 mos. old, \$10 ea. Weaned pigs \$6 ea. Bred Sows, Gilts and Boars. 200 April hatched Hollywood W. Leghorn Pullets, \$1.50 each. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

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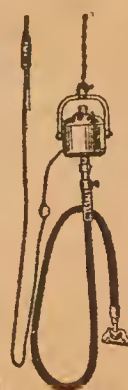
Large Chester and Berkshire, or Chester and Yorkshire Cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.75 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

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A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$5.50 each

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
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CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE— Cleaner and Better Milk



CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail. CLIPPING improves the health of CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE. Also furnished with GROOMING ATTACHMENTS for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

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STANCHIONS, Horse Barn Equipment
Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks.
Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Hay Track, and supplies.
Rochester Barn Equipment Co.
185 N. Water St. Rochester, N. Y.

A "Pocket Dairy"

There Is Much Interest In Goats In the East

THOSE planning on buying milk goats would do well to consider making their purchases in the early fall months for several reasons, which I will give. First of all if you live within auto distance of a breeder now is the time you will find the roads good and can go and give his stock the once over. By so doing you can see what the animals are producing and have a good talk either exchanging views or learning new details. In a previous article I stated that goats rarely breed out of their season which begins in September and lasts until February and I believe most breeders attend to this with the most of the does in September or October. After a doe has been bred long enough to ascertain she is with kid, usually 3 weeks, she can be shipped if she isn't milking too heavily otherwise the best time is about 2 months before she is due to freshen when she should be dried off if possible and before she is too heavy with kid.

It is also better to ship stock before the extreme cold weather, although we have shipped goats in the coldest weather, I don't think there has ever been any trouble from the cold, but as the express companies will not accept livestock for shipment all days of the week we find the rough roads or drifted ones with a zero gale too unpleasant to ship and equally unpleasant to receive stock. Yet many people make their purchases just then.

Does going dry are the cheapest generally and if bought bred you have the advantage of the sire's get and save a service fee, besides a doe kept all winter, grained and cared for at kidding time will cost you much more.

The breeder who pan feeds the kids will not risk sending the new milk doe and how would the kids survive? Now is the time to get the new buck, too. A kid will do for light service at six months of age, for 5 or 6 does, but not all at once. They are rarely sterile, are cheaper when young but let me emphasize the importance of using nothing but pure sires.

One more thing do not buy a goat thinking because she has always been a joke she will thrive on junk and firewood. Nannie is pretty particular what she eats, though she feeds much as a cow or sheep. She just loves browse, but she insists on nice clean food. So wash your mangles, carrots, or potatoes before you slice them. Wash them before you store them in the fall if more convenient but give them clean. She will repay you by giving you nice rich milk of the very best quality.—FRANK BARRETT.

Plans for An Ice House

I would like to build an ice house which will hold 500 cakes of ice about 16-18 inches. What size would you build and how? —M. J. S., New York.

It would require a storage space of 11 ft. square by 8 ft. high to hold about 25 tons of ice which is the amount you suggest, assuming that the cakes are 16x18 inches and 1 foot thick. This would mean that the house would need to be about 14x14 allowing for insulation on the sides and at least 8 ft. to the eaves, so that there will be space above the ice. We are asking the State College to send you Bulletin 135 on Farm Ice Supply. This gives a number of plans for ice houses

Ringworms in Calves

Can you give us a good treatment for ringworms in calves?—R. B., New York.

THE following treatment was recommended to calf club members by Dr. A. S. Alexander:

"If ringworm starts, isolate affected calves and cleanse, disinfect and white-wash the pen and fixtures. Treat the spots by saturating with sweet oil daily until the crusts can be removed without drawing blood. When that has been done apply strong iodine ointment upon and around the spot and repeat the application when seen to be necessary."

Sweet Clover for Service

(Continued from page 3)

legumes do the work. Alfalfa will run out on poor land in two or three years, so a shorter rotation with the liberal use of turn-under crops seems the more reasonable plan. Establish fertility; put something in the ground, and then only can you hope to take off profitable crops.

That sweet clover is a wonderfully serviceable crop, there can be no question. The question is, rather, how can you get it working for you? I am willing to help you if I can. The following sweet clover information is verified by experience, and comparisons will show it to be well in line with the general practices throughout the country.

At the present time I am confining my attention to the standard biennials—white and yellow blossom sweet clover—*Melilotus Alba* and *Melilotus Officinalis*. Of these two varieties, the yellow blossom is more like alfalfa as it is finer in texture than the white, hence better for pasturage and hay. It is conceded that the white furnishes a slightly larger amount of humus to turn under than the yellow, yet as a general purpose sweet clover, the biennial yellow holds the lead. Market quotations for this variety are usually higher than those for the white, and its devotees are increasing from year to year. I have tried Grundy County White, but to me it does not compare in any way to the biennial yellow, and after two or three years with the annual white, or "Hubam", I prefer either of the standard biennials as they work into the general farm rotations better and usually can be seeded without a special preparation of the ground. Would say in passing that red and alsike clover are biennials,

and their cycles of growth are similar to those of the biennial sweet clovers. When planted on winter grain like wheat or rye, a good stubble crop for hay or pasturage is afforded the first year, with the main crop for hay, pasturage or seed coming the next, or second year.

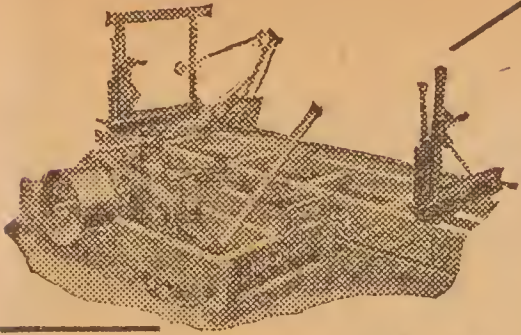
Time of Seeding

The best time to seed sweet clover is on winter grain, late in February, or early in March, when the ground is free from snow, but honeycombed with frost. Alternate thawing and freezing works the seed into the soil, the seed coats are softened, and the seed gets off to an early start with the first warm days of Spring. This is Nature's plan as seed which shatters on season remains on the ground all through the Winter, but does not start its growth until Spring.

Though the above may be the best time for sowing, good results are reported from sowings up to the last cultivation of corn. Four years ago a sowing of sweet clover was made with soy beans on June 11th, and though the summer was very dry, the sweet clover managed to crowd through its first year's growth and was harvested for seed the next summer.

Seedings are often made with oats, with excellent results, providing the seed bed is well firmed and the oats not too thick.

A nurse crop is not essential in growing sweet clover, as it is predominantly a sun plant, and thrives best when given the full benefit of old Sol's rays. It favors a settled or firm seed bed, and is



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markedly grateful for a limed soil.

Authorities vary considerably in regard to the rate of seeding, but the following quantities have proven satisfactory where the seed is new and properly graded. Seed twelve to fifteen lbs. of the unhulled seed to the acre, and ten to twelve lbs. of the hulled and scarified seed. If conditions are favorable in any way these amounts are ample.

The unhulled seed can be drilled in or scattered with a cyclone or whirling seeder. Where these machines are not available, the experienced farmer can readily make his sowings by hand. The hulled seed can be distributed with a wheelbarrow seeder. As clover seed should be covered, Spring and Summer plantings should be drill or harrowed in to protect the young seedlings through weather variations.

Inoculation is Important

The importance of inoculation is appreciated by the experienced, but the novice is reckless enough to take a chance on this vital point. The high cost of commercial culture is a deterrent to many, but successful inoculation with soil can be accomplished at practically no cost whatever. This method originated at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, but has since been tried and approved by the leading advisory organizations of the country. As farmers never will have the opportunity of shaking hands with bacteria personally, they must have faith in a scientific fact, and let the little rascals prove themselves by their works. Bacterial study is carried on under high powered microscopes, which make as real to us this "Invisible Kingdom" as close observation reveals ordinary natural life. It certainly does test one's imagination to try to picture 10,000 bacteria abreast, passing gaily through the eye of the ordinary sewing needle, without even touching the sides. Though this microscopic life is invisible to the naked eye, its kingdoms and castles are easily recognized in the form of nodules which thickly infest the root systems, where inoculation has proven successful. The different families or races of bacteria, have their own peculiar nodules which may be recognized by examining the root systems of the various legumes. The nodules on soy beans are like peas or tiny potatoes, while those of sweet clover and alfalfa are flat, foliated or coral shape and whitish in color. One and the same family seek shelter with alfalfa and sweet clover, but entirely different groups are harbored by red, alsike, vetch, soy beans, and peas. It would be useless to inoculate with the wrong stock. Sufficient study is required to at least keep the lines straight.

Lime is Also Important

Sweet clover, like all the other clovers relishes a limed soil. Where a piece of ground has not been specially limed, a running mixture of lime and sand, or ground oyster shells drilled in with the seed has proven effective. This is putting it rather mildly. I would like to make this a whole lot stronger. I thoroughly believe that farming success is dependent on good stands of clover and clover is dependent upon lime. I believe that 9 out of 10 failures to get a catch of any of the clovers, are due to lack of lime. This is on the supposition of course, that quality of seed, time and manner of seeding, etc., have received their proper attention. If your land is not producing as it should, if the returns for time and labor are not what you think they should be, change the plan—change the rotation—change anything—change everything and give sweet clover its chance to "lend a hand". Good crops of sweet clover will mean good crops of corn, wheat and other grain. Have sweet clover around you so thick that it is really in the way. Then you can sacrifice a few fields occasionally to the enrichment of your soil.

FEEDING YOUR Homegrown Grains

AT this time of the year you probably have on hand a good store of corn, oats or barley for the winter's feeding. How best to use these homegrown feeds to real advantage and profit is an important question to every dairyman. Answering it the right way often means the difference between profit and loss on your milk returns.

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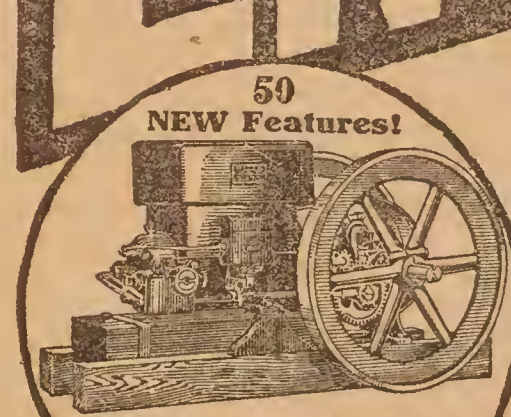


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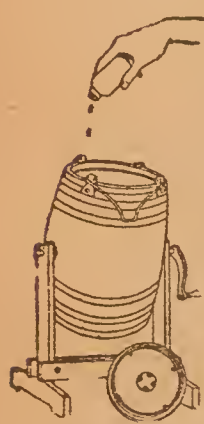
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk ...	\$3.42	\$3.22
2 A Fluid Cream ..	2.36	2.20
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.61	
4 Evap Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese ..	2.45	2.10
Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

NOTE:—The above Sheffield price is the October price. Sheffield's November price had not been released when the presses started. Sheffield November prices will appear next week.

The Class 1 League price for November, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The September surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.77 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER SUFFERS RELAPSE

CREAMERY	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 26, 1926
SALTED			
Higher than extra ...	48	48 1/2	49 1/2-50
Extra (92 sc) ...	47 1/2	49	47 1/2
84-91 score ...	40	40 1/2-48	39-47
Lower G'ds ...	39	39 1/2	37-38 1/2

The butter market has suffered a relapse since last week, but in spite of that there is an undertone of confidence. It is extremely hard to put one's finger on the factor most responsible for the situation, for it is more or less a combination of circumstances.

In the first place we had a spell of bad weather here in New York during the week ending the 22nd followed by some very mild days. Then again advices from Chicago say that that market slipped a full cent. These two circumstances were bound to check business to some extent. On top of this a considerable part of the trade has been on storage stock. This has inclined to leave a surplus of fresh goods on the receiver's hands. When the price broke on the 20th the receivers did not think much of it at first but as the trade failed to take hold readily when lower values went into effect, prices were further reduced to move stock rather than have accumulations. Naturally when the first break came buyers were reluctant to take hold preferring to sit back to wait further developments.

We do not look for much further reduction. The buyers have been off the market now for several days and they will have to replenish their supplies soon.

CHEESE MARKS TIME

STATE FLATS	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 26, 1926
Fresh Fancy ..	27 1/2-29	27 1/2-29	25-25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge ...			23 1/2
Held Fancy ..	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	25-26
Held Av'ge ...			

The cheese market has been marking time since last week. Things are very quiet. The reports from Wisconsin indicate that the make there has been decreasing slightly but is running generally on par with a year ago. It is said that the current prices are inducing the feeding of cattle.

Here in the East the make has been very light and it is said that there is very little prospect of any considerable increase in New York State. The Canadian market has shown tendencies of weakening and it is said that there is some American buying in the Provinces. This Canadian cheese is only used in the grinding trade. Farm Bureau members who have taken part in market trips will recall that this process is involved in the manufacture of special cheeses in small packages. This Canadian cheese can be loaded down in this country at slightly lower rates than our own product.

NEARBY EGGS ADVANCE AGAIN

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 26, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras ...	73-76	66-70	76-78
Average Extras ...	70-71	62-65	73-75
Extra Firsts ...	58-65	54-60	65-70
Firsts ...	49-55	42-50	50-60
Gathered ...	40-62	37-57	40-68
Pullets ...	37-45	34-39	42-48
Pewees ...	32-36	30-32	38-40
BROWNS			
Hennery	60-65	57-65	56-62
Gathered	41-59	39-56	40-54

Fancy eggs have taken another sharp jump. In fact they are not quite as high as they were on the 22nd when they went up to 77c as a top level. This sudden snort upward has had an effect on Mrs. Housewife who objects to the rapid rise and in some quarters it is said that there is a little surplus. Rather than carry over stocks dealers have condescended to shade prices a little to keep stock moving. The retail trade responded immediately when wholesale prices jumped. Strange to say however when wholesale prices drop the retailers are very slow in making any downward revision. There is nothing in the market to indicate a weak condition for even though most stocks are unsold there is an undertone and we have to watch the situation closely lest we cause some stagnation.

LIVE POULTRY MART SLOW

FOWLS	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 26, 1926
Colored	24-28	—	23-28
Leghorn	15-18	—	12-15
CHICKENS			
Colored	18-24	—	23-25
Leghorn	13-18	—	18-22
DUCKS, Nearby	20-25	—	22-25

The live poultry market has been rather slow of late and the undertone is weak. Supplies have been extremely heavy. Listings for the week ending the 29th indicate that 240 freight cars will arrive in New York City up to Friday night. The dealers know that these heavy supplies are on their way and they are inclined to show much anxiety but to "bear" the market downward.

The situation is quite irregular and it is impossible to make any predictions. Real fancy fowls are selling because the supply of these choice marks is exceedingly small. Just average lines and the poorer marks are looking for buyers. Leghorns are generally very irregular.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 26, 1926
Wheat (Dec.)	1.24 1/4	1.27 1/2	1.42 3/4
Corn (Dec.)	.82 3/4	.84 1/4	.77 1/4
Oats (Dec.)	.46 3/4	.45 3/4	.44 1/8

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 26, 1926
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.47 1/4	1.47 5/8	1.54
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.00 3/4	1.05 3/4	.93 5/8
Oats, No. 2	.60 1/2	.59	.54 1/2

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 22	Oct. 15	Oct. 23, 1926
Gr'd Oats	35.00	36.00	32.50
So'g Bran	28.75	29.00	24.50
H'd Bran	31.75	32.00	26.50
Stand'd Mids	29.50	30.00	25.50
Soft W. Mids	40.00	40.00	32.00
Flour Mids	36.00	37.00	30.50
Red Dog	41.50	42.50	37.50
Wh. Hominy	37.25	38.50	32.00
Yel. Hominy	36.25	37.00	32.00
Corn Meal	36.50	37.50	33.00
Gluten Feed	39.00	39.00	33.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	48.00	43.75
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	40.00	27.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	44.00	30.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.50	31.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.00	46.00	43.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATOES EASIER

STATE	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 26, 1926
150 lb. sack	\$2.85-3.10	—	4.00-4.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.50-3.75	—	4.75-5.25
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	2.85-3.35	3.10-3.50	4.60-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.50-4.00	3.85-4.10	5.50-5.75
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-4.00	4.00-4.25	5.00-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.25-4.65	4.50-4.75	6.00-6.50

The potato market has turned quite a bit easier since last week. Out on Long Island and at other points they have been quoting lower prices. It is interesting to note that States are very close to Maine. It is said that a lot of State potatoes are arriving that are fully as good as Maine stock.

Opinions vary widely as to the outlook. We talked to one operator that was very bullish in his opinions about the market.

He claimed that potatoes are going to be high. Another operator is just as bearish and fairly wept over the outlook.

APPLE MARKET GAINING STRENGTH

The apple market has been gaining strength of late on fancy packed goods. Some varieties are even exceeding top quotations. Ordinary apples are moving just fairly well. Of late some McIntosh have been bringing anywhere from \$2.25 to \$3.25 with poor as low as \$1.25. Twenty Ounce have been selling anywhere from \$1 to \$2.60 with Wealthies from \$1 to \$2, Wolf River \$1.25 to \$2.

Baldwins in barrels are selling up to \$5.50 with some real choice lines a frac-

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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tion over. Kings are selling from \$3 to \$6 depending on condition. McIntosh in barrels bringing from \$4 to \$10, Wolf River anywhere from \$2.50 to \$6.

OTHER PERISHABLES

The cabbage market has an undertone of weakness to it. On the 25th State Danish in bulk was bringing from \$17 to \$20 but indications are at this writing that the price is not going to stand very long. Domestic is quoted at \$15 to \$16. There is too much cabbage being offered to make it possible for these values to hold.

Long Island cauliflower is now beginning to spruce up. It is meeting an active demand and the market is firm. The best marks have been selling at \$2.75 with a few bringing a premium. Most of the arrivals are at \$2 to \$2.25.

The onion market has been showing something of an easier tendency. Eastern Yellows are generally selling from \$1.25 to \$1.75. There has been very little carlot trading. White boilers from Indiana and Ohio are generally quoted from \$2 to \$2.40 per hundred.

The dried bean market has been dull of late and prices are barely steady. New crop peas are selling from \$6 to \$6.50 while the 1926 stocks are generally 25c lower all along the line. Red kidneys are still at \$6.75 to \$7.50, marrows \$6.25 to \$7.25.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The calf market recovered its stride and prime veals were back to \$18.50 on the 25th. Of course, this price was extreme and only holds true with the fancier lines. Most of the arrivals have been selling from \$16 to \$17.75.

Good lambs are still steady but it is impossible to get previous top quotations, the finest southern bringing \$14. The best States have been unable to realize more than \$13.50. Most of the states coming in are bringing from \$10 to \$12.

Steers are not only steady but are higher. Prime grass stock has gone up to a top of \$14.50 and anything that is medium to fancy from \$12 to \$13.50, some commons selling as low as \$8.75. Some of our Pennsylvania friends who have been feeding Daddies are feeding in clover now.

Bulls are also steady and higher. A few selected reached \$8 on the 25th with heavy states selling anywhere from \$7.50 to \$7.75. Medium and light weights still down as low as \$6 with a few common giving way at \$4.50.

The cow market is irregular. Prices are about the same as last week, reaching anywhere from \$2.50 for light and common canners to \$6.50 for heavy fat states.

Hogs are off a shade. Yorkers under 150 pounds had to be choice to bring \$12 on the 25th and some down to \$11.75, heavier weights down to \$11.25.



Now You Can't Afford to Home Mix

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THE G. L. F. mixes two SUPER LAYING MASHES for the breeding flock in order to enable the poultryman to use the particular mash which meets his requirements. One contains dried buttermilk; the other both dried buttermilk and alfalfa leaf meal, ingredients not available for home mixing in many communities.

The formulas were recommended by college feeding specialists in accordance with the latest sound feeding principles. It is impossible to home mix mashes of this quality at the G. L. F. price.

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To get the full advantage from feeding Cod Liver Oil, it should be mixed with the mash not more than two weeks before feeding. For this reason, the G. L. F. does *not* mix Cod Liver Oil in G. L. F. mashes, but makes available American or Newfoundland oil to poultrymen at these very low prices:

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Order through your G. L. F. Agent, or write direct to the G. L. F. Mail Order Service, 307 S. Franklin St., Syracuse, New York.

IT HAS always been the ambition of the G. L. F., as a farmer-owned organization, to supply its patrons with first quality poultry mashes, ready-mixed, more cheaply than they could home mix them. That ambition is realized. Today there is no advantage in home mixing. G. L. F. Mashes make it impractical.

Take, for example, G. L. F. LAYING MASH WITH MEAT SCRAP for the laying flock. This mash contains the ingredients you would mix at home, were they always available, and in a fresher, cleaner condition than you can usually get them locally. You know just what you are feeding because the tag on the bag gives you the formula as recommended by college feeding authorities.

Moreover, G. L. F. LAYING MASH WITH MEAT SCRAP is mixed mechanically much more thoroughly than is possible at home on a feed-room floor with a shovel. Thorough mixing is of utmost importance since the laying hen eats mash in small amounts at a time.

Finally, the G. L. F., with its large volume day and night plant operation, has reduced feed mixing costs so that you can *no longer afford to home mix*.

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The G. L. F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

News from Among the Farmers

News from the North Country

DURING this season the number of fields of alfalfa that have been showing a fairly good growth have been more numerous than ever before, both in Northern New York and through Central and Eastern New York, sections through which we have been driving. At the same time there were a good many where the stand was very thin or only a few plants scattered over a field.

Of course in most instances these latter were the results of a small amount of seed mixed in with the regular seeding, either to "see if the stuff would grow, and to inoculate the ground", or used when common alfalfa seed was cheaper than the red clovers. At the same time though I have been interested in following the reasons for the different reactions that alfalfa give under various conditions.

Late cutting or pasturing, and the lack of phosphorus in the soil where alfalfa is seeded are probably the least understood of the methods of preparing and handling of this crop. Lime, inoculation, dry feet, and hardy seed have been so thoroughly emphasized that most every one who questions seems to have them all safely in mind. The application of acid phosphate to land before seeding has worked wonders in obtaining a satisfactory catch and later stand, where the owners have been discouraged after using most everything they knew.

WHILE addressing a meeting of farm bureau committeemen the other day, Prof. Carl E. Ladd, Director of Extension, made the statement that alfalfa has been grown in this state for over a hundred years, but that the acreage has been tripled in the last fifteen years. Even with this increase of the acreage during the period since 1910, only 11% of the farms grow alfalfa at the present time he said. With around 188,000 farms, this

would mean only a bit over 20,000 farmers having alfalfa to help out their feed bills for high protein feed.

Another statement made by Prof. Ladd was in relation to the horse population. He said that we were apparently at the end of the bottom of the low price for horses, and that in some ten years or so a relatively high price would prevail. Many of the horses now on farms and even in villages are ten years or more in age, and will need replacing during the coming ten years. An interesting thing is that here in Northern New York, one notices a considerably greater number of colts than there have been for a number of years.

RAIN this past week for several days has soaked the ground pretty thoroughly around Watertown, but as one goes northward the amount has been considerably less. In fact several farmers told me today that in the vicinity of La-

fargeville, Theresa, and Redwood, the sod land had just gotten in good plowing condition. The clay farms of the more level country in Jefferson county are mostly pretty wet, and stubble land will have to wait for a few days until the water has had a chance to sink down out of the way.

This difference in climatic conditions in places only a few miles apart often leads to confusion and misunderstanding. For instance last spring I made the statement that the hay crop for the North Country as a whole would be just a fair crop. In a short time I heard from some of my friends in the vicinity of Lafargeville that the crop was going to be very short and that I did not know what conditions were. From parts of St. Lawrence county and the hill section of Jefferson county other friends informed me that their crop was exceptionally good, or poor, or fair as each might be. The difference in the viewpoint makes a lot of misunderstanding sometimes.

News from Southern New Jersey

ANOTHER week has rolled around and still no frost. Practically the entire state from New Brunswick south to Cape May has not had a frost sufficient to blacken the foliage of the more tender truck crops. Farmers are still picking peppers, tomatoes and egg plants although the latter is about gone. The sweet potato growers have not had a particle of frost to blacken the vines and the late potato crop is still green and apparently making considerable growth except where the blight has hit them. Husking has started, some are finished, but it is safe to say that not over 15 per cent of it is harvested.

All South Jersey reflects a big corn

crop. Reports are received of yields are not the exception. Prices are holding up on corn with some growers asking 90 cents and \$1 per bushel from the field. These prices are the extreme. Corn has ripened much better than one year ago. There will be but little corn that will mature before it goes into the crib. The real bug-bear in the corn deal this year is the high price being asked for husking. Bands of laborers are going over the territory, asking \$12 to \$15 per acre to husk the crop, cut the stalks and stand them up in the shock. This is the of 70 and 80 bushels per acre and these highest price ever known in South Jersey and many of the growers are refusing to pay the price.

There is talk of some of the growers buying huskers and employing the tractor to haul the machine rather than pay the exorbitant price for husking. It is costing some of our Salem and Cumberland County farmers \$200 to \$400 to husk their corn crops.

ONE of our South Jersey dairymen took his family and toured down to the National Dairy Show in Memphis. Mr. Asa Moore, Mullica Hill, a well known guernsey fancier is now touring the south through the flood districts following his visit to the dairy show.

The apple crop is about all picked and in cold storage. There is not near the fruit in South Jersey that had been anticipated a month ago. The moving into market of nearly 100 cars of apples has made a big dent in the usual supply of fruit that goes into storage.

There has been ideal weather for the picking of the crop. Very little wind and not so much rain has resulted in the crop being taken care of in fine condition. The apple growers are having the best season in years. The prices are nearly treble last year at picking time and those who are storing have a chance to make even a bigger profit.

The newest development in New Jersey poultry circles was the formation at Atlantic City during Convention week of the New Jersey Record of Performance Association. This new organization has for its object the recording of the official records of birds with high egg production.

As the year for the Egg Laying Contests close this week, and there are many birds there with high egg records, some nearly up to 300 limit, the Association considers that these birds should have the opportunity of being registered and their off spring have a known pedigree of high production.

The first meeting of this organization will be held in Trenton on November 3, in the Stacy-Trent Hotel. This new organization will perform along similar lines to some of the organizations in Canada

The raise in the price of eggs and the material drop in the price of corn and other feeds, make the poultryman feel somewhat better than he did a few weeks ago. Flocks have been closely culled, and a fine lot of pullets have been put in for the winter. Certification of breeding stock for next spring hatching eggs, has been going on, and among the flocks that have been gone over so far are those of E. E. Chamberlain of Watertown, C. R. Langworthy & Son of Adams Center, Murray C. Porter of Adams, Rex Adams of Dexter, and Claire Porter of Rodman.

At Hermon, the Sheffields Farms Milk Co., have just opened a new milk station which will handle fluid milk for shipping during the winter at least. Reports are that a good supply of milk is being taken in. The plant will probably be prepared for manufacturing various milk products during the flush season. Reports are that a new milk plant will be erected at Cape Vincent by a New York firm. This will have an effect on the few cheese factories remaining in that part of Jefferson county.—W. I. Roe, Oct. 22, 1927.

and a few districts in the United States. Herman C. Demme, Sewell, is president of the Association and other prominent poultrymen of the state are on its board of directors.

THIS is the big week for the vocational agricultural high school boys at New Brunswick. Every county in the state is represented with boys from 30 high schools taking part in the contests. About 200 boys will be there as the guests of the Agricultural College and the Experiment Station. The boys will judge corn, potatoes, apples, poultry, hogs and cattle. Ample prize money and premiums have been provided for all the classes. This has become an annual event and is considered a red letter day for the boys of New Jersey.

On Wednesday, the boys will be the guests of Wendmere Farms, near New Brunswick, one of the finest guernsey farms in the state.

The agricultural fair staged by the Burlington County Board of Agriculture in connection with the 250 anniversary of the settlement of Burlington was one of the most colorful fairs staged in New Jersey this year. Mingling with blooded cattle of the finest in the lower half of the state and with a vegetable exhibit which was the equal of any, the farmers of this live county had a result of which they can be justly proud.

TOMORROW, the New Jersey Horticultural Society is convening in Camden to take up the subject of spray residue on fruit that enters into the export trade. New Jersey has sent large amounts of fruit abroad this year, in fact more than ever. A large amount of early summer fruit went over and reports have come back that some difficulty was experienced by shippers on account of the residue.

This matter is to be taken up at the meeting tomorrow and steps will be taken to have the New Jersey fruit put on a basis with western fruit that is now going abroad. The opinion exists in the minds of the leading fruit growers that this state can clean its fruit equally as well as those from other parts of the United States.

Herbert T. Borden, Mickleton, Gloucester County and Leonard Norcross, Hightstown, are planning to attend the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, early in December. Mr. Borden is going as the representative of the State Farm Bureau and Mr. Norcross is going as the delegate from the Mercer County Board of Agriculture.—Amos Kirby.

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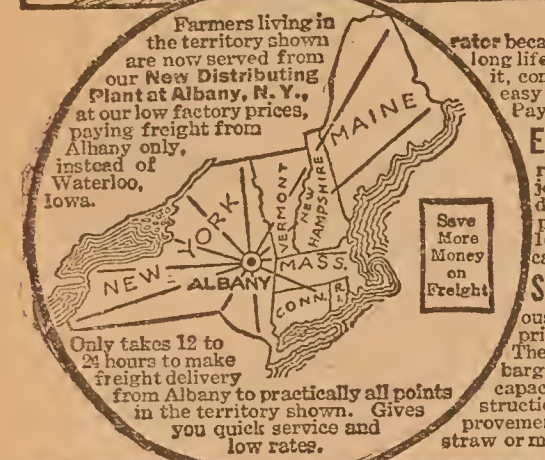
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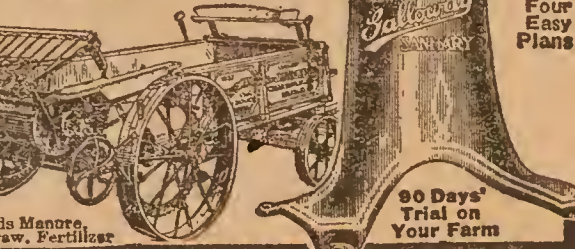
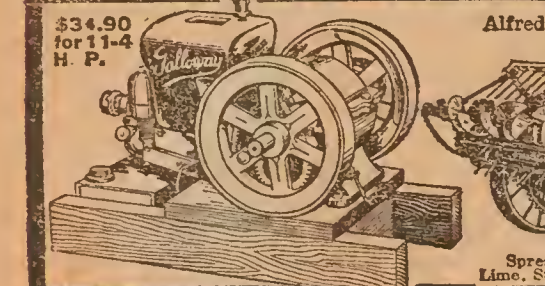
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Use New Fillers When Shipping Eggs

MR. E. J. LAWLESS of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets has recently been checking upon the causes for the breakage in eggs from Pennsylvania shippers as they arrive in Philadelphia or New York. He took the name of the shipper, the number of broken eggs and the cause if it could be determined and reported back to the shipper.

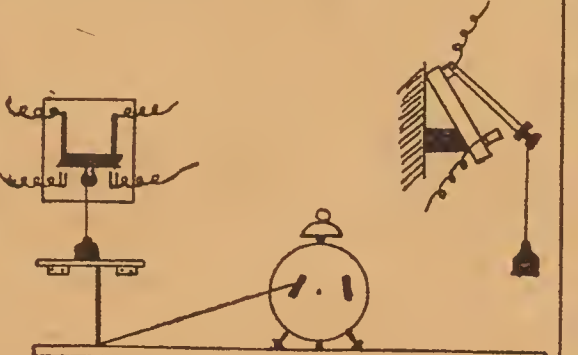
Mr. Lawless found that during February the loss averaged 40 cents a case, March 53 cents; and in April 45 cents. The two most important causes of loss are old fillers which caused loss in 239 out of a total 297 cases and plain flats used in place of the cup flats which caused a loss of 274 out of 297.

This indicates that improper packing may be responsible for a large percentage of egg breakage which averaged about 4 cents a dozen in the cases examined. The difference in price between old fillers and between cup flats and plain flats is not sufficient so that they cannot be used by shippers.

An Alarm Clock to Turn on the Lights

THERE are a number of alarm clocks on the market so arranged that they will turn on the electric lights in the henhouse at any desired time. They work very well but anyone with a little ingenuity can fix an ordinary alarm clock so it will do the trick safely.

The accompanying sketch shows how it was done in one henhouse. A small, hand switch was purchased and mounted on the side of the wall. Directly under it was placed a shelf on hinges. A weight was tied to the handle of the switch and placed on the shelf. A prop



held the shelf up and the prop was connected by a string to the key which winds the alarm.

When the alarm goes off, the string is wound up, the prop is pulled from under the shelf, which falls and allows the weight to close the switch. The small sketch at the right, a side view of the switch, shows how it is mounted to make the contact more sure. It is a good idea to remove the bell from the clock so it will not startle the hens. Although in the sketch the clock is shown facing the wall, it is just about as easy to have the back toward the wall. This device has been tried out and works, though it is necessary to make a prop that is small and smooth on the bottom end so it will slide easily.

Get Good Body Weight for Best Output of Eggs

A STUDY of the body weight of pullets entered in the International Egg Laying Contest at Vineland, N. J., reveals the fact that production during the first winter may be greatly hindered because of the lack of development of body weight of the pullets. Undersized birds, weighing from 2½ to 3 pounds on November 1, averaged 30 or 35 eggs during the four winter months November to February, whereas birds weighing 4 to 5 pounds produced 45 to 50 eggs or more during the same period.

A weight of four pounds on November 1 has been found to be a good standard. It may be slightly lowered in the case of some strains of light-weight Leghorns but, says the college, it would be better to breed towards the heavier type if satisfactory long-time results are to be expected.

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 - 500 hens the 100-lb. drum
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A WELL-FLAVORED cheese adds delightful piquancy to otherwise plain dishes. The idea that cheese is indigestible is largely unfounded provided the cheese is grated or dissolved in a sauce. It is when the cheese is eaten in quantity as a solid that discomfort may result.

Cheese Balls

Rub to a paste one roll Neufchatel cheese, add one half cupful chopped pecan or hickory nut meats, a little salt and pepper and a dust of cayenne. Roll with a butter paddle in small balls the size of Queen olives and serve with cherry or berry pie.—L. M. T., New York.

These little balls serve the good purpose of affording protein in a meatless meal which is a very desirable thing for summer. Three of these balls served on lettuce leaves with French dressing make a delightful supper.

Onions Baked With Cheese

Slice onions enough to fill casserole and boil in salted water until tender. Drain and pack in baking dish in alternating layers of the onion, grated cheese and bread crumbs, dotting each second layer with butter and sprinkling lightly with pepper. Have top layer of bread crumbs and bake until top is nicely browned.—L. M. T., New York.

Cheese is not used nearly so much as it might be to replace meat and this is one delightful suggestion to overcome that

wants second joint, and some one else slice of the breast, and every one has some preference as to light or dark." "Let's serve it creamed" was the wise suggestion of the president. There'll be no waste, no messy plates of bones; we'll have it on hot biscuits with plenty of gravy." The suggestion proved a most satisfactory one, for the chickens "went a long way." The waitress passed a big bowl of extra gravy for second helpings for all, and the creamed chicken supper was a most successful affair.—E. D. Y.

Hints for the Pantry and Kitchen

DO not throw away all the rinds of the oranges and lemons. Save a quantity of each of the peels and dry them. They come in handy many times in flavoring sauces, especially the rhubarb sauce or broken in tiny bits or grated in the rhubarb and apple pies. One lady I knew made some conserve. Although she resided in a village, she did not have the lemons or oranges called for in her recipe,

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lack. People who object to cooked onion may be baited by the cheese.

Steamed Carrot Pudding

To one cupful grated carrots add one cupful sugar, one third cupful butter, one cupful bread crumbs, one cupful raisins, one cupful currants, one scant cupful flour, one half cupful sweet milk, one half teaspoonful salt and one teaspoonful soda. Steam three hours and serve with a lemon sauce.—L. M. T., New York.

The flavor of the grated carrots is not very noticeable but this pudding has the advantage of providing extra vegetables in a diet which is too often lacking in that respect.

Serve It Creamed

"IT'S a lot of bother to serve a chicken dinner," objected one of the Ladies Aid members, "because somebody always

so substituted a handful of the rinds that she happened to have, using more of the apple and pears than was called for. But the result was a fine conserve, relished by every one who was so fortunate as to get a taste.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Vegetables sliced lengthwise instead of crosswise keep their flavor better when cooked.

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WHETHER for the Thanksgiving
or the Christmas dinner or for a
royal gift, selection of a set of silver-
ware or table linen, or both, is bound
to bring the greatest happiness to the
recipient.

It is time to make YOUR selections.
Buying at the Stores of this Nation-
wide Institution—whether silverware,
linen or other household needs, or for
personal wear—carries with it the
assurance and the pleasure of getting
standard quality goods at prices
which afford real economies.

*This is assured by the Company's
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For a quarter of a century, the J. C.
Penney Company has been directing
its ability and its resources upon more
and more satisfactorily serving the
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the result of having succeeded in this
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Once a customer, always a customer,
is true of those who know the high
quality of our goods, our unsurpassed
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*Write to our
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Goods. Savings
that will prove a
delight!*

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J.C. PENNEY Co.

*A personal visit
to our Store
nearest you at
this season well
repays for a long
ride. Bring the
children with
you.*

885
DEPT. STORES
FROM COAST TO COAST

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Cortland
Dunkirk
Elmira
Geneva
Hornell
Ithaca
Little Falls
Newburgh
Olean
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Watertown

PENNSYLVANIA

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Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Brad dock
Bradford
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Chambersburg
Coatesville
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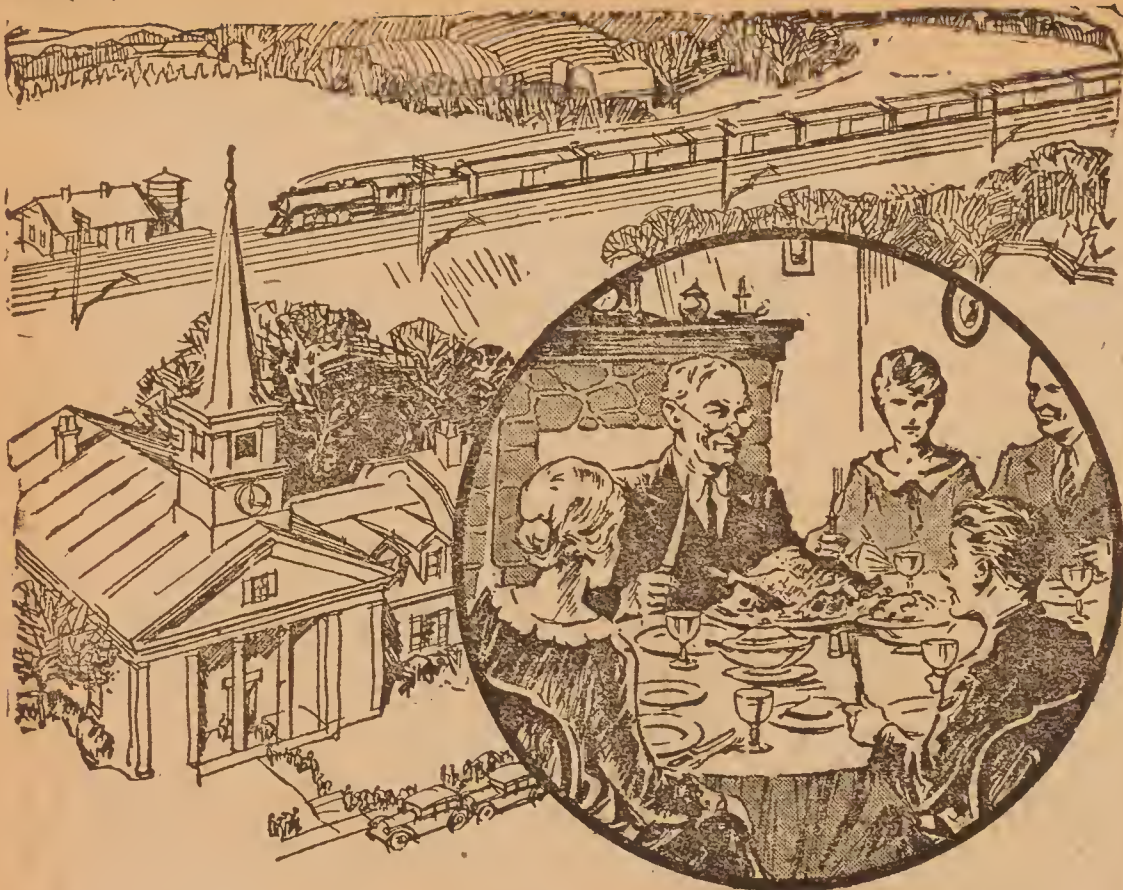
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The spirit of Thanksgiving

IN cooperation with its farm neighbors, the New York Central has contributed a goodly share to the cheer which graces the Thanksgiving board.

Just as the nation is dependent on the farmer for its food, so it relies on the railroad to bring it to market.

Thus each contributes a vital and essential service in the day's work of the country.

The past season has held much of disappointment for our farm neighbors. The fruit grower, the grain farmer, the dairyman and the general farmer have suffered many losses. However, at this season of the year, we must count our blessings and look forward to 1928 with hope and trust, knowing that food production and transportation are the two fundamental industries of the nation.

The New York Central Lines wish to join you in the spirit of Thanksgiving.

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K-R-O
Kills Rats Only

Kill rats wholesale

Get rid of them safely. Here's a new sure way. K-R-O, a fine, non-poisonous powder, kills 'em off in a hurry. Made from squill bulbs, the new safe way urged by government experts.

Safe for poultry and pets

Actual tests proved that it killed rats and mice every time, but other animals and poultry were not injured by the largest doses. Think what that means to farmers and merchants.

Not a poison

Use K-R-O freely. Place it around your home, your barn, your granary or farmyard. Contains no arsenic, phosphorus or barium-carbonate. At your druggist, 75c. Large size (4 times as much) \$2.00. Or sent direct from us postpaid if he cannot supply you. Satisfaction guaranteed. K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hiseox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

Best Way to Loosen Stubborn Cough

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and Cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, throat tickle, bronchial asthma, or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly and children love it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX
for Coughs

Farm Women Meet

Annual Session of Home Bureau Federation

NO farm mother should miss attending the eighth annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus which extends an invitation to all who are interested in better homes and better communities to attend. The meeting will be held in Hotel Onondaga at Syracuse, November 9 to 11.

The program of the seven sessions is filled with valuable talks, designed to be of practical aid to rural parents. The reports of committees of county and district organizations, representing nearly 24,500 farm homes will be full of actual achievements not equalled by any other agency in the field.

Attention to the need for a greater farm income will be stressed quite generally throughout the program. One of the first addresses along this line will be given by Dean A. R. Mann of the Cornell College of Agriculture, whose topic will be "The means and the end; some reflections on the relation of income to living on the farm". Miss Vera McCrea, head of the home department of the Dairywomen's League will discuss "Standardization of

evening, when Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer, New York State leader of Home Bureaus, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, chairman of the home and community department of the American Farm Bureau and Ed O'Neil, vice-president of the A. F. B. F., will be the chief speakers, on topics of vital interest to farmers.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prizes to the State winners of the Kitchen Improvement Contest will be awarded at the banquet. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will present them.

Among other speakers will appear Dr. Ruby Green Smith, associate State leader of home bureaus and counselor of the Federation. Dr. Wilker, the new specialist in child training at Cornell, Dr. Carl E. Ladd, State director of Extension, Dr. Paul Brooks of the State Department of Health, who discusses the proposed county health unit system of caring for rural health; Miss Lucile Brewer, the popular food specialist, who gives food impressions received on her recent trip abroad, a talk on rural electric service, by an expert from the Niagara Power Company, and an address on "Adopting the Rural School to the Life and Needs of Rural Children" by Miss Helen Hay Hegl of the State Department of Education.

It is expected that many counties will arrange automobile parties to attend some or all of these sessions. Won't you be one to help in bringing these good things to homemakers by organizing a group to attend these sessions?—Mabel G. Feint.

Beans cook in thirty minutes in a steam-pressure cooker under ten pounds pressure. All that is necessary after that is to brown them in the oven a few minutes.

A Striking Contrast

A striking contrast is seen in a dress of black transparent velvet with front panel of brocade georgette crepe, which is quite in keeping with

All the fullness is concentrated at the front in Style No. 903. The back is in one-piece. The bodice at front opens with deep V-completed with vestee, and to be ultra-smart is collarless. The lower front is cut circular. Sleeves are one-piece and dart fitted. Printed velvet with canton faille crepe, is illustrated. Crepe Satin using the two sides, with faille crepe and wool georgette are chic. Pattern in sizes, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting and 2¼ yards of binding. Pattern price 13c.



903

farm products" in a practical way. Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, Assistant State leader of Home Bureaus of North Carolina, where farm women have done much to improve the marketing of the work of their hands, will speak on "Southern Curb or Wayside Markets."

Later in the meeting she also speaks on "Training the boy and girl for family life"—a topic no parent can fail to profit by and one which she is well qualified to discuss. The later talk will be given at the first evening session as will an illustrated talk on "gardens of Holland and of America" by Mrs. Henry Burden of Cazenovia.

On Thursday afternoon a joint session will be held with the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus which is meeting at the same time. At this session Nelson L. Greene, Editor of "The Educational Screen" and a speaker of wide note, will be the main speaker.

The annual dinner occurs on Thursday



917

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fashion Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



Good cutlery

Can you tell a good kitchen knife from a poor one? You know that a good knife must have the kind of steel in it that holds a razor-like edge; seldom requires grinding, is properly balanced, and has the blade firmly, rigidly secured in the handle.

You cannot judge the cutting qualities of a new knife by its finish or general appearance unless you thoroughly understand the methods of testing steel and of appraising workmanship and design.

There is one way, however, that you can always be sure that the knives you buy will be right, and that is to take the word of your "Farm Service" Hardware Man. His intimate knowledge of cutlery and cutlery manufacturers makes it possible for him to get the right kind of knives and offer them to you with the assurance that you will be thoroughly satisfied. These stores, you know, are the best places to buy cutlery of all kinds, including table silverware, jackknives, shears, scissors, hair clippers and steels and sharpening stones to help you keep them in good condition.

If you need new cutlery, make it a point to find a "tag" store soon.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Aunt Janet's Counsel

The Page Where Personal Problems Are Faced

"I am writing to you again. I thank you for your previous information. I am writing to you again for some more information which I hope you may be able to give me. I have very oily hair. What can be done for it so it wouldn't get so oily? In less than a week's time after shampooing it is as oily as it was before. In warm weather I have to wash it every week but otherwise I only wash it every two weeks or so. It is quite thin too. Do you know of anything which would make it thicker? What kind of a curl is best for straight oily hair? Is there any way by which a finger wave or water wave can be put in oily hair? If so, what? * * *

I am a high school graduate and would like to get work in an office or store, how should I go about to get such? I don't like to ask people if they need or want help for it makes me feel as though I was begging. * * *

If a young man asks a girl to the show with him what should the girl say when her people do not like the young man and do not want their daughter to go? Would it be all right for the two to correspond as friend to friend? Here is a question which often comes up. A girl friend and I often had this to combat with. We would be at dances many times and a fellow would ask us to dance with him. We usually did unless it was promised but we never wanted to. He didn't seem nice. He smelled as though he had come from the barn and so we did not like to dance with him. What should we say when a person asks her to dance and she doesn't care to dance with that particular person? "INQUIRING."

THE beauty specialists say that oily hair is caused by the improper functioning of the oil glands at the root of the hair and that the best way to combat oiliness is to rub in warm olive oil before shampooing. For a time this will make the hair appear more oily but by doing this once a week for a few weeks the glands gradually become healthy and distribute the natural oil of the hair in a more normal manner. At any rate this is a perfectly harmless treatment and does much good, making the hair grow thicker and giving it a more natural gloss. Set a little container of the olive oil in hot water and with your finger tips work the oil into your scalp with a continual massaging motion. Leave it in over night and the next morning shampoo your hair with a neutral soap solution. After you have pursued this treatment for several weeks perhaps you can train your hair to the point of waiting more than one week for its next shampoo. Of course, in hot weather when the head is perspiring a weekly shampoo is not too often but at other seasons once in two or three weeks should be sufficient.

Unless you have a permanent wave no curl will stay in oily hair very long. Either a finger or water wave can be put into the permanent although which ever one is used when the wave is first "set" shot'd be used habitually. The permanent seems to have a drying effect on hair and for that reason oiliness is decreased. Thin straight hair looks better with a flat permanent wave than with the round kind. * * *

If you are interested in getting a position you must not feel timid about it because people who are accustomed to hiring others for jobs expect them to have a certain amount of self assurance.

* * *

As for the matter of going to the show with a young man whom a girl's parents do not like, circumstances have to guide there. As a rule parents do not object to their daughters having a good time in the right way with the right people. I know there are occasional exceptions to this rule, but usually parents have reasons for objecting. However, if there are no real reasons for these objections I see no harm in corresponding as from one friend to another.

As for the young man that you do not care to dance with sometimes it is well for a girl to be a little unselfish in such matters. It would be too bad to really hurt a man's feelings if it could possibly be avoided. Of course, if he is actually objectionable he could not expect girls to want to dance with him, but on the other hand if he is very poor and lacks the facilities for making himself as tidy and attractive as other people it would be

too bad to make him feel badly because of that. If you want to sit out a dance with him rather than to dance that would be better than an outright refusal. However, you can usually manage to stay out of people's way if you try to.

Aunt Janet

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

This one you men can read, but it won't be appreciated if you read it out loud to the women folk. It is called:

House Cleaning

This is the time when all wise goofs Will hide in cellars or on roofs, When every old experienced bird Will not be seen and not be heard. This is the time when shaving mugs Are lost beneath the piled-up rugs, When all the house has gone to pot And where things were they now are not. Hen Thoreau had the cave man bug, And in his house there was no rug. He got his food just anyhow; He had no hens, he had no cow, But lived on berries, sour dock greens, Molasses, corn-meal mush and beans. That simple life no longer goes, As any married fellow knows. Hank went too far, his scheme was punk; Some things we need he thought were junk.

But still and all his barren shack Beat houses full of bric-a-brac. No female person fat or spare With dustcloth waving in the air Arose to chase him from his lair. The dark to him was as the day; He found no whatnot in his way. He did not tangle up his feet In heirlooms from Great Uncle Pete, He walked at night with glesome grins And did not cuss nor bark his shins.

A rhyme of more serious nature which appeals to me is called:

Hope

Since I was born, from day to day, I've looked ahead along the way, And all the things to come, by gad, Looked better than the things I had. At first I hoped they'd wear me soon And feed me victuals from a spoon. When I was one year old come Friday, Already weary of my ditty, Instead of baby clothes that hamper, I longed for pants in which to scamper. At three those things had long been mine, But, though I liked my britches fine, The happy future beckoned still; The boon I craved my cup to fill Was public school with Brother Bill. So, in the trail of every prize, Some new want rose before my eyes— To have a girl, to wear long pants, To learn to smoke, to learn to dance. The only blessing of my life That satisfies me is my wife. I'm happy since she came to queen me— If I denied it she would bean me. In everything except her kissing There seems as yet some flavor missing; But we can bear each galling fetter, Because we hope for something better. How should we keep our pep and zest If we already had the best? Though every joy that we may win, Should leave some hungry spot within, Though every field, far off and fair, Be rough and rutty when we're there, Still do the distant scenes look sweet, And toward them still we throw our feet.

But the best of all that "Bob" has written was published recently in the *Cornell Countryman*, which we are reprinting with permission. It approaches in fine sentiment the best work of James Whitcomb Riley.

A Rude Rural Heaven

We used to hear from gospel sharps That up in heaven we'd play on harps, But some of us, we do not know A B-flat from a tremolo. To give a harp to every cuss Were tough on heaven and tough on us. Now as for me I want a shack A little out and somewhat back, Way off on some suburban line Beyond the golden city's shine. The country 'round I think is fair, I read of pleasant pastures there, Beside still waters of a brook Where I may sprawl and read a book. I want a home 'mid rural scenes Where I can plant sweet corn and beans, Yet sometimes rest awhile from labors To gossip with celestial neighbors I'd like to lean upon my hoe And swap new lies with Bill and Joe, Where all lost friends for whom I sigh Would live on little farms nearby. I'd find in city life enslavement E'en though it sported golden pavement. Since I was born to country ways And hated cities all my days, I think that He who knows my need Will give me that for which I plead. I'll serve my fellows and my Lord Not doubtful of a sure reward. Such is the heaven I hope to gain, So let me work both hands and brain, And from all cussedness refrain.

Nosebleeds needn't ruin handkerchiefs

Wash with Fels-Naptha and out come the blood stains. Fels-Naptha is unusually good soap combined with plenty of naptha. The naptha loosens the dirt. The rich, soapy suds wash it out. Working together, they give extra washing help that not even blood stains can resist. Use in washing machine or tub—in cool, lukewarm or hot water. Your grocer sells Fels-Naptha. Order a supply today.

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New York's most complete hotel. Everything for comfort and convenience of our guests.

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A restful hotel—away from all the noise and "dirt" of the "Roaring Forties." No coal smoke, our steam plant equipped with oil fuel. Coolest Hotel in New York in Summer.

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"Arlington Operated"

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon—By W. E. DRIPS

"YEP, Jim, two of my best shotes was gone. I'm clean mad all through and I'm going to get the sheriff out right away, dang 'em."

Say, I was excited now. Here was a car that Dan Carney said had been to his place and it was wrecked. Then Jim says to me, we better go up and look at it. I was willing. But before he went he stepped over to the depot and called the sheriff and asked him to come out if he could and see if he could find out whose car it was.

We soon got over to where the car was and I looked wise like at the wreck. Who ever was driving must have been lucky to get out cause the radiator was jammed up bad and the windshield was busted and both front wheels were down.

They were others there as Jim and me looked the mess over. They all commented and were interested in the way the car was smashed, but I was more curious. I began to look into the car. Then I saw a bunch of stuff that looked like hair. I pulled it off and casual like asks Jim "What's this?"

"Where'd you get that?" he says, right quick.

"In there," says I. "Why?"

Jim looks again.

"Well," he says in a calm manner, "that's pig hair and its the same color as that on the hogs Dan Carney brought in this morning. Guess Dan's right and this is the car the thieves had been using."

"Who do you suppose it was," I asks.

"Can't say," says Jim. "The sheriff ought to be here soon and maybe he can tell us."

And just then the sheriff came up, so I waited to hear the worst.

The sheriff, Thomas was his name, wasn't much. That was my opinion, anyway, although he thought he was considerable.

He looked the wreck over casually, asked a few questions, and said to Jim, "Well, guess this is Hansen's car, all right. It's a wonder you farmers don't take care of your stuff. I been looking for this old bus all morning. It was stolen up in the northern part of the county last night, and old man Hansen has been on my trail ever since to find it. Hope he will be satisfied."

"Ought to be," says Jim, "now that you found it, 'specially since it can't run no more. Say, seen anything of my hogs that I asked you to look up a few days back?"

The sheriff didn't act very cordial then.

"No, I ain't; but we're still looking. Been too busy looking for a couple of birds that took a box of books off the railroad platform over at Carter last week. The railroad's mad, and I gotta get 'em or they will make it hot for me. Well, I can't do much here. Will you call up my office and tell them that the Hansen car is out here? I'm in a hurry. If I see your hogs, I'll let you know."

Jim was hot now.

"That's our sheriff," he says to me, sarcastic like. "Always willing to hunt up a crook for the railroad, but if the case gets him out of town he is afraid of what might happen to him."

So we went back and I helped load the hogs into the freight car and stuck around till the 4.52 freight came along and took them on to Chicago.

After it was all over and things were quiet, Jim and I walked up the lane to the house.

"You know, Bill, something's gotta be done around here or real criminals are coming along and we will all be killed off. It's getting so nothing's safe any more."

Whether that speech was prophetic or not, I always wonder; 'cause it was only a few days afterwards when we were busy preparing for the seeding and had put in a big day disking down corn stalks and were all tired at night when the phone rang about six short, jerky rings. We were sitting around getting organized to

start to bed, and the ringing kinda started us up. Jim jumped right quick and grabbed the phone.

"What's up," I asks, innocent like.

"General alarm," Jim says. "It's some big news or they wouldn't ring that way. Keep still so I can hear."

We were quiet as death, the missus and me, while Jim listened.

"Suffering mackerel!" says Jim, as he hung up the receiver. "Bill, there's trouble; thieves working again."

"Where?" I says.

"Jim, what is it?" Mrs. Jim asks.

"Old Lady Shaster has been shot! She heard somebody in her poultry house and went out to see what was up, and when they saw her they up and shot her. She managed to get to the telephone and holler for help and the boys are organizing to catch the criminals."

So away we went to join in the hunt. I sure was scared, but I wanted to see just what had happened.

We arrived at the Shaster place in a

forever, men. We don't seem to get much help from the sheriff, so I propose we form our own guard. My idea is to start a vigilante committee and see what we can do. Let's start a Millbank Protective Association. All of us can belong, and maybe we can stop some of this crime ourselves."

Well, maybe the boys were anxious to get home, and maybe they felt it was a good stunt. Anyway, they yelled, "Fine" "You bet!" "That's the ticket, Jim!" and other things.

"All right," Jim says. "No time like the present. All in favor say, 'Aye.'" They all did.

"Well, it's unanimous. Now as temporary chairman I will appoint a committee of three to organize. Herman Dain, Fred Frost and myself will see what can be done. When shall we meet to put this across?"

"No time like the present," shouted someone. "I move that Jim Barton be elected president. Those in favor—"

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

I HAD been working in a news office for sometime but the work wasn't agreeing with me. One day Jim Barton came into the news office to report the theft of some hogs and the boss asked him if he didn't need a good hired man. It was finally arranged that I would go with him in a few days and start work.

On the trip up to the farm, Jim told me something about the neighbors. I was especially interested in an old stone house which Jim told me was reported to be haunted. Another place was that of Mike Albert, who, Jim said was a kind of a hog feeder who got into a lot of trouble with the women because he wouldn't keep his place cleaned up. I felt myself lucky at arriving at the Barton farm to see how well things were kept up.

The next day was hog shipping day and at arriving at the station we learned that a car had been smashed at Dan Carney's place but that they could find no trace of the folks who had been in it. Dan soon arrived and reported that thieves had stolen two of his best hogs the night before.

hurry. It was a small place and made the gathered man-hunters look like a bigger crowd than it was. Some of the women had come along to see what could be done, and that added to the excitement. Old Lady Shaster lived alone most of the time. She had a son who worked out as a hand whenever he could get a job that suited him, and the rest of the time he was assistant to his mother, who ran quite a poultry farm.

Jim plowed right through the gang to the house me a-following. To our surprise, we found out the old lady hadn't been hit, but that she was scared pink. Seems that whoever tried to steal the poultry did shoot, and missed, but the scare was enough to start things.

When the boys heard about the shooting, they were indignant, to say the least. The old lady was well liked and they were made to think that the thieves had picked on her. Some of the gang were for starting right out to hunt the culprits, but Jim said it was no use. They probably were miles away and anyhow there was no way of telling who they were and what they looked like.

The gang talked among themselves and finally agreed that if a couple of the boys stayed all night on guard that it would help the old lady to get calmed down and make her feel safe. So Ted Raymond and his wife were appointed to stick around and the rest of the gang started drifting off for home.

I found Jim talking to some of the bunch, and what he was saying interested me.

"Look here," Jim was saying; "it's about time something was done to curb this kind of stuff. If these crooks are going to shoot, we ought to be protected. I was reading the other day about them old-time vigilantes and how they worked, and I'm thinking it might be the thing for us to do."

"Fine," says some of the boys.

"Let's organize," said another.

"All right," says Jim, and he cleared his throat and called the men that were left to listen.

"We can't stand this wholesale stealing

And before he finished, the cheering showed Jim was elected.

"Herman Dain for vice-president," another voice says. "Frost for secretary and treasurer. All those in favor holler out!" Just then one of the ladies came out of the house and announced that Mrs. Shaster was feeling better, and that she had instructed her to serve coffee, and it was all ready.

So the meeting moved to the kitchen, where the coffee and refreshments were handed out. Meanwhile, all the boys were talking about the new organization and all were enthusiastic. The moon was well up when we went home.

It was agreed that Jim, Dain and Frost were to see what could be done to organize and that a meeting was to be held the next night at the schoolhouse. Jim remarked he didn't suppose Dain would do much, as he never did enter into anything new, but he was sure Frost was a live wire.

I was of a practical turn of mind, and knowing that the News would be interested in this new stunt, I found time that morning to call up the editor and tell him about the meeting. Also told him the report about Mrs. Shaster being shot was all wrong and that she was O. K. The editor said he would be out that night so as to get a first-hand report.

So I finished the churning and went with Jim later in the day to see that the teacher didn't lock up the schoolhouse that night.

"Don't know just what we will do," Jim says, "but it's high time this community took action to stop this wholesale stealing."

It was 8 o'clock when Jim and me went down to the schoolhouse. Evidently the word had been passed pretty good about the meeting cause there sure was a gang of folks there. My old boss had come out and he was talking to the boys. When he spied me he came over and told me how glad he was I called him. Then he spoke to Jim and assured him the News would give all the help it could and said some more thing to Jim I didn't catch.

Jim opened the meeting by telling the

purpose of the gathering and went on to say how there was no protection in the country against the thieves that was stealing anything and everything and how it had to be stopped. He then told about some places he had read about where the farmers had organized to combat the crime era and how it was going to be done in Millbank township.

"Now, folks, all we got to do is to get everyone of the folks in the township to join up. If we all join and pay a couple of dollars dues that will give us a hundred dollars to offer for rewards. If we all sign a note apiece for a couple of dollars more which will be collectible when a crook is captured and convicted it will make it worth any one's while to spend a little time looking for the pests. Who wouldn't be willing to hand out a five dollar bill to know that the folks at home was as safe as if they lived in town? Why, it ought to be worth something to know that our wimmen folks won't be shot when they step out of the house. As president of this new association I am handing to Fred Frost my two dollars and I will be glad to sign a note payable to the association on the terms I mentioned. How about it?"

Well, Jim says he isn't an orator but he sure made a dent on these folks. In ten minutes Fred Frost had checks and cash amounting to \$108 and the rest of the folks who signed up as members all said they would take a list of folks living in their section and get them to sign up.

The editor of the News made a speech and was rather sarcastic when he referred to the sheriff. He got a good hand by telling the boys he was going to use the columns of the News to see that crime was checked and that farmers had as good protection as railroad box cars.

Herman Dain had to talk too. He was rather apologetic in referring to the sheriff and said he felt sure that if more deputies was put on it would be easier to keep the laws enforced.

Jim explained afterwards that Herman helped pick the ticket which nominated the sheriff so he had to protect him a bit.

The News which came out the next day carried a long story on the new organization and had a head that said crooks had better beware. It was a full column on the front page and the editor had done himself proud.

"Last evening," he said, "the editor of the News was in attendance at a meeting held at the Barton schoolhouse in Millbank township when the farmers who have been outraged recently by considerable thievery, organized a protective association."

"Over fifty substantial citizens were in attendance and the entire matter was discussed at length. Before they left a reward of \$50 was raised by voluntary subscription to be given to the parties who will see to the arrest and conviction of the criminals that so brutally fired at Mrs. Wm. Shaster. The new association of which James Barton is the president, plans to engage in driving out the thieves that are making life miserable for the farm folks."

"If our local law enforcement officials want to hold their offices it would be well for them to attempt to earn this reward money and do something of a substantial nature to enforce the laws which they promised to do when elected. It will take more action than the mere arrest of a few traveling bootleggers and then releasing them, as they did yesterday. Our experience tends to show that the sheriff is more interested in putting a few bums in jail at the request of railroad officials than getting out into the country and helping make life safe for the people who pay the taxes."

The article went on to list the names of the members of the new association and ended by saying,

"The News joins with the Millbank folks in hoping that arrests will be made

(Continued on page 22)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCT CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

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DID YOU KNOW my English or Welsh Shepherd pups with proper training will go for stock alone when 6 or 8 months old. Buy now. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS and young dog trained and ready to train at reduced prices for a short time. One litter pups 8 weeks old ready to ship now. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. Dog supplies. Catalogue. KASKASKIA KENNELS, SW 105, Herrick, Ill.

LIVE STOCK

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REGISTERED GUERNSEY Calves, both sex. STEPHEN KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A splendid bull ready for service. Red with little white. Double grandson of Glenside Roan Clay. H. C. McCONNELL, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Goats

\$75 WILL BUY two pure-bred Nubian Does and one Billie. SUSAN GREGORY, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES. All ages, best of breeding. L. G. TUCKER, Alfred, N. Y.

REGISTERED TUNIS and Southdown Rams and Ewes. Hampshire Boars, Sows and Pigs. Prices to sell. ELM DALE FARM, Davenport, N. Y.

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS: Ewes, Rams; Singly; car lots. Reasonable. C. S. MUKS, Eaton, N. Y.

BIG HUSKY RAMBOUILLET ram lambs. 120 to 130 lbs. \$20 to \$25 each. Four yearling rams. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE Rams and Ewes, very reasonably priced. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, SOUTH DOWNS, Delaine Rams, good ones, priced to go. THE TOWNSENDS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS — Good ones, Yearlings 2-yr-olds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$25. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

35 RAMS OF 12 DIFFERENT BREEDS from 1 to 4 years old, for sale. A few Ewes, 2 Angoria Billie Goats \$10 each. A. W. HILLIS, Charlottesville, N. Y.

Swine

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS \$8.75 each. Easy Feeders, quick growers. Pairs not related. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. Thrifty Stock Pigs, 8 weeks \$8.75, 12 weeks \$10.75. Bred Sows. \$35 & \$40. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

USE THIS CLASSIFIED PAGE

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The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

Swine

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA'S: September pigs large growthy stock. \$15 each, \$28 Pair, \$39 trio, Registered. A. M. KENNEL, Route 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

FOR SALE—Large type Berkshire, High Class Stock at farmers price. One good Boar, Gilts and Fall Pigs. JESSE HAMILTON, Newton, N. J., R. No. 1.

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FOR SALE—5 months old Barred Rock Pullets. Thompsons strain, \$2.00 each. FLOYD WARD, Rossie, N. Y.

PULLETS—WHITE LEGHORNS and Jersey Giants, sixteen weeks to laying from selected breeders. Well grown on free range. OLEN J. HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS, Pullets and Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. \$1.00 down, remainder. C. O. D. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting, guaranteed for 1927. Fishel-Halbach strain. MRS. CARMEN WELCH, Ramsey, Ill.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—We have 100 cockerels for sale, selected from 2400 certified chicks purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley. These cockerels are an exceptionally fine lot. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS: Pullets; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Free range. LAURA DECKER, Stamfordville, N. Y.

8 LB. JERSEY GIANT COCKERELS, Marcy Strain, extra fine, \$3 each. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

FIFTY JUNE HATCHED Tom Barron Leghorn pullets. First check \$50 takes them. MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

PURE BARRON STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets. Very fine. Four months old. \$1.00 each. ROY LEONARD, Shavertown, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL BIG READY TO LAY S. C. Red Pullets \$16 a dozen. Heavy laying prize winning strain. LONE PINE POULTRY FARM, Silver Lake, Ind.

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HEAVY STRAIN Light Brahma Cockerels, 5 months, \$5 each. High scoring Birds, raised by Hen. H. F. REYNOLDS, Elmer, N. J., R. F. D. No. 1.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS for sale. Lowest prices. Same breeding as one of leading pens, New York State Egg Laying contest. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS from select stock \$10-\$11. MRS. WARD JENKINS, Halcott Center, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

BRONZE, BOURBON REDS: White Turkeys. White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks. Toulouse Geese. Pearl and White Guineas. Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

COLOR MUSCOVY DUCKS—\$5 pair—\$7 trio—J. REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY, Hens and Toms. MRS. DAVE JENKINS, R. No. 1, Canton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thorobred Toulouse Geese. \$15. Pair Ganders \$10. CHARLES KAISER, Clyde, N. Y.

RAISE GEESE on your waste land. Large Toulouse Geese \$5 to \$6 each. MISS PAULINE SMITH, Castile, N. Y.

TURKEY-STANDARD BRED Black Hens \$6 and up. Toms \$8 and up. Write for breeders now. Trio \$25. DOROTHA BUSKIRK, Evans Mills, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—New Pine Tree Milker, two units, two year guarantee. Must sell. HOWARD BACON, Porterville, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM. \$1000 down gets possession 200 acres, 25 head live stock, milker, crops, equipment, balance pay half milk check plan. WRITE and get your free farm list central New York State farms, many bargains to offer you. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth"—free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, 1½ miles from state road, Carlisle. Well watered, productive, 100,000 feet of timber. \$1500 cash. D. CROSBY, Seward, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen now calling on farm trade to carry line of high grade guaranteed nursery stock. MOORE & CO., Dept. 10, Newark, N. Y.

WANTED—Farmers and fruit men to sell line of high grade guaranteed nursery stock during winter months. MOORE & CO., Dept. 20, Newark, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80 lbs., \$1.95 per roll, Paint \$1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

"SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel siding, \$25 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

"NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE Silo complete with roof, hoops, and doors—12x24—\$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

DOLLARS PAID for old envelopes bearing postage stamps used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE, Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—One No. 20 French Burr Stone Mill. One No. 12 Double Steel Mill. One Cob Crusher. FRED J. AXFORD, Brewster, N. Y.

TOBACCO POWDER for Poultry Feeding. Nicotine 1.5%. Sample Package Postpaid \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$4.50; 300 lbs. \$12.00. F. O. B. York, Pa. Free Circular. G. M. HABECKER, Seedsman, York, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Sweet Potatoes for Apples, write for particulars. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

VIOLINS REPAIRED—Bows repaired. Bargains in musical instruments of all kinds. Old instruments bought. GRAY, the Violinmaker, Brisben, N. Y.

HONEY—The health sweet. 6 lb. can clover \$1.40; 12 lb. \$2.70; 6 lb. buckwheat \$1.25; 12 lb. \$2.20. Prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Trowbridge, Pa.

OLD STAMPS WANTED—We buy old stamps; United States, Confederate, foreign, postage, revenue. Write us. WM. H. WILKERSON, Jr., 778 Irving St., Washington, D. C.

MEN! WOMEN! MAKE \$1 AN HOUR AT HOME. WEAVING special-to-order Colonial Rugs on UNION Looms. Big demand, no house-to-house selling, no store competition. You learn fascinating new craft in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. New looms at lowest prices ever. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Write for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

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EVERYTHING PRINTED! FRANKLYN PRESS, Milford, N. H.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

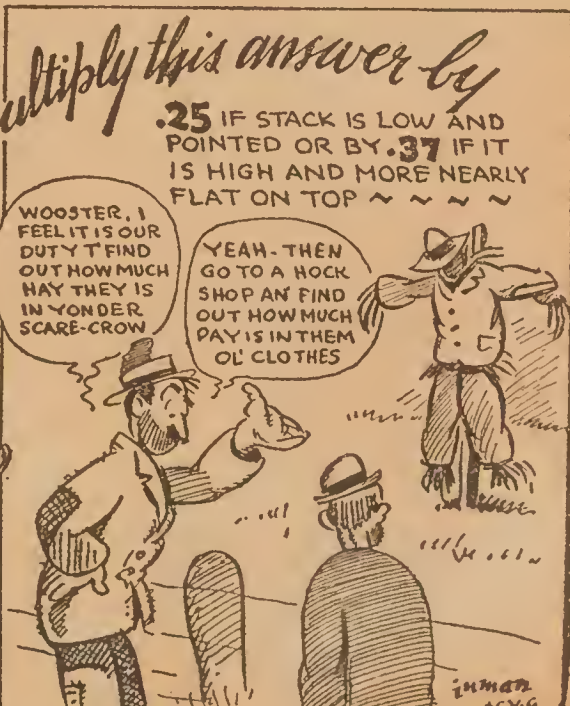
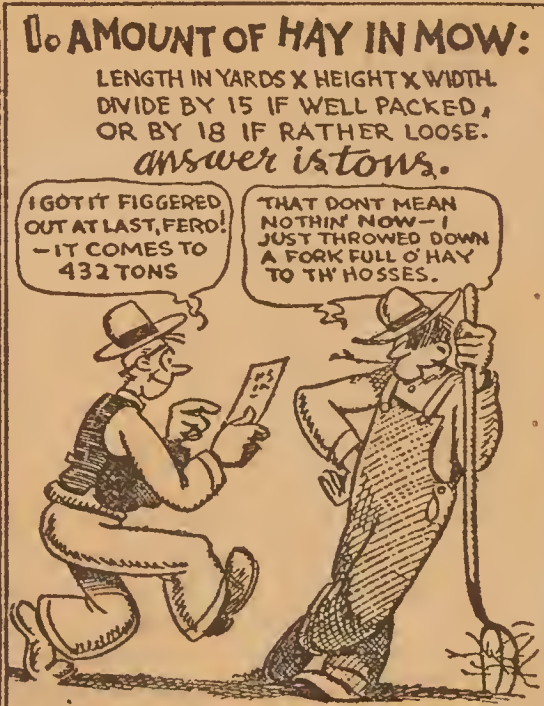
Trees

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

Plants

BEAUTIFUL HARDY PHLOX, White \$1.00 Doz., with rose center \$1.50. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — To Estimate The Hay In Mows — — — By Ray Inman



Camel

The cigarette that leads
by billions

Just to state a great truth
in another way—Camel is
so exactly what so many
smokers want that no
other brand is even a
close second.



If all cigarettes were as good
as Camel you wouldn't hear
anything about special treat-
ments to make cigarettes good
for the throat. Nothing takes
the place of choice tobaccos.

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Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Why We Should Have a Gasoline Tax

(Continued from page 3)

the property tax and increase on the automobile by a tax on gasoline.

At the present time in New York state the only tax on the motor vehicle is the license fee. In 34 states motor vehicles are assessed as personal property and pay the local rate of taxation in addition to the registration fee and the gasoline tax. The total average rate in Conn. per motor vehicle is \$38.00, Vt. \$25.00, N. H. \$29.00 and N. J. \$40.00, while New York is only \$17.00, and this is not enough to pay its own way, for to my mind, the motor vehicle should pay the entire cost of construction and upkeep of our highways. It has been the policy in New York state that all personal property tax should be eliminated therefore there is not much chance that a personal property tax will be assessed on motor vehicles. However if we were to have a tax of this kind and value cars at only \$500 on the average, and assuming that the local tax rate is \$40.00, it would bring into our state more than thirty million dollars as personal property.

Oregon in 1919 was the first state to levy a tax on gasoline; since that time 44 states have adopted it. The city has secured advantages from the automobile almost in proportion to highway use.

Truck service, bus service, pleasure opportunities, homes in the suburbs, increased supply of fresh fruit and vegetables, have made contribution to city life. While many of our farms in certain backward areas are even more isolated than they were before the days of the motor vehicle, for they are still without the highways and their mode of transportation has not changed. Thousands of acres of farms of this kind are being abandoned and in Chenango County this year the state has taken over more than 4,000 acres of abandoned farms of this kind.

Motor transportation has been a great benefit to the cities and has allowed them to reach much farther for their trade; it has been a great benefit to rural communities where roads have been constructed, for it brought them close to the city. We must aim to keep the sturdy people of our forefathers on these farms, if possible, and the way to do that is to give them better lines of transportation and relief from excessive taxation.

What builds up the nation and its people and benefits mankind, the more motor vehicles that are used the greater the demand will be for your product.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

(Continued from page 20)

shortly and that ample protection will be provided for our farm folks as well as the interests. We will be glad to make note of further thievery so that our sheriff can find out where to look for his victims." Jim sure laughed when he read the article.

"That editor told me he was out to get the sheriff and it looks like we were going to be helped by his 'gitting.' You see, Bill, your old boss has a bone to pick with that gang and he told me the other night he was going to start something. Guess he will all right."

A few days later another meeting was held. The township was 100 per cent for the association and lots of folks living in adjoining townships had come over and asked to join. In all there were three hundred and ten members so the treasury had a neat sum besides the notes to begin on.

The best of all was the appearance of the sheriff, the county attorney and two deputies who came out with Dain to attend the meeting.

(To Be Continued)

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

RASPBERRY PLANTS; Plum Farmer (black) 6c each, 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$16; 5000, \$60; Columbians (purple) 7c each 100, \$3; 1000, \$23; F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—GOOD, SWEET, CHEWING 3 pounds, 75c; 5—\$1.00; 10—\$1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5—75c; 10—\$1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN SMOKING TOBACCO 10 pounds \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platter, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Bakers, Mugs, Napkins, etc.—a little of each. SEND CASH WITH ORDER. Write us. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

ARTIFICIAL ROSES, crepe paper, waxed, long stems, green foliage, beautiful colors, neatly hand made. 7 for 50c, 15 for \$1.00. Sweet Peas 35c a dozen. Postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. MISS LILLIAN HUBBELL, Cold Spring Farm, Rochester, Vt.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

"FURS, HIDES, WOOL.—Important price advances. List just out. No shipment too small or large. Write today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa."

WANTED—Raw Furs, Ginseng. Free bait for names of trappers. IRA STERN, New Brunswick, N. J.

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade
ADVERTISE
in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Pinless Clotheslines Still Causing Grief

"I am writing you in regard to a contract I made and signed with a man from Ithaca, N. Y., which has proven to be a fake. He claims I did not fill my part of contract and I claim the same on him. He was to send me a machine and wire to make and sell a pinless clothesline. I bought this machine and some wire to start with. Well he never shipped me any machine or wire so I could not fill my contract."

"I paid him for machine and 100 lbs. of wire and half of what I was to pay for the rights in the County. I am out \$87.50. He claims I was to buy a ton of wire which I don't think anybody would be foolish enough to do. I just wanted to know if you ever heard of this being worked before. I think this is the way he works every deal. He has quit answering my letters. He is J. E. Niver, 411 N. Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y."

THIS is the third complaint we have had against Niver of "pinless clothesline" fame. Readers of the Service Bureau will recall that we exposed Niver's operations in these columns several months ago. However, he is apparently still able to sell his idea, get a contract signed and collect the cash.

The whole thing hinges around the contract and we unhesitatingly advise people who are approached by Niver, to be extremely cautious about signing the contract.

These complaints against Niver appeared so serious to the Service Bureau that we placed the matter in the hands of District Attorney Arthur G. Adams of Tompkins County. The following is the letter we received from Mr. Adams, which shows very clearly that Niver is undoubtedly very close to the end of his journey.

"I wish to thank you very much for your letter to me concerning J. E. Niver, and in that connection, I would say that I am sending your letter on to Hon. Charles B. Rugg, District Attorney of the Middle District of Massachusetts, Worcester County, Worcester, Mass.; because of the fact that this officer of Massachusetts has already secured an indictment against Niver and he has now been apprehended in this County, waiting extradition."

"I wish you would write to the above District Attorney, giving him the names and addresses of the four people making the serious complaints you have mentioned, as it will help him in securing Niver's extradition. If others who know of fraud being perpetrated, such as this, would notify some of the officers who are interested, as you did, it would do much toward stopping this kind of thing. Thank you."

Any of our subscribers who have had dealings with Niver will help the case by sending in full details. We will be glad to forward this information to the proper authorities.

It is reported, incidentally, that Niver's machine infringes on patents held by another concern. Whether or not this rumor is true we do not know, but it has been reported a number of times. Irrespective of this, however, and all of the other details that have been brought up, the advice we wish to voice here, is to leave the whole proposition alone.

Manure Belongs to the Farm

We rented a house and barn from a man and he came and hauled the manure away while my husband was at work. Who does the manure belong to? I rented the place from the son of the man who owned it. The father became cross with the son and made him leave home. I paid 8 months rent and have only been living there 4 months. Can the father make us pay the rent over to him. I have the receipt showing I paid son rent.

THE manure that is made on a farm belongs to the farm and not to the tenant, and when there is a change of

tenants, the outgoing tenant should leave the manure on the land where it belongs. This law has developed largely as a matter of custom and necessity as it would soon impoverish a farm if the manure made on it were not turned back to the soil. As to whether you paid your rent to the right party and whether you may be made to pay it again depends upon matters of fact which can only be determined by a local attorney able to make an investigation.—M. L. S.

Not Necessary to Insure Contractor

A man came to me a short time ago wanting to cut wood for me. He is to work on his own time, no length of time was allotted. We agreed on forty cords at two dollars per. I have intentions of selling this wood. Must I have this man insured? He is to start work soon so I am anxious for a quick reply.

IT is never necessary to insure an independent contractor under the New York Workman's Compensation Law and where you employ a man to cut forty cords of wood for you at two dollars per cord and leave the manner and the time of the cutting up to him, is it highly impossible that such a man would be held to be an employee in any sense. It does not seem that you are under an obligation to insure in this case.—M. L. S.

The Other Side of the Story

IN a recent article in the Service Bureau, we commented on the

complaint of one of our subscribers against Samuel Fisch & Company of New York City, who offered work to be done at home. The Company now writes us, enclosing a letter received from one of their workers, commenting on the article in the Service Bureau. This letter reads as follows:

"I noticed in the American Agriculturist of September 17, the enclosed article. I feel that I would like to write to the paper and also tell them how kindly and how truly honorably you treated me the long time I worked for you. The only reason that I could not do the work last Winter was my mother's long illness. If you wish I will write you a letter for publication any time. If you have crocheting I will be very glad if you will send it to me as mother and I have a great deal of time."

We are glad to give this firm the benefit of the doubt, but we still hesitate to recommend the proposition of work at home. We have had so much unfavorable reaction that we have taken this definite stand. It is good to know however, that there are some who have had satisfactory dealings with them.

Seventh Chicken Thief Reward Paid

(Continued from page 1)

from the farmer."

Deputy Sheriff Sheehan's suggestions about getting the license number of cars that come to the farm without a good reason is an excellent one and we urge all our subscribers to follow it.

Confessions of the boys revealed that they needed money for the Fonda fair and proceeded to raise it by easy process of stealing chickens and converting them into ready cash. Judge Giercke

in sending them to jail informed them that it was fortunate that the evidence disclosed that the barn was open and that no locks were broken which would have taken the case out of his hands and rendered them liable for burglary which means state prison. He informed them that punishment must be inflicted in these cases as an example to the rising generation that crime must be suppressed.

Mr. Trumbull is a subscriber of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and at the time of the theft an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign was posted on the farm. Inasmuch as Mr. Trumbull gave the information leading to the first arrest and Mr. Sheehan through his inquiry brought about the arrest and confessions of the others, we are dividing the seventh reward offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., between these two men.

On March 12 Mr. Morgenthau made an offer of ten rewards of \$100 each to be paid to the person or persons responsible for the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a thief who stole chickens from a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, who at the time of the theft, had an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign posted.

This makes the seventh reward paid. The details of one other case have been checked up and the reward check sent. Full details of this case will be published in an early issue.

The first cow testing association in New York state was started in 1911. Thirty-five active associations now exist in the state.

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The Old Reliable



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

Keeps out cold and wind, wears like iron, doesn't interfere with work or play. Will not rip, ravel or tear, can be washed and keeps its shape. Just the garment for the outdoor man. Made in three styles—coat with or without collar and vest.

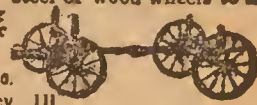
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BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts



Free Catalog In colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

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"Bigger Profits from Spraying," 32 pages. Beautifully illustrated. Pictures and describes your orchard pests and tells how to control them. Contains the spray program followed successfully by us, in our own orchards of over 30,000 trees, and by many other well-known fruit growers. Free to any tree owner while the supply lasts. Write for your copy of this book today.
B. G. Pratt Company, 50 Church St., New York, Dep't 12

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THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

Blast-and Draw Dividends

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(INCORPORATED)

913 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Please send me, free, a copy of your booklet, "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."

Name

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MIRACO RADIO USERS IN EASTERN STATES PRAISE THEIR SETS

A Few of the Many Expressions of Satisfaction Received From Purchasers in Eastern States

Thousands of reports like these have been received from Miraco users everywhere. It would take many volumes to print them all. You will surely agree that the testimony of users proves convincingly that the big, beautiful, powerful Miracos are beyond equal anywhere near the price—for distance, selectivity, simplicity, tone quality, loudness and clearness on a good loud-speaker.

EXPERTS SAY MIRACO BEATS 'EM ALL

I have built radios since they first made their appearance in the Radio World and it has been my pleasure to build, repair and sell them. I have been selling your Miraco for the past few months and am perfectly satisfied.

For quality, selectivity and sensitivity it is my firm belief that the Miraco cannot be excelled. As for its distance getting ability I have proven beyond any shadow of a doubt that it will out-perform any radio known.

While I have long gotten over the distance bug, I am still able to bring in the farthest distance, with little or no effort, but I want to say again that the Miraco gives me tone quality and that is what I am after chiefly.

URBAIN BARIL, Jr.,
Fall River, Mass.

WORTH THREE TIMES THE PRICE

My Miraco Unitune is a wonder. It is worth three times the price that it costs. You can pick up long distant stations with ease and cuts through stations with no trouble.

OSCAR O. RUGH,
Wall Ave., Extension, Pittsboro, Pa.

APPRECIATES MIRACO'S WONDERFUL TONE QUALITY

We received our Miraco last Tuesday and what can I say more than has been said by every delighted purchaser of your fine sets? You have heard the same story over and over, but I cannot refrain from sending you a list of stations which we have received in less than a week: WBZ, WGY, WMCA, WBSG, WHN, WIZ, WBJ, WLWL, WFAF, WNYC, WCWS, WMAK, WTAM, WNJ, WADC, WGHP, WJR, WAWA, WOK, WBBM, WBAL, WHK, CHYC, WHT, WCCO, WMC, WJBG.

Of course the number of stations one gets does not entirely determine the value of a receiving set, the quality of tone counts too. One listener to our new Miraco said that he had heard many sets, but none as clearly as our Miraco.

A. PERRY BISHOP,
Readsboro, Vermont.

DISTANCE IN SUMMER—MIRACO PLEASES EVERYONE

Everybody that sees the Unitune is highly pleased with its performance. I have logged 117 stations. The farthest station is WOW, Omaha, Nebraska. I can pick Montreal, Toronto and Moncton in Canada any night after 9 o'clock. About three days ago I picked up WJAX, Jacksonville, Florida. 1000 watts, and WSEA, Virginia Beach, Virginia, 250 watts. Not bad for summer.

OMER RENAUD,
Worcester, Mass.

HEARS CALIFORNIA IN CONNECTICUT

The Unitune set is a dandy. I have picked up the following stations already: Bridgeport, Ct.; New York; Cleveland, O.; Woodside Long Island; Springfield, Mass.; Ashville, N. C.; Newark, N. J.; Miami, Fla.; Pontiac, Mich.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Lancaster, Pa.; Pasadena, Calif.; Atlantic City. So I think I have done well in the short time that I have the set.

WM. J. DONLIN,
New Haven, Ct.

TUNED IN STATIONS EVERYWHERE FIRST NIGHT

Received the Miraco Unitune in perfect condition. I hooked up the set and could tune in on stations north, south, east and west, from CYGC, London, Ont., Canada, to WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; WBAP, Ft. Worth, Tex., and all other stations from 250 to 550 meters. For volume I had the loudspeaker outside one night and it could be heard for 3 squares.

CHAS. F. KANASKI,
Shamokin, Pa.

HEARS GULF TO CANADA THRU NEW YORK LOCALS

Recently I got WIOD, Miami, Florida, also Buffalo, Toronto, Canada, Bridgeport, through New York City over all the powerful local stations.

M. J. GODFREY,
New Brunswick, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS ALASKA—MIRACO UNEQUALED

I have tried a lot of radios but have never found one that in all respects quite equalled yours. I had station KFI (California) very distinctly and also one evening a station in Alaska, and as long as I had the set it never cost one cent for repairs and was never out of order. That I cannot say about any of the others.

C. D. VOORHEES, M. D.,
Hughesville, Pa.

CERTAINLY WORKS FINE

Received the Unitune Saturday and it certainly works fine. I tuned in twenty-six stations the first night and every one came in so you could hear it all over the house. I had some of the neighbors come in Monday night and they said they never heard any set so plain.

KENNETH D. WILLIAMS, Rutland, Pa.

FINE TONE QUALITIES

I will certainly keep that Unitune set. There are sets that make more noise than this one, but they do not lead out the fine tone qualities of the violin as this one does. Even the faintest whispers or breath are heard through this set.

I just put it up temporarily with a sixty-foot aerial. I never installed any set or operated any before and still I listened to thirty different stations the first evening.

C. A. MERKEL,
Spring Mount, Pa.

NEW JERSEY HEARS CALIFORNIA—PRAISES SELECTIVITY

Have heard since Tuesday night eighty stations including Cuba, California; set very selective and sensitive.

Y. H. CONDUT,
Madison, N. J.

HAS HEARD 'EM ALL—FINDS MIRACO BEST

I have the best radio in town, a Miraco. I have heard (names three costly makes) and almost every other make of radio set thereabouts and would not trade mine for the whole bunch of them; you can tell that to the whole world for me. This is my second Miraco set and I am ready to recommend it sky high.

W. B. NEUELL,
Plymouth, Penn.

WOULD NOT TRADE IT

Unitune is still hitting the high spots. Get anything I want. Would not trade it for any other outfit made. More power to you and Miraco.

GEO. E. PUGH,
1541 West St., Utica, New York

TRY it 30 DAYS FREE BEFORE YOU BUY

FACTORY PRICES—SAVE 50%
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Only \$69.75
Retail List Completely Assembled

MAGNIFICENT TONE~SUPER SELECTIVE~POWERFUL DISTANCE GETTER

All Electric or Battery Set!

Big Discounts to User-Agents

MIRACO Users Say:

Reports from users everywhere leave little for us to add. These are only a few of the many in our files and which we receive daily. Send coupon for plenty of additional proof and testimony of nearby users.

CLEARER THAN A \$450.00 SET
Before I bought your set I tried out and heard quite a number of different makes sets and I believe I can truthfully say that I never yet have heard a set with such wonderful tone and clearness as the Miraco. I never thought that a set could be as clear and reproduce tones and voices as the Miraco. Saturday I listened to a \$450.00 set and it can't even come near your set for clearness and volume. I have logged some very distant stations on the Unitune and although people won't hardly believe me, the first week I had KFI Los Angeles on two nights in succession on a 30-ft. temporary inside aerial.—FRANK A. GOLDENBERG, Milwaukee, Wis.

SHARPLY SEPARATES STATIONS
The Unitune brings in stations very clearly and with a selectivity that is amazing when you take in consideration the mass of stations on the air at the same time. I have heard three and four stations that were on almost same wavelengths at the same time and was able to tune out one after the other without the least interference.—W. L. BLOBAUGH, San Francisco, Calif.

EXPERIENCED FAN PRAISES SET
Miraco is the most wonderful radio I have ever seen. I have had experience with many popular makes of radios, also have built a number of them myself but in tone quality it is far superior to all. For consistency I can say it is more like a super-heterodyne.—R. D. WHITE, Proctor, W. Va.

HAS POWER TO SPARE
"Well Pleased" with Miraco would be putting it mildly. Haven't heard anything to equal it regardless of price. With temporary aerial tuned in WFAF then WIOD Florida felt sure this must be WJZ the pet station of this locality. Stations all coming in clear with wonderful tone and tremendous volume. Set does have more than half of volume turned on. A local agent insisted he could prove his set superior but to his surprise and astonishment my family and neighbors and the agent himself admitted his \$165 set had to step out of the way for Miraco.—H. W. HOFFER, Parkersburg, W. Va.

America's big, old, reliable Radio Corporation* (8th successful year) guarantees in its big, powerful, latest 6, 7 and 8 tube Miraco sets "the finest, most enjoyable performance obtainable in high grade radios." Unless 30 days' use in your home fully satisfies you a Miraco is unbeatable at any price for beautiful, clear cathedral tone, razor-edge selectivity, powerful distance reception, easy operation, etc.—**don't buy it! Your verdict final.** Save or make lots of money on sets and equipment—write for testimony of nearby users and Amazing Special Factory Offer.

Miraco's work equally fine on "AC" electric house current or with batteries. Take your choice. Many thousands of Miraco users—who bought after thorough comparisons—enjoy programs Coast

to Coast, Canada to Mexico, loud and clear—with the magnificent cathedral tone quality of costliest sets. Don't confuse Miraco's with cheap, "squawky" radios. Miraco's have finest parts, latest approved shielding, metal chassis, etc.—as used in many \$200 sets.

Deal Direct with Big Factory

Your Miraco reaches you completely assembled, rigidly tested, fully guaranteed. Easy to connect and operate. **30 days' trial free.** 3 year guarantee if you buy. You take no risk, you insure satisfaction, you enjoy rock-bottom money-saving prices by dealing direct with one of radio's oldest, most successful builders of fine sets. 8th successful year in the radio manufacturing business.

USER-AGENTS! Make big profits showing Miraco to friends. Get Our Special Wholesale Prices! •MIDWEST RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, O.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOG AND AMAZING SPECIAL OFFER

Free! SEND NO MONEY—30 DAYS' TRIAL, Special References, testimony of nearby Miraco users—all the proof you want—sent with catalog.

mail coupon right now!

MIRACO "Powerplus" sets—both 8 and 7 tube models—have magnificently beautiful, clear cathedral tone quality. Turn one dial for stations everywhere. Ultra-selective. Miraco multi-stage distance amplification gives "power-plus" on far-off stations. Latest all-metal shielded chassis. Illuminated dial. Fully guaranteed. Try one free for 30 days! Choice of beautiful cabinets.

7 tube one dial METAL SHIELDED CHASSIS \$49.75 RETAIL LIST

Electrify Any Radio with MIDWEST NO-BATTERY "A-C" Light Socket Power Units

"A", "B" and "C" power, direct from light socket, without batteries! Write for Midwest prices and discounts. Midwest Units are highest grade—lastingly dependable, quick in operation, fully guaranteed.

BIG DISCOUNT TO User-Agent

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Pioneer Builders of Sets
454-G Miraco Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Without obligation, send free catalog, AMAZING SPECIAL OFFER, testimony of nearby Miraco users. ☐ User ☐ Agent ☐ Dealer

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ADDRESS

THIS COUPON IS NOT AN ORDER

Another Big Bargain! Famous powerful big Miraco Super 6, 1928 model—ultra selective! Thousands find it out-performs sets of much higher price. **30 Days' Trial Free. Fully Guaranteed.**



How A Wisconsin Dairyman Farms It

Some Reflections from a Visit to the Farms of the Central West.

By E. R. EASTMAN

DURING the latter part of October I had the opportunity to visit and compare farm conditions and people in three great sections of our country—our own East, the prairie farm lands of the Central West, and the fascinat-



A Wisconsin dairy farmer and his family. "We work hard," he said, "but we are happy."

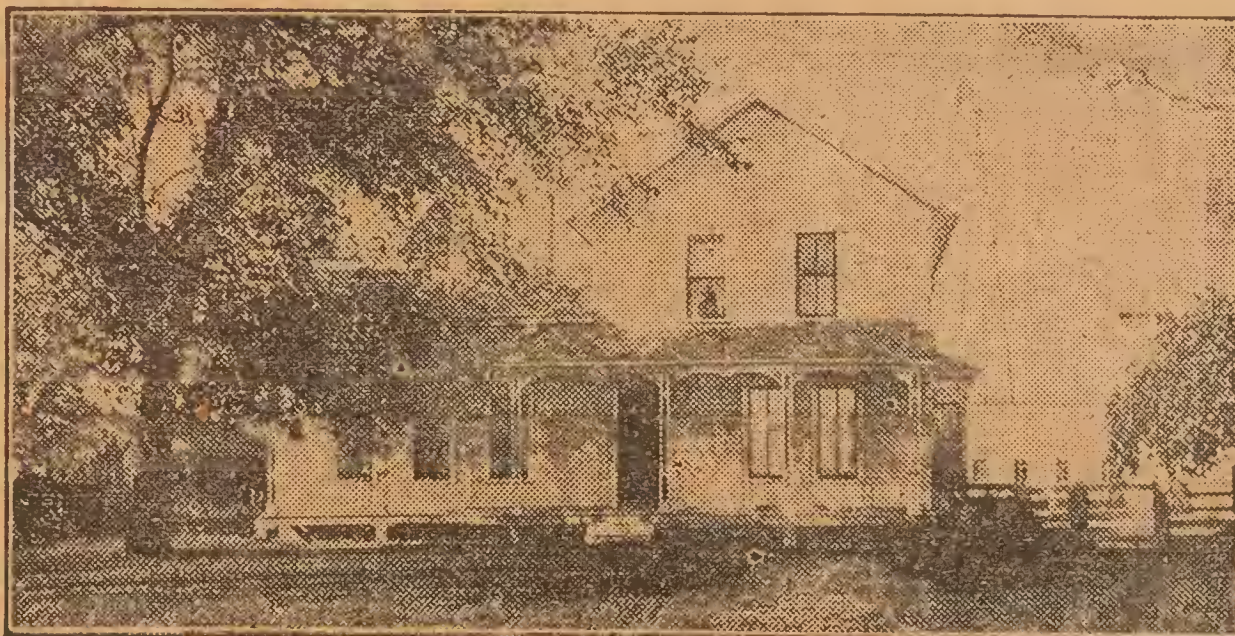
ing country of Dixieland, that lies below the Mason and Dixon Line.

I left New York City for Chicago at three in the afternoon on the Broadway Limited, which is one of the two finest and fastest long distance trains in the world. The other one is the New York Central train called the Twentieth Century Limited. Each of these trains leaves New York late in the day and runs over nine hundred miles to Chicago in about twenty hours, making an average of better than forty-five miles an hour, including all station stops and delays. This is about four hours less than the other fast passenger trains between New York and Chicago.

Compare this with the months of weary toil and

hardship required by the pioneers, the covered wagons, and the stage coaches to make as long a journey, and remember that the railroads have come almost within the memory of living men. In fact, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just held an exposition this summer in Baltimore commemorating running the first train in America only a brief hundred years ago.

One may compare also the luxury of one of these trains with the hardships of travel not so long ago. On the Broadway Limited I had every convenience known to the finest home, including the most comfortable of upholstered seats and beds, all current magazines and newspapers, the services, if wished, of a barber, a bathroom, and a choice of just about the finest food in the world. In fact, I have often wondered at the efficiency of the cooks and waiters in the dining car service. The food was of the highest quality, cooked with great skill, and served hot on spotless linen, and the choice was almost unlimited.



The farmstead on a Wisconsin dairy farm—Notice the windmill pump, which is the only source of water on all these farms.

After an early supper we were in southern Pennsylvania, crossing that most wonderful of farm counties, Lancaster, which never fails to get my attention and interest. It was late afternoon and the mellow autumn haze, soon to be followed by the dusk, lay over



We were not able to get a close-up picture but perhaps you can get an idea of how the hogs run on the level prairie pastures.

the landscape. Great fields of corn stood in the shock, from many of which came the gleam of the yellow pumpkins, recalling the good old farm poem of the Hoosier poet, Riley:

"When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fodder's in the shock"—

As the farmsteads sped past me, I thought of the thousands of farm homes all over this broad land of ours, where at that time of day and year the men folks were going about their chores, later coming in to eat supper and to gather round the fire and the reading table in the old "settin' room".

Next morning when we awoke, we were in the prairie country of Indiana, the land of corn. On each side of the train were fields after fields of this fine old American crop stretching away to the horizon, some

(Continued on page 16)

KINNEY SHOES

ONE OF OUR 280 STORES NEAR YOU



Misses' Brown or Gun Metal Lace Shoes.
Sizes: 1 1/2 to 2—\$2.29. Same model for Growing Girls.
Sizes: 2 1/2 to 7—\$2.69.

\$2.29

\$3.49



Women's Patent 1-strap pump with cut-out design on quarter. Cuban heel. \$3.49

Larger Variety—Better Service—Lower Prices
Three Reasons for Buying the Family's Shoes at KINNEY'S

KINNEY'S vast resources from beginning to end of production make possible economies that enable you to save money. They also mean that Kinney's can show you a larger variety of shoes and give you better service.

These are, indeed, the reasons why Kinney has grown to be the great organization it is—with its own five big factories and more than 280 shoe stores serving over 6,000,000 of the nation's shoe wearers. These

are the reasons why Kinney believes you will like to buy Kinney Shoes—and like to wear them.

As for fit, looks, wearing quality—you have but to see and try on a pair of Kinney Shoes to know that they are better. The next time you are near a Kinney Shoe Store, step in and give your family the chance to become one of the many farm families served by Kinney. Prompt, courteous, efficient, friendly service is the Kinney watchword.

5% will be allowed for a limited time on purchases made at one time amounting to \$10 or more. Clip this square and bring it with you.



\$3.49

Men's Black or Tan Dress Shoes. Goodyear Welt. Rubber Heels. . . \$3.49

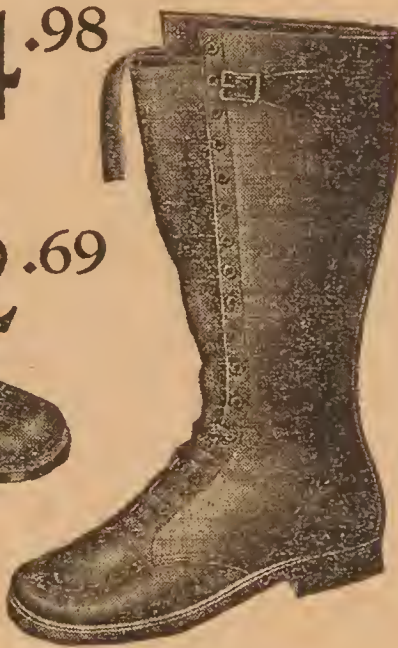
Men's 16-inch Tan High Cut, uppers of soft retan leather, moccasin vamp, white rubber storm welt, ing around sole—Composition soles. Rubber Heels.



\$4.98

Boys' Tan Lace Shoes. Brass Eyelets. Goodyear Welt construction. Rubber Heels. Same model in Black.
Sizes: 9 to 13 1/2—\$2.69
Sizes: 1 to 5 1/2—\$2.98

\$2.69



STORES IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

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Amsterdam
Astoria
Batavia
Binghamton
Brooklyn
Buffalo
Corning
Cortland
Dunkirk
Elmira
Flushing
Geneva
Gloversville
Hornell
Jamestown
Kingston
Little Falls
Lockport
Middletown
Newburgh
New York City
Niagara Falls
Olean
Poughkeepsie
Rochester
Rome
Schenectady

NEW YORK (continued)
Syracuse
Troy
Utica
Watertown
Woodhaven
PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown
Altoona
Butler
Carbonale
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Bethlehem
Coatesville
Du Bois
Easton
Erie
Franklin
Hanover
Harrisburg
Hazleton
Johnstown
Lancaster
Lebanon
McKeesport
Mt. Carmel

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)
Mahoney City
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New Kensington
Norristown
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Pottstown
Pottsville
Reading
Scranton
Shamokin
Shenandoah
Sunbury
Tamaqua
Uniontown
Wilkes-Barre
Williamsport
York
OHIO
Akron
Canton
Cleveland
Columbus
Dayton
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Marion
Piqua
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Springfield
Toledo
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225 West 34th Street, New York City

The Apple Harvest Is Finished

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

WE are through nearly three

By M. C. BURRITT

hauling and other work to the men.

weeks ahead of the last two seasons, partly because of the much smaller crop and partly on account of the splendid weather we have had this year in which to gather and haul the fruit.

The yield was somewhat disappointing. It was even below the reduced estimates which have been lowered almost every month since they were originally made. There is a still smaller amount of a grade or No. 1, packed fruit available for sale as the greater part of the crop has either been sold in bulk or packed unclassified. This unclassified pack is generally a pretty good one as color is the same and as only slight defects—of which the small side stings of codlin moth are the most common—are put into this pack.



M. C. BURRITT.

Good Demand for Cider Apples

Prices are the best since 1921 and make up for the small crop, at least for the grower who has any. For the many who have no crop at all the good prices are only an aggravation. Good packs of unclassified Baldwins are worth about five dollars per barrel as they lay in storage. Greenings have reached as high as eight dollars per barrel for No. 1s.

Red varieties packed in bushel baskets, such as Wealthy, Rome, Spy, etc., are worth from one dollar fifty to two dollars per bushel according to quality. Drop apples including ciders sell readily for one dollar per hundred. On the whole one-third to one-half of last year's crop will bring the growers who have it about as much or perhaps a little more money than they received in 1926. And the cost of harvest is proportionately less.

Kieffer pears have been a fairly large and quite unsatisfactory crop this year, because of their small size and severe injury from psylla. Some crops were so small that they were not harvested. Others graded out almost half below two inches. This was the worst year for pear psylla in many years. In spite of two very thorough control sprays, late in the season the damage was so severe as to injure foliage as well as fruit. Few growers applied a third spray as it had never been necessary before. The early season price was \$1.10 per hundred weight or sixty cents per bushel for inch and three quarters and up pears. This price later fell to seventy-five cents per hundred weight. Many pears were not harvested at all.

A Great Fall

It would be hard to imagine a more beautiful week of weather than we have had during the last week in October. Temperatures were above normal. There was little or no wind and no rain. One or two light frosts occurred. The ground was firm and permitted hauling full loads direct from the orchards with trucks. Everyone made the most of the opportunity to finish fruit picking. It was a very enjoyable and satisfactory week. There is no farm job that I enjoy more than picking fruit and I usually spend the harvest season in the apple trees leaving

The fine fruit which has been so carefully tended and watched all the long season disappears all too soon. I hate to see it go off the trees. It is the beautiful fruition of a season's labor.

The cabbage market is causing owners of cabbage considerable anxiety. It has been falling steadily all the season and has now reached a point where it hardly pays to harvest the crop. Four and five dollars per ton is about the local market, and at many local points no cabbage being loaded. Storage space is practically all taken and it looks like heavy storing. I do not like the storage outlook both because of our own probable heavy holdings and of reported heavy acreage in Texas and in the flooded areas in the lower Mississippi Valley. Warm weather has probably slowed up our present markets here somewhat and we are hoping that cold weather may bring some improvement.

Since writing last week's notes on hunting a neighboring farmer has been shot in the back by a careless hunter while picking apples. Another farmer is reported as having had a cow shot. If this reckless hunting keeps up, it won't be long before hunters will lose all their hunting privileges.—Hilton, N. Y., October 29.

State Colleges Offer Short Courses in Agriculture

SHORT courses in agriculture during the coming fall and winter are offered by both the New Jersey and New York State Colleges of Agriculture. Six 12-week courses, beginning November 14 and closing February 17 are offered by the New Jersey College. Courses are given in general agriculture, dairy farming, dairy manufacturers, fruit growing, vegetable gardening and poultry husbandry. The courses are open to any one of 16 years or older who has had a public school education. In addition to these courses, there will be a number of 1-week and 2-week courses in dairy production control, milk testing, live stock feeding, vegetable gardening, tractors, and ice cream making.

Anyone interested in these shorter courses should write to the New Jersey State College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, asking for information.

New York State College offers courses in poultry and dairy industries, fruit growing, floriculture and vegetable gardening. In addition to this there is a general course in agriculture. These courses start in November and continue until February 17. Tuition is free to residents of New York State and it is estimated that \$250 is a reasonable estimate of the cost for the three months course.

Poultrymen usually make the most money when two-thirds to three-fourths of their flocks are pullets each year.



Auntie (arriving on beach)—Well, my dears, looking for pretty pebbles?
Nephew—No, we've forgotten where we've buried Uncle.—Humorist.

Better Eggs Mean Better Prices

How the New Egg Law in New York Will Affect Farmers

EDITOR'S NOTE:—If more detailed information about the new egg grades is wanted write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for bulletin.

By H. D. PHILLIPS

Director, Bureau of Markets, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

NEW YORK State's new egg law spells opportunity for the Eastern farmer and poultryman who is alert to seize his advantage.

All the provisions in the law and in the regulations which have been issued are aimed at just one thing, the sale of eggs to consumers strictly on a basis of quality. This means a greater discrimination in the markets than ever before in favor of top quality eggs. Nearness to market gives a very great advantage in putting such eggs on the market. Of course, the careless egg producer will be penalized more than he has ever been in the past, no matter where he is located, but the nearby farmer or poultryman who will use proper care in handling his flock and in marketing his eggs is sure to profit greatly under the new plan because of the special advantage which is his because of location.

The main provisions of the law and the regulations are as follows:

1. It is made a misdemeanor to offer or sell for food any egg unfit for human consumption.

2. False or misleading advertising or other such representation in connection with the sale of eggs is also made a misdemeanor.

3. A standard for fresh eggs is established and no egg below this standard may be offered or sold as

"fresh", "strictly fresh", "day-old", "henery", "new-laid", etc.

4. All eggs must be offered and sold to retailers and to consumers on the basis of specific grades, except eggs offered and sold by the per-

son whose hens produced the eggs.

It should be noted that the first three of these provisions apply to every person selling eggs. There are no exemptions. No farmer, wholesale dealer, retailer, or anyone else, may sell eggs unfit for food, misrepresent the quality of the eggs sold, or sell as a fresh egg one not fresh according to the established standard—which will be described in a moment.

The fourth provision is different. First, it should be noted that the use of the grades is required only when eggs are sold to retailers or to consumers. In other words, the grades are retail grades and do not apply when eggs are sold in the ordinary fashion to a wholesale dealer or to a jobber. The second point is the exemption in favor of any person selling eggs of his or her own production, even if the sale is to a retailer or to a consumer. It is thus apparent that the farmer or the poultryman is entirely exempt from using the grades as long as he sells only eggs laid by his own hens. If he buys eggs from his neighbors and sells them to a retailer or to a consumer, he must sell such eggs on a grade basis, but not if he sells to a wholesale dealer.

The New York State Grades are based on the Standards of Quality for Individual Eggs proposed some time ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and are five in number, as follows: Nearby Fancy Grade, Grade A, Grade B, Grade C, and Un-

(Continued on page 6)

TABLE A—NEW YORK STATE RETAIL EGG GRADES
(Based on the U. S. Standards of Quality for Individual Eggs)

Grade Factors (Tested by Candling)	Standard Specifications (See Note)			
	Nearby Fancy Grade	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C
Size	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	may be variable
Shell	clean, sound	clean, sound	clean, sound	may be clean or dirty, sound or checked
Air Cell	1/8 in. or less— localized, regular	2/8 in. or less localized, regular	3/8 in. or less localized, may be slightly tremulous	May be over 3/8 in. May be bubbly or freely mobile.
Yolk	May be dimly visible	May be visible.	May be visible, mobile	May be plainly visible; dark in color, freely mobile
White	Firm, clear	Firm, clear	Reasonably firm	May be weak and watery
Germ	No visible development	No visible development	Development may be slightly visible	Development may be clearly visible but no blood showing
UNCLASSIFIED GRADE	No fixed standard for this grade, except that eggs may not be below the standard for Grade C. Includes eggs of variable quality and size unsorted or too variable in quality or size to be sold under any of the other grade designations. Shells may be clean or dirty, sound or checked.			

NOTE:—For Nearby Fancy, Grade A, and Grade B, ten or more eggs in each dozen must meet the standard for the grade as given above. Two eggs in each dozen may be below the standard for the grade but they may not be below the standard for the next lower grade. For Grade C and Unclassified Grade, no eggs may be below the standard as given above.

Taking The Drudgery Out of Farm Accounts

How Some Genesee County Farmers Cooperate in Keeping Figures on Their Business

THE farmers of Genesee County, New York through their Farm Bureau have secured a farm management service which is not duplicated anywhere else in the State or in the United States. Fifty-five farmers, a few of whom are over the line in the Counties bordering on Genesee started keeping daily records in March, 1927, of their receipts and expenses and the amount of labor spent on each of the different farm enterprises.

The writer visits each farmer once a month and posts the daily memoranda to the ledger and labor books. For this service the farmers pay \$1.50 each month and the Farm Management Department at Cornell University gives some help.

Farm Cost Accounting has been carried on by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington with a limited number of farmers scattered over New York State. This gives valuable material for class work as the farms are of several different types. Many of these farmers keep records a few years and then stop. Others are waiting to be taken into this service so a few new co-operators are taken on each year. This work is supervised by a man from the college, the farm being visited at the beginning and end of the year. The system of bookkeeping is set up, by which the farmer posts in a ledger all receipts and expenses direct to the enterprise concerned. He also keeps a labor

By I. F. HALL

Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management New York State College of Agriculture

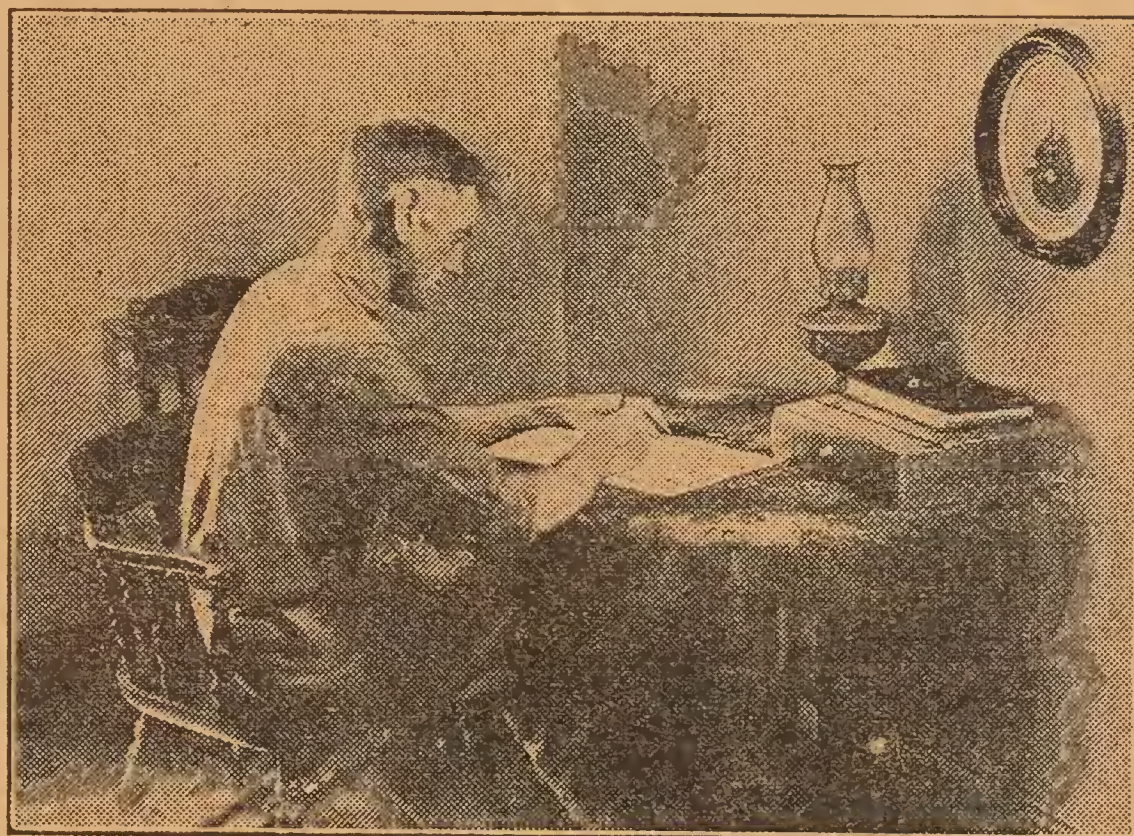
record in which is posted direct to each enterprise all work as done on the several crops and livestock enterprises. At the end of the year the books are balanced and returned to the farmers with an analysis of each enterprise on his farm. He also has averages of all the other farms with which to make comparisons.

The writer has been a cooperator in this work since 1914 and finds cost accounting one of the most valuable parts of his farm business. There is nothing a farmer can do that will return him more for his time than a few minutes each day to record his labor and receipts and expenses.

The farm management project leaders and others in Genesee County wanted cost accounting service, so it was decided to call a meeting at which a representative from the State College was present to discuss the proposition with several farmers who had been receiving special farm management service for a number of years. At this meeting it was decided to enroll fifty farmers who would pay one dollar and fifty cents per month for a man who would visit each farm monthly, posting all receipts and expenses together with what labor records they would keep. The State College also gives financial aid to carry out this work.

No special effort was made to get these men. A notice was given in the Farm Bureau News that such a service was to start March first and before the month of March was over fifty-five men had received the first month's visit. The first month was spent in taking a detailed inventory on each farm. At this time record blanks were placed with each farmer and instructions given as to the method of procedure for each. It was sur-

(Continued on page 9)



—Courtesy N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

Keeping farm accounts is work just as surely as producing crops, especially after a hard day in the field. Many farmers say, however, that keeping accounts is one of the most profitable ways of using time on their farms.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

There are two good rules which ought to be written on every heart. Never believe anything bad about anybody unless you positively know it is true. Never tell even that unless you feel that it is absolutely necessary and that God is listening while you tell it.—HENRY VAN DYKE.

What Shall We Do With the Trespasser?

THE farm trespass situation is getting so bad here in the East that the time has come when farmers and their organizations and papers must unite for some kind of a program to save farmers from this great annoyance and property losses. Read in Mr. Burritt's Western New York talk this time how one of his neighbors was injured while picking apples by a stray shot and another lost a cow from the same cause. Not a day goes by this time of the year that we do not hear of similar incidents. Every day we receive letters from farmers telling how hunters and trespassers have broken down their fences and carelessly or maliciously destroyed their property until the situation has become serious and intolerable. It is too bad, for the great majority of hunters are good sportsmen and there are many farmers who like to hunt. But all suffer through the bad sportsmanship of the minority.

We need a better trespass law.

"These Changing Times"

DID you ever stop to think of how tremendously the world you live in has changed in the last twenty-five to fifty years? The coming of a mechanical age has revolutionized our customs, our business, our thinking, and our very lives. How many of you remember when the potato bugs first appeared? It was not so long ago, yet think of the bugs and diseases that have since come to afflict the farmer and make his business more complicated.

Every middle-aged person can remember the first bicycle with the high wheel in front and the small wheel tagging on behind. Consider for a moment the methods of transportation that have come since the first bicycle. Think what the automobile alone has brought to the farmer in convenience, a changed viewpoint, and new problems.

These, and the other hundreds of intensely interesting changes are discussed in a new book just published by Macmillan Company of New York City (\$2.50) written by E. R. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is the story of farm progress during the first quarter of the twentieth century and is written in the same language and with the same understanding of a farmer's viewpoint and problems as was shown by the same author in "The Trouble Maker."

Mr. Eastman tells of riding a horse twenty-five years ago from his father's farm to the distant village after the mail once a week and he compares that with the changes in communication that have come since through the R.F.D. and the rural telephone. His chapter and the illustrations on the development of farm machinery will be read with great interest by all farm people. Other chapters treat of the rural school problem, the rural church, the cooperative organizations, and their remarkable development in the last quarter century. There is a review and discussion of important farm laws passed, a discussion of the discouraging farm tax situation, of agricultural education and its development, of the problem of our young people, and the deserted farms.

Through all the book there is a hopeful outlook. What is to become of American farming if our cities continue to grow? The country has given a background of simplicity, economy, responsibility and hard work to all American industrial and professional life, and has laid the foundations of our government. Is the American farmer who has done all of this to become like the Indian, "The Vanishing American"? Is the drain of the city on the man power of the farms becoming so great as to force agriculture gradually back to peasantry? Mr. Eastman admits that there is a danger here, but he is optimistic in his answer and he shows that the changes of the past quarter century, while bringing many new problems, have also on the whole meant more progress and happiness for farm people, and that by the same token the future looks bright for the young man or woman who wants to make of farming a real trade or profession.

This book should be in every farmer's library.

Who Can Ask for Better Weather?

ONE of our readers writes us that this has been the nicest fall in many years. We fully agree. It is rather strange how weather balances itself, the good against the bad. If we have one season with the weather disagreeable day after day, it is almost certain to be followed before the year is out with an equal amount of fine sunshiny days. In this connection, we often recall the fine old promise that never yet has failed: "There will always be a seed time and a harvest."

Injustice to New Jersey Seed Potato Growers

IF you are a potato grower you will be interested in what Mr. Kirby, our New Jersey editor, has to say about the unjust situation now faced by many New Jersey seed potato growers. You will find the article on our news page. It shows that a false report can be just as injurious to farmers as it is sometimes when it causes a run on a bank. We are glad that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can be of service to these farmers in telling the truth about this situation.

Do Not Buy Poor Seed Corn

MR. J. S. MORSE of Cedar Cliff Farm, Levanna, N. Y., calls our attention to the fact that some unscrupulous seed dealers are taking advantage of the short corn situation to sell seed corn for next year at exorbitant prices. Mr. Morris says: "This was brought to my attention recently by a neighbor who had just had a visit from a seed salesman who urged him to buy seed corn which had no proof

of quality at \$5.00 per bushel, stating that seed would be extremely scarce."

There is no doubt that seed corn will be somewhat scarce for the coming season and for this reason farmers should make every effort to select and carefully store their own seed, if possible, but Mr. Morris is absolutely right in his warning not to buy unknown seed at high prices.

Do You Like Your Radio?

OUR enthusiastic radio folks will have until December 1st to write us a letter in our prize contest about the radio. We will pay \$5, \$3, and \$2 respectively for the first, second and third best letters on this subject, and we will also give \$1 each for all the other good letters we can use. Do not make your letters more than two hundred and fifty words in length. Tell us about your radio experience. How has the radio helped you, in connection with your farm business and as an educator and entertainer?

What Will We Do When They Are Gone?

"The country doctor, driving day and night on his long rounds in all kinds of weather, has always been a romantic figure of American life. He is often the outstanding member of his community, friend and adviser to all his neighbors as well as their physician. He is a man whom the country cannot afford to lose. Certainly some means should be found to attract physicians to a service so vital to our National well-being."—Outlook.

EVERY farm family will say "Amen" to what is said above about the country doctor. He is disappearing from country districts, and every country doctor who leaves for the city increases the problem of raising a family in rural sections.

American Farmers Could Use More Fertilizer

UNITED STATES farmers are comparatively small users of fertilizer. Germany uses 200 pounds of plant food per acre; Belgium 513 pounds; Holland 674 pounds and France and Italy 50 pounds, while United States uses only 6.4 pounds per crop acre.

Those who are worrying about a future shortage of food in this country should note the above figures and the tremendous possibility of increasing food production as soon as it pays our farmers to grow it.

Eastman's Chestnut

SOMEONE on the staff of *Prairie Farmer*, a Standard Farm Paper published in Illinois, writes each week a little piece which is published in several farm papers called "The Rhyme of the Lazy Farmer". Most of these have a good laugh in them in addition to a lot of common sense. Here is a good example.

A lawyer came to see me—"Chief," says he, "that chicken thief, that you've got locked up in the jail, I've come to get him out on bail."

Says I: "Young feller, guess again, that feller stole a Cochin hen. He sneaked into a widow's coop a-hankerin' for chicken soup. A-raisin' chicken's ain't no use, with men like him a-runnin' loose, he ought to stay behind the bars; when I gave out campaign cigars I said that there wan't any chance that I'd parole the miscreants."

"Hold on there, judge," that lawyer cried, "the right of bail can't be denied, I'm holding right here in my hand the constitution of this land, if you don't bail that thief to me, I'll habeus corpus him, by gee!"—"Or cholera morbus of him, too," says I, "I don't care what you do, I want two thousand dollars bail to let that feller out of jail."—"You robber," he said with a snort.—I fined him for contempt of court, and then because he couldn't pay the sheriff hustled him away and put him in the very cell with that thief; how he did yell! We'd git more justice, without fail, if still more lawyers was in jail!

What Should Eastern Farms Sell For?

And Other Interesting Letters From the Editor's Mail

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Many of our readers will remember a rather pathetic letter on the Service Bureau page of the October 15th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, signed by Mrs. J. K. in which she tells of the hard lot that she and her husband have had to raise a large family on a tenant farm.

The sympathetic nature of farm folks is proven by the large number of letters that we have received and forwarded to Mrs. J. K. many of which offer her and her family constructive suggestions and a few some good tenant farms to work. We are publishing here, one of the many received and more will appear later on the Service Bureau page.

A Suggestion to Mrs. J. K.

WE always enjoy reading your "Service Bureau" page. I just came across a letter that seems to compel me to write. I hope a word of cheer may help this discouraged mother. It seems to me she needs to take a vacation, which she no doubt would consider a selfish thing to do and probably impossible. It would be a kind thing because the rest of the family would benefit in her improved outlook. When she says they never make anything, I take it she means dollars left after necessary expenses are met. Yet she says they have a good supply of good tools. I judge worth considerable more than the four hundred (\$400) dollars, still due on them. We know it costs a lot to bring up a family (both in money and work), but a nice family is just one of the things dollars can't buy. A habit of looking on the bright side of things helps a lot and can be cultivated if it is not natural.

She speaks as though enough to eat and a leaky roof is not much compensation, perhaps not, but I know three men who have families (are all good workers) who will be out of a job in a few days. One said to me the other day, "The farmer is sure of a living anyway." Not one of these three know where to find work, though no doubt they will somewhere. Perhaps a little time and money spent on a pump and some other things would pay them even if they could only use them one year. If a landlord sees a tenant is fixing things up it is going to be to his interest to keep him if he can. To plant a few flowers is not a big job, the children would enjoy it, and if some perennials were started it might cheer some other discouraged family.

One does not need a car to enjoy themselves (though I'll admit they are very nice). We used to get to church, grange, etc., when we had to depend on a horse and it seems just as much an effort to get started with a car to take us, no matter where we are going. I could enjoy a picnic with the family more than a movie. As to the leaky roof, they will get that way no matter whether it is renter or owner who sleeps under them, ours leaks too.

The county poor board is planned to help people in need and I can not see that it is any disgrace to receive county helps, when one has done the best they can. Have faith that "all things work together for good to them that love God." "For we are saved by hope: but hope that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for that we

see not, then do we with patience wait for it."

I would also advise Mrs. J. K. to try to get away from home, once in a while at least out into the open where she can commune with God.—Mrs. C. H., Pennsylvania.

* * *

A Fair for Farmers

BEING much interested in farmers' fairs, the enclosed clipping from the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* recently caught my attention. As it is so much in accordance with the views of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I thought it would interest you. Although the fair was not in my county and I did not attend it, judging from newspaper reports at the time, it was a splendid success in more ways than one.

"Wyoming County held two fairs (of the old

money that usually has gone outside the state will remain right here.

* * *

A Plea for Reforestation

FOR some years I have been keenly interested in the editorials of your paper and have noted particularly the efforts you are making to bring about an improvement in the farm situation through the instrumentality of sane practices rather than questionable legislation.

You have been advocating the elimination of the boarder cow, due to its inability to produce a quantity and quality of milk that successfully competes with the better-than-average cow. Surely this is sane advice. What should we do with the acres that are the "boarder" acres? That is, acres that cannot be made to produce a crop that will profitably compete with the vast acreage of more productive land. Obviously we

cannot dispose of this poor land to the butcher, which is what we do with the low producing cow.

I recently read an editorial in a farm paper to the effect that during colonial days 300 man hours were required to produce an acre of corn, whereas in the corn belt it now requires 4 man hours. Stated differently, one man can now produce 75 times as much corn through his own efforts as he could have done during colonial days. Labor saving devices is, of course, the cause, but even with such an advance in labor saving devices successful competition, in the production of crops cannot be carried on with low productive soil.

It has occurred to me that should we plant throughout the whole country to forest that acreage which cannot successfully compete in the production of tilled crops due to character of soil, climatic conditions, etc., that we would eventually solve more of our farm problems than we are likely to solve through legislation should we legislate till "Doom's Day".

Some of the outstanding benefits that we would derive

from such a practice would be:

- 1st. Elimination of a large acreage of low producing land from farm tillage.
- 2nd. Conservation of moisture and prevention of floods.
- 3rd. All-year-around occupation for farm labor.
- 4th. Perpetual supply of farm fuel produced on the farm and a partial supply of material for fencing and farm building.
- 5th. An increase in our wild animal and bird life due to providing an abundance of woods.

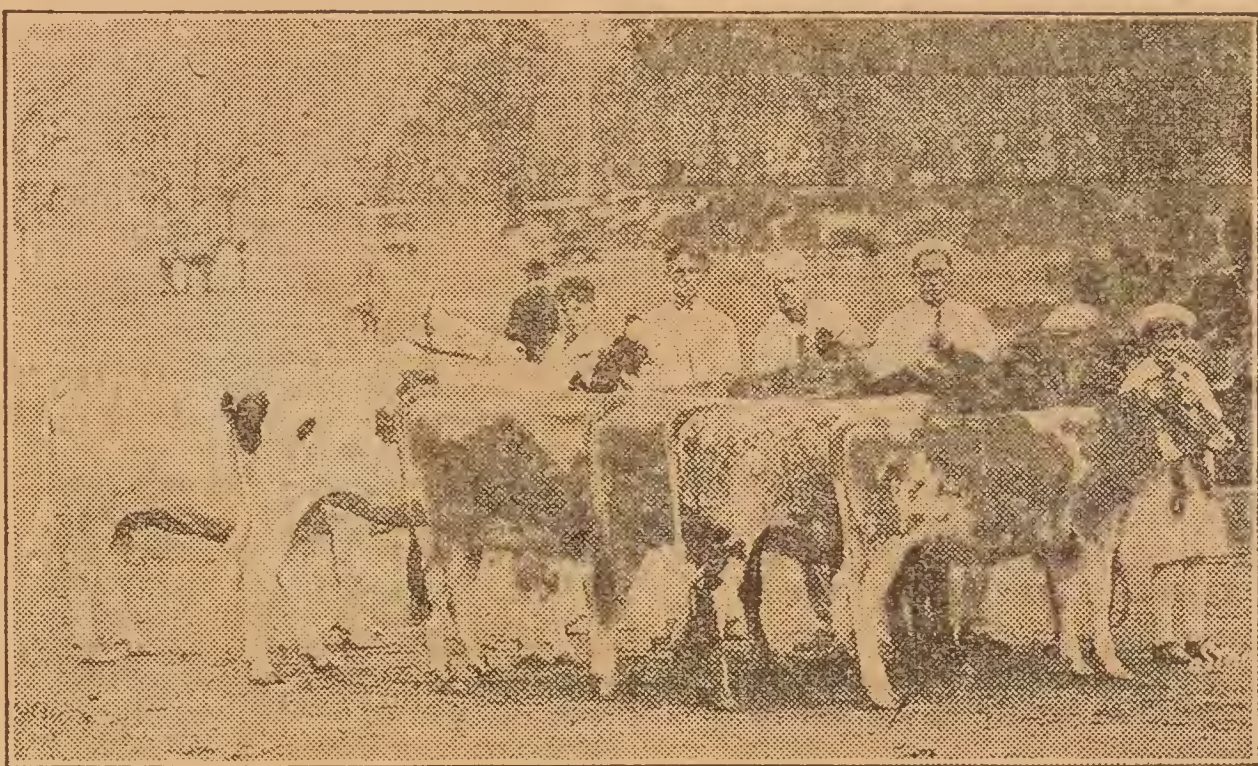
All of the above should contribute to making more profitable and happy the lives of the farm and country population.—F. W. M., New York.

* * *

What Should Eastern Farms Sell For?

AT various times I have mentioned cheap farm lands in parts of New York State. Frequently these have been about ten dollars an acre. From time to time I have had inquiries respecting some of these farms. I find that it is extremely difficult to get just the right idea respecting cheap lands to those who have not seen them and who have had no experience with such land in this State. In relation to these farms I desire

(Continued on page 16)



Photo—courtesy of the N. Y. S. College Extension News.

4-H Club Champions at the State Fair Cattle Show

THESE animals were champions in their respective breeds at Syracuse this fall. From left to right they are champion Ayrshire owned by John Crowley of the Jefferson Farm School at Watertown, Holstein owned by Ward Winson of Guilford, Jersey owned by Peter Luckinger of Syracuse, Brown Swiss owned by Charles Goodwin of Guilford, Milking Shorthorn owned by Robert Brew of Bergen, and Guernsey owned by Dorothy Onderdonk of Hall. One of the best hopes for the agriculture of the future is the splendid training our boys and girls are getting all over the land by their 4-H club work. Not only are they learning the scientific foundations for farming but more than this they are learning to love it as the greatest and most important of all occupations of man.

type) for many years, one at Perry and one at Warsaw. This year they were abandoned but as this left the 4-H Clubs in the County without any place to exhibit the results of their efforts, the idea was conceived of holding a real 'dirt farmer' fair of their own with what success you may read. This seems to me a good example for other counties, whose fairs having been going to the dogs for the last few years, to follow.

"This is the center of a very fine farming community and is considered the greatest bean growing section in Western New York. Wyoming County also raises many fine sheep."—Mrs. O. H., New York.

The clipping referred to in above letter follows:

For the first time in twelve years the Perry fair this year reports a profit. It was held only two days and exhibits were confined entirely to Wyoming county, but so much interest was taken by the farmers that the premiums probably will exceed \$4,000. It was managed entirely by farmers and purely on a cooperative basis.

There were no races, except a mule race and no premiums were given for fancy work. Free attractions also were banned.

Knowing the competition of professional exhibitors was lacking, local farmers decided they had a chance to win some of the premiums and hence much of the

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Better Eggs Mean Better Prices

(Continued from page 3)

classified Grade. Detailed grade specifications are given in the accompanying table.

Grades

For enforcement purposes, determination of the grade of any particular egg or eggs is to be made, primarily, on the basis of the test known as "candling". This test has long been in use in the egg trade and is familiar to most poultrymen. It consists of examining the egg when held before a bright light shining through a small opening in a dark shield. In this way, without breaking the shell, the interior quality of the egg can be judged very accurately by noting the size of the air-cell, appearance of the yolk and of the germ, condition of the white, etc. In the sale of eggs the candling test is not compulsory, it is merely to be used in case of doubt and for enforcement purposes.

It is probable that candling will be applied by wholesalers to most eggs which they sell to retailers, at least in warm weather; but so far as the farmer is concerned it is not vitally necessary for him to have an expert knowledge of the candling specifications. If the exact age and history of an egg is known, a very accurate guess can be made as to the grade without candling. The farmer's task is to provide suitable quarters for his hens, gather his eggs frequently and regularly, protect them with care from heat and moisture and market them promptly. If he will do these things, the matter of grade will pretty largely take care of itself for the Eastern farmer and poultrymen.

If, in addition, the Eastern egg producer will keep his hens separate from the roosters, so much the better; for a fertile egg deteriorates much more rapidly than a non-fertile one. Above all, the producer should provide clean nests and take the other simple precautions necessary to avoid dirty eggs. Such eggs can be sold by retailers to consumers only as Grade C or Unclassified Grade; hence, they are bound to be penalized very heavily as to price when they reach the market.

Fresh Eggs

Perhaps the most important thing of all in connection with the new egg regulations is the standard established for fresh eggs. Only Nearby Fancy and Grade A eggs, free from objectionable odor and flavor, may now be sold as "fresh", or under any designation of similar meaning such as "New-laid", "Day-old", etc. Grade B and Grade C eggs cannot legally be called "fresh"; neither can eggs sold as Unclassified Grade.

It should be remembered in this connection that there is no exemption for anyone in regard to this standard for fresh eggs. If a farmer or poultryman calls his eggs "fresh", "new-laid", "hen-nery", or any similar name when he offers them for sale, he implies that they are Grade A or better, even though he does not have to sell them on a grade basis. He should be sure that the eggs are actually of Grade A quality if he wishes to avoid difficulties.

This limitation on the use of the word "fresh" and similar terms is, of course, a radical change in New York State. Formerly any egg which had not been in cold storage could, for all practical purposes, be legally called "fresh". This allowed many very poor eggs to be sold as fresh simply because they had never been in storage. Also the old law was very difficult to enforce and many cold storage eggs were palmed off as fresh. Now the test is quality as determined by candling. With this test it is possible to draw the line sharply in a way that could not be done under the former plan.

One effect of this new standard for

fresh eggs will undoubtedly be to rule out many of the eggs which have been commonly called "Western Fresh" in the past. Especially during warm weather many of these western eggs are of a quality too low to be classed better than Grade B or Grade C; consequently, they can no longer be legally sold in New York State as fresh eggs. The same thing is also true for certain carelessly produced and marketed eggs from nearby Eastern farms, except that nearness to market gives them some advantage over the western farm eggs so that a larger percentage may possibly meet the standard.

In conclusion, much might be said of the far-reaching results which these new egg regulations will probably have. Anything which affects such an important market as New York is bound to be felt throughout the entire egg trade of the country. However, the really important point at present is that a way has apparently been found to secure for quality eggs the premium to which they are entitled and to give to New York State consumers increasingly better and more dependable eggs as the full effect of the regulations comes to be felt.

The Lost Ritual

WE wish to congratulate you on the story, "The Lost Ritual". It truly has its literary merits. It is both historical and interesting.

I really have gotten more "kick" out of this story than any story we have had in the A.A. Wife and I and many others would like more of them.

I have been asked to congratulate Mr. Taylor on his story by many A.A. readers. —R. B. K., N. Y.

Says Daisies Are Going

I READ what you say on Page 144 of the August 27 issue in regard to the disappearance of the daisy. I think this plant is disappearing in this section. I remember some years ago an upland pasture field on my farm of about nine acres was just a white sea of daisies in the early part of July. I had a notion to cut the field for hay—could have gotten several loads—but I did not. However, I think their feeding value is greater than you estimate. When they are cut early before the petals drop, they make fairly good hay.

I have thought that the cause of their disappearing might be better cultivation—a shorter rotation—but as I think more of it I believe they are disappearing by "running out".—G. M. P.

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Are Grade Cows Too High?

One Reader Says Good Cows Worth the Cost

"PARDON me for taking issue with your editorial 'Cows Are Too High' in your paper of October 15, in which you make the statement that 'there are mighty few grade cows that ever lived whose production would warrant paying \$150 or over for them'.

"My understanding of the term, grade cows, is one with one purebred parent and I am submitting some Test Association records which can be duplicated scores of times in Vermont Test Association records and leave it to your readers for a verdict.

(of the breed you will do the best by) are good buying at twice \$150 and good dairymen are beginning to find it out. Your for more light on a vexing problem.—John B. Candon, Nickwackett Farm, Vermont.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We are always delighted when our readers take issue with our editorials or other articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for the most that we hope to do is to set our folks to thinking. We are especially pleased when a reader comes back at us as Mr. Candon did in the above letter with the facts and figures taken from his business-like records on his dairy, over a term of years.

However, we are still convinced that our editorial, advising farmers not to pay too high prices for grade cows is right for the average dairyman. From Mr. Candon's excellent records, you will note that the production of some of his cows ran higher than ten thousand pounds a year and his average production with a large herd is well over seven thousand pounds. Now we ask you where can any farmer go out and buy a cow as good as any one of these, even for \$150 to \$175? Men simply do not sell such good cows. They sell the poorest ones and keep the best ones. Therefore, the high prices are paid for the poor ones and not the good ones. We have mentioned in another article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, a visit we had with a friend on a large Wisconsin dairy farm. This farmer told us that many cattle buyers were in there from the East and that they were paying high prices for the poorest Wisconsin cows to be resold to Eastern dairymen.

Says Cows Are Too High

I CONGRATULATE you on your editorial in the October 15 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, entitled "Cows Come Too High".

I have felt for some time that our farmers were being too easily induced to more deeply embark in the ocean of credits that seem to abound and that they are buying too many cows at too high prices.

We, in the New York milk shed, of course, are anxious to see during the short period an adequate supply that assures us of no enlarging of the milk shed and present prices, while not equal to the cost of production are encouraging because cooperation is helping maintain them but the Lord knows the farmers have enough gambling to do in weather and all conditions that attack crops to take on the extra hazard of high priced cows, many of them untested, most of them grades, with prices that are well over \$100 per cow.—J. D. C., New York.

RED SUE—AGE 8 YEARS

Year	Milk Lbs.	Butter Fat	Cost of Feed	Value of Product	Profit above Feed
1911	8893	429.8	\$64.35	\$167.23	\$103.28
1912	7549	344.6	57.91	120.77	62.86
1913	7857	363.4	54.43	131.42	76.99
1914	8148	378.9	64.24	145.88	81.64
1915	No Record	—	—	—	—
1916	6583	277.7	60.51	116.32	55.81

SUE'S TOPSY

Grand daughter of above, beginning at three years old.

Year	Milk Lbs.	Butter Fat	Cost of Feed	Value of Product	Profit above Feed
1919	4746	270.5	103.55*	224.29*	103.55
1920	5857	302.4	118.61	199.87	81.26
1921	5594	312.	91.95	188.07	95.12
1922	8826	458.7	109.37	285.96	176.59
1923	No Records	—	—	—	—
1924	8205	402.8	100.87	248.88	148.01
1925	No Records	—	—	—	—
1926	No Records	—	—	—	—
11 Months this year)	6507	309.3	97.74	195.78	98.04

In the years 1923, 1925 and 1926 we were unable to secure a tester. The following record I consider phenomenal for a grade cow:

DUTCHESS

Beginning at Age 4.

Year	Milk Lbs.	Butter Fat	Cost of Feed	Value of Product	Profit above Feed
1919-20:	6122	344.	188.52	287.41	175.18
1920-21:	9450	509.2	152.37	356.41	204.04
1921-22:	10871	607.9	125.91	349.43	223.52
1922-23:	10475	583.7	132.03	357.78	225.75
1923-24—No Records.	—	—	—	—	—
1924-25:	9453	513.7	124.06	221.87	197.79
1926—No Records.	—	—	—	—	—
11 mos. 1927	8907	431.8	114.45	265.31	150.87

There is a big variation in feed and butter fat prices in the above. I have copied from herd books.

There is a big variation in feed and butter fat prices in the above. I have copied from herd books.

"Our average production for 1924-1925 the last year on which I have complete records for full year, was for herd of 23 including 4 first calf heifers was 7306 pounds of milk—370.8 pounds of butter fat, value \$232.80, cost of feed, \$95.92, value above feed, \$137.39.

"When the cost of raising a heifer up to milking age is at least \$150 (and this is allowing for a very small percentage of non-profitable ones) I maintain your statement is altogether too sweeping, and that carefully raised grade cows, from dams with test association records, sired by the best pure bred bulls we can afford



At the Eastern States Exposition—Left to Right: W. B. Connell of Penn. State College who judged sheep at the Exposition; P. C. McKenzie of Penn State, who judged sheep and beef; H. L. Garrigus of the Conn. Agri. College, Director of the sheep and swine department of the Exposition; Dr. H. H. Havner of Penn. State College, who judged hogs.

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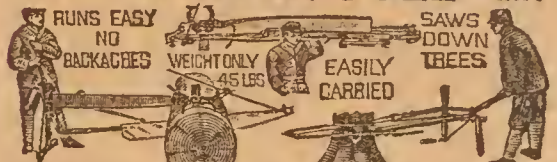
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Taking the Drudgery Out of Farm Accounts

(Continued from page 3)

prising to find that over ninety per cent of these farmers were already keeping a record of receipts and expenses, but few of them ever balanced up at the end of the year and only two of them kept details on each crop. Nearly a quarter of them kept a dairy record of the work done on the farm each day but not the hours. About one half of these farms are operated on a share basis, fourteen of which are father and son partnerships. It is very interesting to note the different contract agreements used by these farmers, no two of which are alike. The total investment on these farms is about two million dollars with an average of around \$35,000 per farm. Many of these farmers are College graduates while others are graduates from some of the State schools of agriculture and a big proportion of those remaining have taken the winter course at the College of Agriculture.

Labor Account Kept

The system of cost accounts followed is like that taught at the College. A ledger is used in which all receipts and expenses are posted to the several enterprises on the farm. In another portion of this book all labor on these enterprises is posted in ten day periods. The farmers as yet, do no posting in this book. They keep their records in several different ways. All the men use checks and much of the posting is done from the check stubs. Others keep a record of all receipts and expenses whether paid by check or cash. This method is preferred since the bank balance then gives an additional check on the accuracy of the records. It was thought when the work first started that if labor was kept on three or four of the most important enterprises it would be sufficient to furnish a better knowledge of the farm business. It so happened that this work started when there was very little labor on the farm other than chores and the writer who is carrying on this work informed these men that he would post all labor they would keep.

I have no set day upon which to visit any particular farm. I do try to make each farm about the same time each month. No one knows when I will get there or when I will get away, it all depends on the amount of posting to do and how well the records are kept. I make a trial balance each month, which, as the reader knows, if he ever made one, some times does and some times does not balance until a thorough search is made and the lost item is entered. It has been very gratifying to me when visiting these farms to find the records right up to date. Several men from other departments at the College have been out with me and have been amazed when time and again the farmer who is always busy will inform us that the books are in the desk with everything entered and he will continue with his work for a while until the posting is done. However, it never fails but that many farm management problems are discussed at each visit.

Study of Accounts Important

At the end of the year another inventory will be taken and all the accounts balanced and analyzed. Each farmer will have an opportunity to compare the results of his year's work with that of all the others. Those crops and animal enterprises that are far above the average will need little attention, but those on the average or below will be studied very carefully. Most of the men will sell their products at the same price, but the profits per unit will be determined largely by the cost of production. Little can be done by the individual in raising the price of his product but much can be done to lower costs by more efficient production methods.

This project will help the farmer to decide which crops he should continue to grow and which should be dropped. It is hoped that this work will continue for a number of years as one will then have more facts on which to form his decision.

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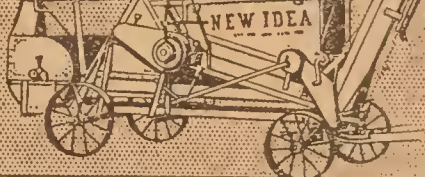
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$.34.42	\$3.32
2 Fluid Cream	.. 2.36	2.20
2 A Cond. milk	.. 2.36	
2 B Soft Cheese	.... 2.61	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder	.. 2.45	2.20
4 Hard Cheese	.. 2.45	2.20
Butter and American cheese	.....	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is \$3.52.

The Class 1 League price for November, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The September surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.77 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER MARKET FIRMS UP

CREAMERY	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1, 1926
SALTED			
Higher			
than extra	..48 1/2-49	48 -48 1/2	48 1/2-49
Extra (92 sc)	48 -	47 1/2-47 3/4	47 3/4-48
84-91 score	..39 1/2-47	40 -47	39 1/2-47 1/4
Lower G'ds	..38 1/2-39	39 -39 1/2	37 -39

The butter market has firmed up a little since last week, although the situation is not as strong as we would like to see it. One thing that is going to help is the advance made by the Chicago market. Out there prices have gained a full cent which means that we will not see any butter diverted from the midwest to New York. At the same time buyers here are showing a little better interest.

The quotations above reveal that we are now on par with the market of a year ago for the first time in several months. The trade appreciates the fact that it is extremely difficult to maintain abnormally high prices in the face of heavy storage reserves. In fact it is because of the continued use of storage goods that the fresh butter market has been experiencing such a noticeable lack of attention.

EASY UNDERTONE TO CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1, 1926
Fresh Fancy	..27 1/2-29	27 1/2-29	25-25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge	..27 1/2-29	27 1/2-29	23 1/2
Held Fancy	..27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	25-26
Held Av'ge	..27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	25-26

Although there is no concrete evidence of any decided weakness in the cheese market nevertheless there is that undertone of easiness which is quite unmistakable. Buyers are not taking on any more goods than their actual trade requires. In other words they are maintaining a hand to mouth policy and this keeps the distributing trade fairly steady but rather limited. Out in the west is where we find the easier tone. Wisconsin is offering cheese a little more freely but the slight weakness in the west has not affected the New York market to any degree.

EGG MARKET UNSETTLED

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 3, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras	..72-76	73-76	76-78
Average Extras	..68-71	70-71	73-75
Extra Firsts	..58-65	58-65	65-70
Firsts	..49-55	49-55	50-60
Gathered	..38-62	40-62	35-68
Pulleys	..36-43	37-45	42-48
Pewees	..36-43	32-36	38-40
BROWNS			
Hennery	..59-63	60-65	57-65
Gathered	..40-58	41-59	35-56

We have had a nervous, unsettled and very irregular egg market for the past week. The best grades of fancy nearby whites have been clearing fairly well but there has been an unmistakable undertone of nervousness that has kept the market very apprehensive. Lower grades have at times been in real difficulty and some lines have suffered a slight reduction. Unfortunately these constitute the bulk of

the receipts for we have more average eggs coming than choice packs.

One of the greatest complaints is the fact that so many eggs showed the unmistakable effects of holding. The eggs are excellently graded for shape, size and appearance but when they go up before the candlers the inside facts tell a different story.

As in the case of the butter market the weather has had a very decided effect on eggs and the movement has been more or less spasmodic.

WEATHER AFFECTS LIVE POULTRY MARKET

FOWLS	Nov. 1, 1927	Oct. 25	Nov. 1, 1926
Colored	..20-26	24-28	23-28
Leghorn	..15-17	15-19	16-18
CHICKENS			
Colored	..17-25	18-24	26-27
Leghorn	..13-26	13-18	23-25
BROILERS	..25-35	—	27-35
TURKEYS	..40-45	—	-40
DUCKS, Nearby	..20-	20-25	22-30
GEESE	—	—	-29

The extremely mild weather has been far from favorable to the live poultry trade especially in respect to fowls. The freight market has not been particularly good, many of the arrivals showing poor and sickly condition.

In the quotations above it will be noted that turkeys are quoted from 40 to 45c. Nearby shippers are warned not to be led astray by the fact that prices are higher than last year. The 45c quotation holds true only where stock is particularly choice. In other words it represents more or less a premium.

According to all the advices available the turkey crop very closely approximates that of last year. According to a bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued October 24, the U. S. turkey crop is about 5% smaller than that of 1926 in the leading producing states. There has been heavier decreases East of the Mississippi. Texas shows a 12% increase, while Idaho, Utah and California also show gains. In our territory the crop is in some cases only half what it was a year ago. This may be taken to mean one thing, namely that local markets may be better than last year and may be better than the New York market.

The 24th is Thanksgiving. Those who contemplate sending shipments to New York should plan to have their stock arrive on the 21st or the 22nd. Undoubtedly the 22nd will be the best day. The morning of the 23rd may still hold but it is going to be pretty late for Wednesday will be more or less a retail day. Undoubtedly most of the business will be done on the 22nd for on the 21st the buyers will be just a little cocky about taking hold until they can see how heavy stocks are arriving.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1, 1926
Wheat (Dec.)	..1.25 1/4	1.24 1/4	—
Corn (Dec.)	..83 3/4	.83 3/4	—
Oats (Dec.)	..48	.46 3/4	—
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.51 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.51 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel	..1.00	1.00 3/4	.88 3/4
Oats, No. 2	..60 3/4	.60 1/2	.53
FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	..36.00	35.00	33.00
So'g Bran	..28.50	28.75	25.00
H'd Bran	..31.75	31.75	27.50
Stand'd Mlds	..29.50	29.50	26.00
Soft W. Mlds	..40.00	40.00	28.50
Flour Mlds	..35.00	36.00	31.00
Red Dog	..40.00	41.50	37.50
Wh. Hominy	..36.00	37.25	32.00
Yel. Hominy	..35.00	36.25	31.50
Corn Meal	..37.00	36.50	31.00
Gluten Feed	..39.00	39.00	31.75
Gluten Meal	..48.00	48.00	41.75
36% C. S. Meal	..40.50	39.50	27.50
41% C. S. Meal	..43.50	43.00	30.00
43% C. S. Meal	..45.50	45.00	31.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	..45.50	46.00	43.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATOES A SHADE EASIER

STATE	Nov. 1, 1927	Oct. 25	Nov. 1, 1926
150 lb. sack	..\$2.85-3.10	4.00-4.25	
Bulk, 180 lbs.	..3.50-3.75	4.75-5.10	

MAINE	Nov. 1, 1927	Oct. 25	Nov. 1, 1926
150 lb. sack	2.85-3.25	2.85-3.35	4.60-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.35-3.85	3.50-4.00	5.50-5.60

LONG ISLAND	Nov. 1, 1927	Oct. 25	Nov. 1, 1926
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-4.00	5.00-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.15-4.40	4.25-4.65	6.00-6.50

Those fellows who were so cocky in

their predictions of high potato prices have to wait a while yet to see their predictions come true. The weatherman has stepped into the deal and has been holding a particularly strong hand. Arrivals have been moving very sluggishly and the weakness has reached the point where prices have actually turned lower. We do not look for any immediate change until the weather changes and until the digging season is over.

HAY MARKET DRAGGY

Although quotations on the first day of November did not show any material change, nevertheless the liberal receipts had a depressing and weakening effect on the market and unless something radical takes place in a day or so we would not be surprised to see lower quotations.

BEAN MARKET SLOW

The bean market has been rather slow of late. New crop pea beans have been shaded from \$6 to \$6.50 while last year's pea beans are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.25. Red kidneys are generally from \$6.75 to \$7.25. The demand has been very dull. We have not as yet had the kind of weather that spruces the appetite up to hot bean soup.

FRUIT MARKET HOLDS FIRM

The fruit market holds firm with little or no change. The firmness, it must be understood existed in the better lines.

In the Hudson Valley District Baldwins are bringing from \$4.50 to \$6.50, much depending on size. Rhode Island Greenings \$6 to \$8, McIntosh \$6 to \$9, Ben Davis \$4 to \$4.50, Kings \$4.50 to \$6.50, Northern Spies \$4.50 to \$7.

Western New York Greenings are bringing from \$6.50 to \$8 for U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch, unclassified 2 1/2 inch down to \$4.5.

Bushel basket stock from Western New York grading U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch Rhode Island Greening \$2.75, McIntosh \$2.50 to \$2.75, Wealthies \$1.50, Twenty Ounce \$2, Northern Spies \$2.

From the Champlain district McIntosh of the fancy grade 2 1/2 inch \$8.50 to \$10.50, U. S. No. 1 \$7 to \$9, unclassified \$3.50 to \$5.

POOR DEMAND FOR CABBAGE

Cabbage has been meeting hardly any demand at all and prices have broken quite sharply. On the 1st heavy State Danish in bulk was quoted at from \$10 to \$15 and stock ruling especially quiet. We have not been having any corn beef and cabbage weather and consequently with a heavy crop reported the situation is not hard to understand. Fancy cabbage in sacks have been bringing much better prices however, especially in a jobbing way.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market broke sharply since our last report. The attractive price resulted in heavy shipments this way with the result that we have heavy supplies with only a moderate demand. The choicest stock has brought little better than \$16.50 with an occasional sale at \$17 but most of the arrivals which are hard to move seldom brought better than \$14. Some poor stock sold as low as \$6.

Lambs shared in the break in the market. Primes dropped off to \$13.50 for the very choicest, medium to good stock bringing from \$12 to \$13.

The steer market holds steady with choice to prime carcasses as high as \$15.50. Anything that grades good to choice brought from \$12.75 to \$13.75 and medium stock hovers around \$12 to \$12.50, common steers as low as \$8.75. The steer markets looks to be a real market for some time but only for well finished stock. A steer is not going to bring big money just because it is a steer. It has to show class to bring real money.

Bulls hold steady with heavy fat states as high as \$7.50 but most arrivals selling closer to \$6.50 to \$7. Light weights in good flesh from \$5.50 to \$6, and light and common stock as low as \$4.50.

The cow market is also steady with heavy fat states up to \$6 with other grades gradually lower, some down to \$3.

The hog market suffered a severe break and strange to say the much endorsed light weights are common at a premium. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds \$9.25 to \$9.75, 160 to 200 pounds \$9.75 to \$10.50 and over 200 pounds \$9.50 to \$9.75.

You can tell 'em for *me*



P. A. PUTS into the bowl of a pipe exactly what I expect to take out through the stem—Satisfaction, with what the printers call a cap S. When I first went in for a pipe, I said: "Give me a tobacco that won't bite the tongue or parch the throat—something mild."

The man shoved a bright-red tin across the counter, and said: "Here's Prince Albert." Smart fellow! He knew his stuff. I opened the tin and got a real thrill out of the aroma itself. Some fragrance, Fellows. If the taste was *half* as good, I said, P. A. was *my* brand for life.

Half as good? Huh! It was marvelous! Cool as the boss when you ask for a raise. Sweet as an extra five in next week's envelope. Mild and mellow and long-burning, with that rich, full-flavored tobacco body you want in a smoke. There's nothing like Prince Albert, Boys.

You never get fed-up on P. A., no matter how hard you hit it up.

Morning to midnight. Slow or fast. Just fill your pipe and hop *to* it. If you think I'm over-enthusiastic, there's one sure way to tell. Make the personal test!

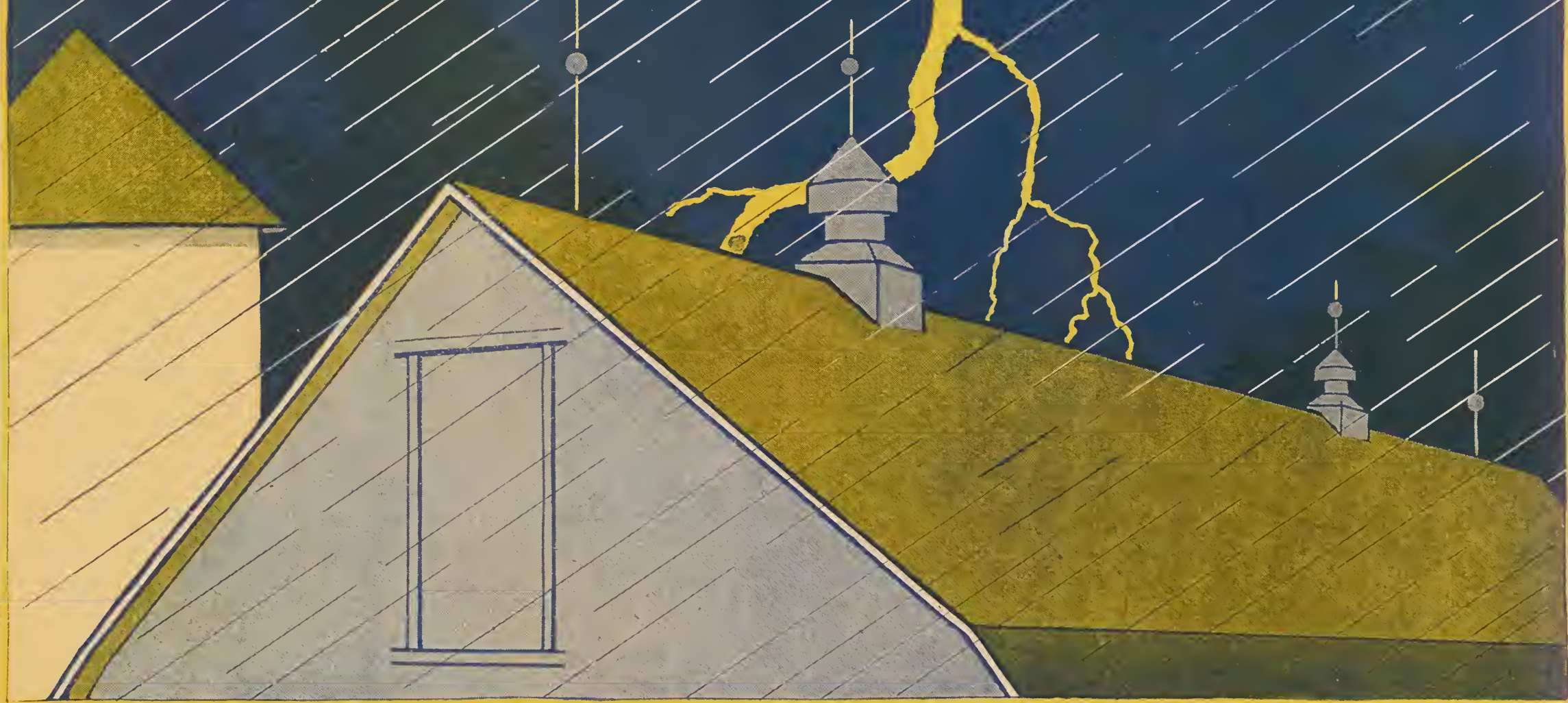
P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

Your Roof Must Not Fail!



THE roof over your head stands between your loved ones and the elements. It protects your property, household goods, hay, grain, livestock. It works every hour of the day and night, every day in the year.

Gales of midwinter, laden with sleet, hurl their burly strength against your roof when the thermometer is below zero, grasping at it with icy fingers. Midsummer heat beats down upon it when men and animals seek the relief of shade. Rains pour down in floods, and always, the roof must stand the stress. You depend on it. *It must not fail.*

How much thought do you give to selecting the material that must meet this warfare with the elements? What assurance that when the job is finished, it will remain steadfast against water and wind, heat and cold, hailstorm and gale?

You can tell something about roofing by looking at it, handling it, but to a large extent you must buy it on faith. You must take the manufacturer's word. And fortunately there are manufacturers who know the farm problem. They have studied roofs

under all sorts of conditions for many years. They have experimented with every kind of material. Modern machinery and efficient methods keep costs down and make prices reasonable.

That's the kind of roofing made by manufacturers who advertise in this paper. By years of square dealing they have built up the reputations men are proud of. Their laboratories jealously protect that reputation, and their inspectors see that no inferior material goes into the product.

The finished product is honestly made to give service, and on goes the Trade Mark, the personal signature of the manufacturer. It's a product he's proud of. When he drives by your place he will point to it after years of use and say, "That's one of my roofs."

And when you see that manufacturer's advertising in this paper, you know the maker backs it with his reputation. On top of that this publication adds its endorsement, saying, "This is a good and worthy product. You can buy it and be well satisfied."





These wonderful Radiolas faithfully reproduce the fine programs from the great broadcasting stations

FOR perfect reception of broadcasting programs in the country, away from congested city areas, two models of the RADIOLA are ideally adapted.

Everyone knows the famous RADIOLA 20, which established itself as "the greatest value in radio." Many thousands of these receivers are now in use throughout the country. Their amazing sensitivity and selectivity have given them a deservedly high reputation, and particularly in farm homes.

And now RCA, in cooperation with the Westinghouse and General Electric laboratories, offers another remarkable value in a highly efficient receiver—the new storage battery set, RADIOLA 16.



RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.

Less accessories \$69.50
With Radiotrons \$82.75



RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Less accessories \$78.00
With Radiotrons \$89.50

It has the widest musical range ever achieved with one-dial control.

When used with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A, either of these genuine RADIOLAS will bring into your home the fine programs from the great broadcasting stations. And if you have electric power service, either of these sets can be adapted for alternating current operation by the addition of socket power devices.

The new complete line of RADIOLAS includes sets ranging in price from \$69.50 to \$895. Any RCA Authorized Dealer will gladly demonstrate these wonderful instruments for you. A RADIOLA installed in your home today will pay for itself many times over.

Buy with confidence



where you see this sign.

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OF AMERICA

RCA Radiola

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Waterproof Foot Warmth The Kattle King

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The Kattle King, with its thick, gray tire-tread rubber sole and the famous Hood red rubber upper insures long, durable wear.

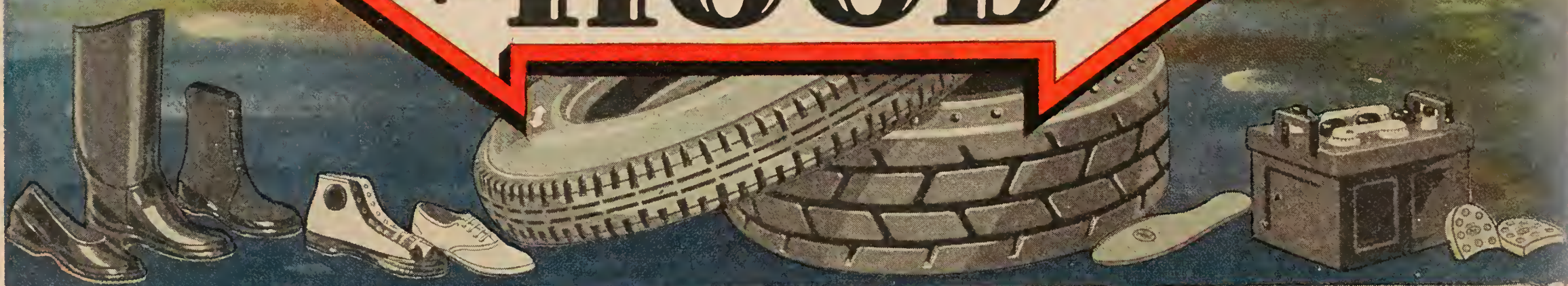
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THE SYMBOL OF WORLD WIDE SERVICE IN QUALITY RUBBER PRODUCTS

News from Among the Farmers

A First Hand Report of the New Jersey Seed Potato Situation

WE spent nearly two days last week investigating some of the wild rumors about South Jersey seed potatoes that appear to be floating all over the state and into adjoining sections. The report that is being circulated into thousands of ears is to the effect that the seed potato crop of Salem and Cumberland County is full of disease and potato growers are being advised not to buy this seed. This rumor was started, following the issuing of a report that the South Jersey seed potato crop failed to pass the certification requirements of the State of New Jersey.

On the strength of this story, that has spread like wild fire through the seed potato buying district of Central New Jersey, with the result that orders for seed have been cancelled, farmers are refusing delivery and the whole potato industry is in a demoralized condition. With a market price that opened at \$5 per sack for the South Jersey seed, the market has dropped to \$3.50 per sack and lower and buyers not to be had at any price.

With its former markets gone and the growers at a loss to know what to do with the seed, we made a searching inquiry into the situation. We visited farmer after farmer who makes a specialty of seed potatoes, men whom we have known for years and whose word is as good as their bond and whose moral credit is worth almost any amount at the bank. We called on dealers and shippers, and we had first hand information from a potato salesman who has in the past ten days been from Cape Charles, Virginia to Sandy Hook on the seed potato situation.

Here is the situation as we found it.—Somebody shouted "fire" and a panic has followed, which has resulted in nearly 100 farmers being sadly injured, some critically crippled and others in danger of losing their all through the loss of money which they have staked on the crop.

Up until October 8, South Jersey had the prospect of one of the finest crops of seed potatoes that she had ever grown. With nearly 1,000 acres that were on their way to passing the certification requirements, the growers were facing a harvest with a big crop, fair prices and a fine outlet for every potato they could grow. It will be recalled that the first week in October was rather cool and cloudy and the potatoes were just jumping under this ideal climatic condition. On Friday, everything was rosy and the farmers were happy. On Saturday, the weather changed, instead of turning cooler and having the usual frost about the tenth, the sun came out bright and clear. The temperature started to rise and before Sunday noon, the thermometer was registering 90 and 95 in almost any location. By Monday noon, the first signs of the injury made its appearance. The leaves on the top of the hills began to turn up on the edges, giving indication of "leaf roll". Within those few days the damage was done and every acre of potatoes had been turned down by those in charge of the certification work for the state.

Then came the report that South Jersey seed was unfit to use as it was full of disease and could not pass the final inspection. This was the rumor that is going to cost South Jersey thousands of dollars this fall and will place some growers mighty near the red ink line on the seasons results.

We have followed the South Jersey seed potato game for several years. There has hardly been a potato meeting of any importance in the past four years but what the writer has been present and we feel that we are qualified to speak with authority regarding the seed that these farmers are growing. Particularly this year, the boys had put forth every effort to grow the best seed possible. We vividly recall a meeting, late in June on the farm of Alfred Sloan of Shirley,

Salem County, attended by over 100 farmers who were interested in better seed potatoes. Under the direction of Dr. William Martin, these men went over the big test plot in this field to learn the few potato diseases and how to identify them. From this meeting the boys went home prepared to spare no expense to grow a crop of potatoes of which they could back to the skies. No detail was eliminated, the seed was carefully dipped and treated for disease. A score or more of the best growers planted tuber unit plots varying from one to three acres and the season was started just right. Never had the fields been so carefully rogued. Never had the spraying been followed more religiously than this season and the nicotine was used without limit of expense to control the aphids.

Then came the Black Friday, referred to earlier in the story and a week later the deal was as dead as if it had been hit by an embargo of the most drastic nature.

When the report struck Central New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, they all threw up their hands in horror and got out of South Jersey as if a terrible calamity threatened them. Instead of coming back to South Jersey for the best seed this section has ever grown, they are turning to seed from other sec-

tions. This second crop seed has given excellent results in the past, and we find the growers are buying from Maryland and Virginia seed, that has never been rogued, never been sprayed or given any special care and paying \$6.30 per sack delivered, while Prince Edward Island seed is being offered at \$4.60 per sack, compared with the \$4 and \$5 per sack being asked for the finest in South Jersey.

Here is what we found as we talked to the growers. They are digging a record crop of potatoes. We found one grower who is digging over 250 bushels per acre. One farmer had 700 bushels on two acres, and others with fields of 10 to 20 acres averaging 250 to 300 bushels per acre.

It was brought out in our trip that there are two types of leaf roll,—namely the primary leaf roll, which starts at the bottom of the vine and creeps upwards and the secondary leaf roll, more commonly called the heat roll, which comes at the top of the potato and appears almost overnight. We found the growers convinced that all of the leaf roll that was inherited from the seed stock had been eliminated out of most fields, while the heat roll was due to climatic conditions and had not been inherited from the seed stocks.

Another proof that the heat roll was caused by climatic conditions and not from inheritance was that the Main certified

seed, planted in July as well as the Prince Edward Island seed all showed about the same percentage of heat roll regardless of strain or where grown the year previous. This was in strong contrast with the amounts of primary leaf roll found in these same plots on the early rogucings followed by most of the growers.

It was recalled by some growers that a similar occurrence of the heat roll had occurred back about 1922. The fields were badly hit at that time, but it was not considered of enough importance to even be mentioned. It is considered that another recurrence of the heat roll next year is unlikely and that it will not affect the main or commercial crop for 1928.

The leading grower are far from discouraged over the situation regarding future plantings. Most of them are now represented in Prince Edward Island, securing seed stocks for 1928. Two or three are digging their tuber unit plots, saving the seed just as if nothing had happened and are going to continue with these strains and grow them under certification another year. The boys have faith in their seed stocks and are making plans to back it up with their time and money for another year. The Ott Seed Club, in Cumberland County and the Kandle Seed Club in Salem County, are in the game to stay and they are doing everything humanely possible to put out seed of the quality that has made South Jersey famous in the past, even though the sledding is rather hard under the shadow that is flitting across the horizon at this time.—Amos Kirby.

Northern New York News Notes

NOVEMBER first with the temperature almost that of summer, with the lazy sunshine and the gray hazes of Indian Summer days, and no rain in sight as one searches the sky and the barometer, is the height of human desire, and everyone seems to be appreciating it to the full.

Late buckwheat has all been cut, and the threshing rigs are travelling at full speed finishing up the lots that have been left or that were late. Buckwheat as a rule is very good, and where it has been given the proper care after threshing, will make very good flour to go into the good old fashioned buckwheat cakes that "stick to one's ribs". Hundreds of barrels of this flour are sold in Northern New York each year to provide flapjacks during the cold weather.

* * *

POTATOES are about all out, and have made a fair crop where given good care. Some report a considerable per cent of rotting, but this does not seem to be prevalent this year. There are still a lot of things to be learned about potato diseases. It is generally agreed that certified seed pays well in growing potatoes for market, both in the increased yield and in the greater freedom from storage troubles.

An interesting and apparently unexplainable occurrence came to attention the other day. Two men used seed from the same source, the seed potatoes being certified and the nicest lot of seed potatoes that it has ever been our pleasure to see. During the growing season, inspection of one lot of seed potatoes showed freedom from diseases, while the other lot grown some distance away showed several per cent of disease. Just what causes this difference it is difficult to determine from a distance, but apparently there must have been some bad company in the vicinity of the lot that showed trouble and in some manner—perhaps through the medium of insects—the new seed stock became infected.

* * *

WITH the advent of November the cheese boards of the North Country are bringing their sales labors to a close after one of the most satisfactory seasons from the standpoint of

price that has prevailed for some time. 7,879,340 pounds of cheese are reported sold on the Watertown Board at a price of \$1,772,851. This gives an average price of around 22½¢ as compared with an average price of 20¼¢ in 1926, and brings the returns from the milk going

Borden Company Buys Ice Cream Business

The Borden Company has notified its stockholders that it will acquire the assets and business of the Reid Ice Cream Corporation, a nine million dollar concern, effective Jan. 1st.

The contract closing the deal provides for the maintenance of the Reid name and the taking over of the offices of the company. Pres. A. W. Milburn of the Borden Company in his notice to stockholders announced:

"The business will be continued under the Reid name and arrangements have been perfected for the continuance in service of the principal men in the Reid Co. who have contributed so largely to its successful development."

into the cheese factories well up to where they compare pretty favorably with the returns from fluid milk.

* * *

THE milk business might be said to be in a sort of booming condition at the present time, judging from the number of new plants, and the plants that are changing hands all through the North Country. The Northern Milk Corporation expect to finish their plant so as to handle milk today at Adams. This company has as directors—H. E. Machold (former speaker of Assembly), C. A. Brown, President of the Hvoenic Milk Co., of Watertown, and H. C. Lainge, for many years in the milk business in the township of Ellishburg. This plant which is a new one, will recruit its supply from territory around Adams, and makes the second milk plant now in that village—the other being the plant of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

The Dairymen's League Co-op. Assn. has just purchased the plant at Morris-town which was owned and operated by The Nestles Food Products Co. The

new owners will handle the milk of League members all around that territory it is understood, but will not have anything to do with the Canadian plants and supply that has been handled through the Morristown plant. The League is also just starting operations at a new plant built at Harrisville. This provides a fluid outlet for the milk of a territory that has largely been confined to cheese.

It is understood that Nestles will continue to handle their Canadian source of supply themselves for the present at least. Recent figures show that some 35% of the Canadian cream and around 75% of the Canadian milk coming into this country come over the line along the St. Lawrence valley. Another interesting thing is that the amount of milk coming over is rapidly falling off, but the amounts of cream are increasing.

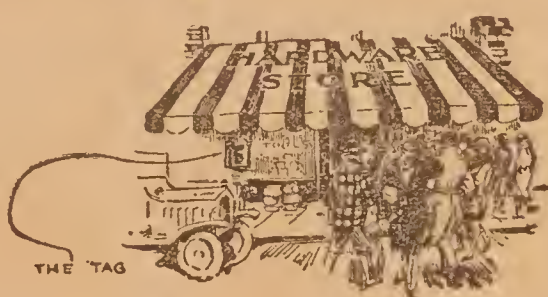
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GRANGERS of Northern New York are making preparations toward mapping out their winter programs of work. The new rule of electing the officers the first meeting of November and then installing the new officers the first meeting in December is causing some misunderstanding and confusion, but will undoubtedly be better appreciated later. The new membership rules are also rather important.

Those who have been expressing their disapproval of the methods of procedure carried out in the tuberculin testing work for the eradication of tuberculosis among the dairy herds of the North Country, have been watching with some interest the actions of the interested group in Central New York. The meeting at Rome the other day, where some five counties were represented in forming a N. Y. State League against Compulsory TB. Testing of cattle, has created some interest.

Oscar Agne, county agricultural agent for Jefferson county is starting a series of meetings to be held every night but Sunday, during the rest of November, where he will meet with the committeemen of the different communities of the county, and consider the plans of procedure for the coming year.—W. I. Roe, Nov. 1, 1927.

"tag" stores are farm family stores!



THE "Farm Service" Hardware Store near you is a store for all the family. The tools, supplies and equipment that father wants are there. All the kitchen needs, as well as many other things that are essential to the operating of the farm home, are a part of its stock. And even the children should know it as a storehouse of wonderful things that they want and perhaps can have as an extra reward for efforts in school or home. The "tag" store is one that you should know better. It offers you the opportunity to "see before you buy" to get the utmost value for your money, and its personal, friendly service is of great value to you.

Remember that you are always welcome to go in and look around to compare prices and values and to ask questions. The "tag" in the window is your invitation.



What Should Eastern Farms Sell For?

(Continued from page 5)

to say that they are in the dairy regions and within a few counties that excel in the dairy business. There are farms that have changed hands not only at ten dollars an acre but at five or six dollars. On the other hand there are farms, sometimes near by, that have sold at many times that amount. It is not all in the difference in value either. It depends partly on the location and somewhat on the ideas of seller and buyer. It also depends in part on the method of payment in many cases.

Not so far from some of the cheap farms I know of one sold last spring at over a hundred dollars an acre. Frequently they sell at forty dollars, some at twenty-five. The hundred dollar land is the exception and for some special reason. Then there are farms near town on the best roads that may be held at even higher rates that I have mentioned.

Unfortunately real estate dealers have sold poor farms to strangers at prices above their value and many Western farmers who have bought these have lost their money and gone back west discouraged. It is a heart-breaking shame in many cases. Then some Western farmers have come with the thought sometimes expressed that they will not farm it as do these "mossbacks" in the East. They will show them how farming should be done. That is a mistake. The Eastern farmer has been here a good while. He is just as enterprising as any man and he knows the soil and conditions. Westerners and city man have tried to show them how to do and have failed and been laughed at besides. For a poor man it is a tragedy.

Sometimes a farm sells at a higher price because the buyer wants to trade in questionable securities. Sometimes it goes up in price because it is thought to be a show place or in a location suitable for one. The farm at ten, twenty or forty dollars is seldom of that type. I would hardly know what to advise a man to buy. It might be well for him to buy at ten dollars if he doesn't care for location too much nor for isolation from town. For myself I might prefer to pay twenty to forty and get on a better road and in some location where I could readily reach the town. A ten dollar an acre farm might be found where these conditions could be approximated if one looked long enough for it. I wouldn't advise buying any without ample consideration and information. Get in touch with some one who will give honest information or do not buy. I do not like to see a man buy a farm here without some substantial payment at the start and he should be equipped to handle most of the work without much hiring. Many have bought and lost. A few have bought more wisely and are making good. There are excellent chances for the right man under the right conditions.—H. H. Lyon, New York.

How a Wisconsin Dairyman Farms It

(Continued from page 1)

of them almost as far as one could see. My first business was to attend a meeting of the Committee on Rural Scouting appointed by the organization of Boys Scouts of America, to help bring the advantages and principles of scouting to farm boys. The committee had been invited by Governor Lowden to hold its meeting at his home at Oregon, Illinois, not far from Chicago. We arrived at Governor Lowden's farm home just in time for luncheon. Among the guests who sat down to the table with us was Judge Landis, whom every boy will remember as the baseball czar or king of America. Another guest and member of our committee was James E. West, known to all Boy Scouts as Chief West, the head of this wonderful organization for boys.

Dairyman will recall that Governor

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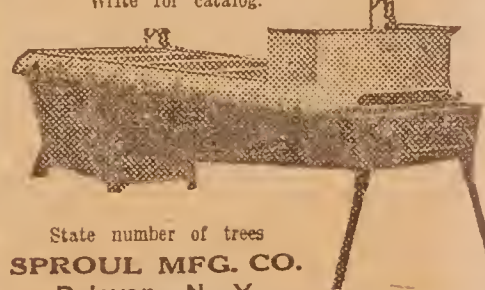
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12 minutes from Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations, 5 minutes to theatres and Shopping District

1260 ROOMS
(All outside)

New York's most complete hotel. Everything for comfort and convenience of our guests.

TWO RESTAURANTS

Open from 6:30 A. M. until midnight

Music

—2 Radio Orchestras—

Dancing

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Drug Store, Barber Shop

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All in the Ansonia Hotel

TRANSIENT RATES

300 Rooms and Bath ... \$3.50 per day
Large double Rooms, twin beds, Bath ... \$6.00 per day
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, 2 persons, ... \$7.00 per day
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

A restful hotel—away from all the noise and "dirt" of the "Roaring Forties." No coal smoke, our steam plant equipped with oil fuel. Coolest Hotel in New York in Summer.

The Ansonia

In Conjunction with the Hotels Marlborough, Anderson, Richmond and Cosmopolitan

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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

Lowden is a large breeder of Holstein cattle and president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. His farm comprises 4500 acres, 1500 of which are tilled and the remainder in woods and pasture lands. Governor Lowden has been practicing reforestation on his farm for many years with the result that we were able to spend a very interesting hour driving through these young woods which, on certain types of land, is the best crop that can be grown. Governor Lowden's home, with great verandas and lawns, fronts on the beautiful Rock River, and the entire surroundings, including the home, are just about the most beautiful farmstead and home I have ever seen.

The Largest Hotel

That night I arrived back in Chicago late in the evening and went to stay at the Stevens Hotel, fronting on Michigan Avenue and Lake Michigan. A room was assigned me and I followed the "bell-hop" in the elevator up so many stories that I lost count, and then followed him so far down the hall that I observed to the boy that the Stevens must be a rather large hotel.

"Yes," he said, "it is the largest in the world."

"What?" I answered. "Larger than the Pennsylvania in New York?"

And then with all the disgust in the world in his voice he said: "The Pennsylvania has only 2200 rooms, and the Stevens Hotel, mister, has 3000!"

It seems to be a great American idea that bigness is always greatness. But as for me, I cannot see any great virtue in mere size, although from an engineering standpoint, it is wonderful to think that you could take all of the folks in almost any of the fair sized villages that you are familiar with and put them all in one hotel like the Stevens, and still have room to spare.

The next morning, I got up early and took a train to visit a farmer friend of mine in Southern Wisconsin. As soon as we were clear of the suburbs in Chicago we were right in the good farm lands of Illinois. In this way, Chicago differs from New York City, for as you know, one has to ride a long way in most directions out of New York City before coming to any real good farming country.

Wisconsin Like New York

Wisconsin agriculture is said to be more like New York than that of any other state in the Union. But the southern section at least, the part that I saw, is in the great prairie belt, so level as to be monotonous and almost dreary even though it is broken occasionally by pretty woods and by beautiful lakes, many of which are not much larger than good sized mill ponds. My friend met me at the little station of Jamesville and we rode in the old flivver for ten miles out through the prairie country to his home, arriving just in time for the good old Sunday dinner of chicken, biscuits, pie and all the other delicious "fixin's". Afterwards, visiting with these friends in the comfortable farm kitchen, I told them that I could close my eyes and be in any one of 10,000 farm homes throughout the length and breadth of America. In fact, one does not get very far away from the big cities without soon being impressed again that this is still a great farm country where agriculture is the primary and most important industry, and where the men and women on the land, whether it be in the North, South, East or West, are the same lovable folks, speaking the same old language, eating the same food, following the same customs, and having the same hopes, aspirations and ideals. And what a comfortable thought it is, for it gives one the feeling of solidarity and cooperation, with a knowledge that in any great crisis our people will be invincible because they are one great people.

After dinner, we went for a walk over the prairie farm and I asked a lot



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EXTRA life, more strength, added toughness are pressed into Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear when it is made. That's why thousands of folks on farms are getting sure protection—and more months of wear—from the Hi-Press brand.

You find this name on boots, gaiters, galoshes, rubbers—all kinds of rubber footwear for use on the farm. And you find big, thick soles of live, springy rubber—strong, honest reinforcements—and real comfort in every pair.

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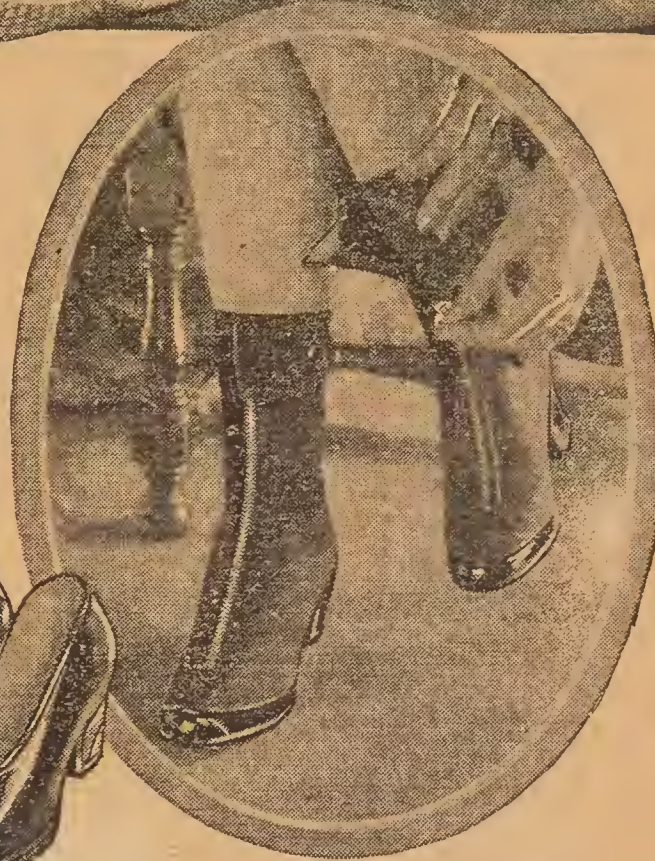
The Hi-Press brand is in such demand that over fifty thousand dealers in towns and cities of every size can supply you.

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A PAIR OF BOOTS 10c! SEND COUPON



Boys and Girls—think of the fun you can have with these real rubber Hi-Press Boots 2½ inches high! Send 10c in stamps or coin, we'll mail them postpaid. Please write plainly or print. Mail to "Boot desk 2," The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

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CITY.....

STATE.....

of questions in order to bring back to you a rather intimate and close-up picture of a dairy farm in the Central West.

Friend Bob rents 200 acres, practically all of which is tilled. He has more than 50 head of Holsteins, milking thirty odd. He uses a milking machine and hires one man by the month. Obtaining hired help is a problem but not so much of one as it is near our great industrial centers here in the East. If I remember rightly, this man was paid \$50 a month with board and other privileges, and something less than this during the winter months. Practically all work is done by machinery. Most of the land is level as—a barn floor and single lots often contain from fifty to a hundred acres. Pastures are in the regular rotation. Most of the prairie soil contains few or no stones. I was interested in what Bob told me about the points on his plow. They are steel, instead of cast as are ours, and when they get dull, he takes them off and sharpens them. You can imagine how long these points would stay sharp in one of our stony fields of the East.

In addition to dairying, hog raising is another big enterprise on most of

these farms. All hogs are pastured and are raised with water, grain and pasture. In the fall, they are fed on corn. Hogging down corn is an interesting Western process. It seems like a great waste to turn a drove of hogs into a fine cornfield, but they clean up all of the corn and of course this practice saves a lot of labor. Corn growing is the next great enterprise on most of these farms in addition to the cattle and hogs. Farmers think nothing of growing from 25 to 100 acres of corn. When it is not hogged down, expert pickers or huskers go through and husk the corn as it stands on the stalk, throwing the grain into the wagon which is driven along slowly beside them.

Practically all of the farmers are tenants. Bob, who was an Eastern farm boy, made the statement that he would rather have the opportunity of renting one of these large Western farms than owning a poor Eastern farm. He probably is somewhat prejudiced, but there is no question about the difference between tenant farming in the East and in the West, and he assured me that if a man were willing to work and was a fair manager, and had an agreeable landlord to get along with, a good living

could be made on a prairie farm that was not devoted entirely to one crop.

The relations between landlord and tenant are for the most part pleasant, but of course this depends upon individuals and there are probably many cases where there is a good deal of quarreling. The day I was there Bob's next neighbor had had a fight with his landlord which had ended with the tenant hitting the landlord on the chin. When the landlord arose, he was met with another one on the nose, whereupon he took to his heels shouting that he would be back later with the sheriff. I told Bob this certainly agreed with the stories which I had often heard about the "wild and wooly West". It takes a rich man to own one of these Central West farms. The one I visited was held at \$35,000, and the tenant had to have from five to ten thousand dollars' worth of machinery and stock to work it properly.

Our dairymen will be interested in the milk marketing situation in Southern Wisconsin. Much of the milk in this section goes into the city of Chicago. It has to be reasonably cooled but no ice is required and the restriction

(Continued on page 22)

Buy your tonic when you buy your bedspring

Try sleep instead of drugs. Build up from the foundation—build up Nature's way—by giving your spine the proper support at night—by giving your nerves real relaxation. There are 120 super-tempered, upright spirals in the Foster Ideal Bedspring that will make a new man; or woman, of you because they will give you better rest. That's why you should sleep on a Foster Ideal.

Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

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APPLICATION should be made NOW for loans wanted this winter or early spring. Appraisals cannot be made during the winter.

For Information

Ask the SECRETARY-TREASURER of the
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in your county, or write direct to the

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Boys & Girls \$2.00 Given

Simply sell 50 Sets of Our Famous Christmas Seals for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. We trust you until Christmas. No Work Just Fun.
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Models now ready. Remarkable new prices and terms. Shipped on approval and 30 days' Free Trial. TIRES, Sundries half usual prices. Write for bicycle catalog and prices.
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The Thanksgiving Reunion

Right Food Leaves No Bad After Effects

THE choicest from our fields and flocks, from our woods and herds, are set aside each year, for our Thanksgiving feasts. This is ever a day of joy gladness and thanksgiving.

The following menu may be served and one does not suffer with an attack of bilious fever afterwards.

Roast Turkey	Mashed Potatoes	Stuffing
	Giblet Gravy	
	Cranberry Jelly	
	Apple, Nut and Celery Salad	
	Hot Rolls	
Cabbage Nest	Pickled Beets	
Apple and Pumpkin Pies	Cheese	
	Coffee	
Nuts	Candy	Fruits

Nothing new about this dinner unless it is the "Cabbage Nest". Select a firm head of cabbage. Wash and cut a thin

lettuce leaves on a plate, and set this inside. Very pretty and tastes so good.

Each and every cook has her special kind of stuffing for the turkey, but this one is the best ever. Three cups coarse dry bread, ½ cup butter, 1 pint of oysters, (liquid and all), ½ cup seeded and chopped raisins, salt and pepper to taste.

Lay your table with the nicest linen you have. Polish up the silver—even if it is the plated kind, wash the glass dishes in soapy water, and polish until they sparkle. Place all on the table in the neatest manner possible. For center decoration, hollow out a pumpkin, and fill with nuts, popcorn and fruits. Make a trip to the woods, and gather some pretty autumnal flowers and place on the table, from plate to center, or from center to four corners of table—not too many.

When the main part of the meal is over and everyone has reached a most delightful state of uncomfortableness, then pass the nuts, candy and fruit.

A splendid manner to close the perfect day, is by all going out doors and playing games; that will aid in digestion too. Just as the last good-by is being spoken, have a good song leader commence to sing, "My County 'Tis Of Thee", and although the voices may be weak at places (not knowing the words), all will join in the national song and give a proper finishing touch to our unique national holiday.—Mabel Fern Mitchell.

Home Influences on Children's Health

BARBARA BROOKS

A PUBLICATION from one of the State Boards of Health suggests that we check up on our homes as to health influences. "The things in the home which have influence on the health of the children are:

1. The health of the parents and other members of the family.
2. Living conditions in the home, such as cleanliness, airiness, sunlight, crowding, personal harmony or discord
3. Diet
4. Training
5. Recreation.
6. Medical and dental supervision."

Healthy parents are good parents not only because they pass on to their children strong constitutions, but also because they are not inclined to be nervous. A calm atmosphere usually means a wholesome one.

Diet is of the utmost importance to both adults and children. Milk, fresh vegetables and fruits, whole grain cereals and dark breads mean well nourished bodies. Food habits are very strong and good ones should be acquired early.

Regular hours, for eating, sleeping and recreating, help keep us well but it is wise to make assurance doubly sure by having a medical examination at least once a year and a dental examination every six months. These preventive measures are an excellent health investment.—Barbara Brooks.

Shirt for Man or Boy



Pattern 2770 is very suitable for either the every day work shirt or for the shirt of finer material for dress-up wear. Winter-time offers the best chance for making up the year's supply of such clothes. The pattern cuts in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19 inches neck. Size 15½ requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fashion Catalogs, and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

slice from the bottom, so it will stand firmly on a plate. With a sharp knife cut out the inside, being careful to leave a firm dish for the cabbage. Finely shred the cabbage, and mix it with a red sweet pepper cut very small. Pour over all the following dressing. One half cup mild vinegar; 3 tablespoons good catsup; ½ teaspoon paprika; ¼ tablespoon salt; 6 tablespoons sugar; 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion. Let the cabbage stand in this dressing two or three hours, stirring frequently. Then drain off some of the liquid, and fill into cabbage head. Have

Luncheon sets with the appliqued pockets for the napkins are new and extremely popular. This set No. 3424 is charmingly developed on best quality linen finish Indian Head in shades of orange and yellow for the larger flowers, the new lacquer red in the smaller flower, with the basket of green blanket stitch of green and white, which makes the set extremely effective. A butterfly design on the napkin is finished in colors to match. A detailed working chart showing where each color is to be used is enclosed. The centerpiece is 36x36 in. and the four napkins 12x12 in. 95 cents.

Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Add 25 cents for one of our complete and beautifully illustrated Embroidery Books.



For Fun at Thanksgiving Party

A Wise Hostess Has Ready Some Entertainment Features

TO add to the general merriment of the occasion and to help get the conversation started use individual place cards written on cards decorated with pumpkin or turkey seals, or upon slips of stiff paper. The guest's name may be written above the rhyme, or on the other side of the card.

This coming year you'll thankful be
For very great prosperity.

You'll take a pleasant trip, 'tis true,
Which calls for thankfulness from you

This year you'll find a sweetheart fair,
What better could the future bear?

This year a brand new car you'll own,
So let your gratitude be shown.

This coming year your thanks expects,
For you'll get wonderful DX.

This year you'll voyage o'er the sea,
So you should very thankful be.

You'll fall in love this coming year.
With whom? Well, shortly 'twill appear.

A legacy will come your way,
Before the next Thanksgiving Day.

Your cause for gratitude will be
A pleasant raise in salary.

Your life will find a pleasant groove,
Into a fine new home you'll move.

The year ahead will bring success,
A cause for greatest thankfulness.

The future's sure to bring you fame,
So just be thankful for the same.

Plymouth Rock

Take a large sheet of wrapping paper and pin on the wall. Outline with crayon a rock, to suggest Plymouth Rock, and color part of the paper with blue crayon to imitate the ocean. Have in readiness a number of "Mayflowers" (simply the outline of a boat cut from paper), also pins. Blinfold each child in turn, and let him or her endeavor to "land the Mayflower" at Plymouth rock, pinning the boat on the paper. Whoever succeeds in pinning the boat so that it touches the rock outline, should

What's For Dinner?

Wrap up a number of articles separ-

ately in brown paper, either tying securely or using gummed tape. Have the guests sit in a circle and pass the articles quickly from hand to hand. Then let each endeavor to name the articles which have passed through his or her hands. The following may be used:

- 1 White potato
- 2 Sweet potato
- 3 Parsnip
- 4 Turnip

Little Girl's Winter Dress



Pattern 911 is a charmingly simple design for the heavier dresses needed by the little girl for school and general wear. The back is in one piece, front in two sections with the lower section to be pressed in box pleats. Pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. For the 8 year size 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yards of 40-inch contrasting is all that is needed. Price 13c.



- 5 Carrot
- 6 Green Pepper
- 7 Apple
- 8 Pear
- 9 Banana
- 10 Orange
- 11 Nuts (three or four)
- 12 Cranberries (three or four)

—Elsie Duncan Yale.

Household Hints

A breast bone flexible at the end indicates a fowl that is young and tender.

* * *

Chopped celery, spinach or cabbage, with whole wheat bread make good sandwiches.

* * *

Yellow tints in wall coverings make sunshine and light go a lot further.

* * *

Light handling makes tender biscuits. That's why the ones mixed in a hurry are frequently better than those made with great care.

* * *

When the dining room and kitchen china cupboards are back to back, a pass-way between saves many steps.

* * *

Vary the custard pie by dropping in a half cupful of broken nut meats just before you slip it in the oven. The meats will rise to the top and not only give a pie "good to look upon" but of delicious flavor.—L. M. T.

* * *

On wash day a medium sized brush with stiff bristles helps wonderfully in removing dirt from the difficult pieces, such as men's overalls, frocks, etc., also collar and cuff bands to which the dirt clings so persistently.—E. B. D.

* * *

Add chopped onion to your mashed potatoes. The milk used should be piping hot.

Her First Ride With Her First Boy Friend

My first ride with my first boy friend I did not know, until this particular boy came to spend his vacation in our village,

that a boy could be such a friendly, jolly companion. When he asked me, one day, to go riding, I was surprised to find myself accepting the invitation with pleasure.

The day was perfect. I was care-free, and sixteen!

No joy-riders of today are happier than we were on that day back in the eighties, jogging along behind "Old Kit". We had planned to drive to a nearby village, but chose to take the longest way and an unknown road.

We were going up a very steep hill when my friend, who was a city boy, unused to driving, dropped the whip. Trying to recover it he also dropped the lines! Old Kit suddenly decided that she had climbed far enough and began to back rapidly down the hill.

There was a tense moment of wondering what would happen next, then the carriage went over the bank and overturned. Were we hurt? Not a bit. I remember my companion's relieved look when I jumped up, laughing. This was a real adventure. Something to make our ride a memorable one.

We succeeded in getting the carriage righted, and reached home without further mishap.

The other day I chanced to find a letter with a date of forty years ago. These words, in a round, schoolboy hand caught my eye. "I shall never forget that ride and our lucky spill; and how brave you were!"

And there was another thrill!—Mrs. C. K., N. Y.

Should Not Expect Blind Obedience

"It is not only impossible but undesirable to try to make children obey strictly, absolutely and blindly," states Dr. Nellie Perkins of the state college of home economics at Ithaca, N. Y. "Blind obedience is possible only with sick, abnormal or stupid children, and even then it is not desirable unless one wants to develop puppets."

"Children cannot be molded easily to suit the desires or ambitions of their parents, for they have personalities which desire expression, and which are in constant danger of becoming stifled through unwise training. They should be taught what they may do and what they may not do, but, so far as they can understand, they should be given reasons for these rules."

"Intelligent obedience is possible and is highly important in properly developing a child's personality. One of the common traits of all children is their impulse to be active, and they should be given as much freedom as possible taking care to not let them annoy other people."

"A child is naturally sociable, and it is important that he associates with other children of a similar age so he will learn how to be agreeable."

"The child wants to do things; he wants to do them successfully; he wants to be approved; and he wants to give pleasure. If the parents will take this knowledge of the child into consideration, will keep cool when an emergency arises, and will use all the kindness and common sense they possess, they can't go far wrong."

Plants Die of "Wet Feet"

"HOUSE plants may die of 'wet feet'," says Alfred C. Hottes, professor of floriculture at the Ohio State University, in giving suggestions on watering them.

"Plants need air at their roots as much as they need it at their tops. Porous pots are used principally for this reason. The many color jardiniere is an evil because it holds all the surplus water that runs through the porous pot. The water becomes foul and the plant ill, and then dies."

The evil of the jardiniere can be over-

Extra help for mothers

Children's clothes get so dirty. Fels-Naptha gets them clean without the wear-and-tear of hard rubbing. Fels-Naptha brings you the extra help of unusually good soap combined with plenty of naptha. The naptha loosens the dirt. The soapy suds wash it away. Fels-Naptha works perfectly in washing machine or tub—in cool or lukewarm water. Your grocer sells it. Order today.

Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c
Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden heads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

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come to some extent by using one that is too large for the flower pot, and setting the pot on an inverted saucer, so that it is raised up. This will allow the excess water to pass out into the jardiniere without injury to the plant. It is necessary, Professor Hottes points out, to keep the water emptied from the jardiniere.

Water the plants only when they need it. Plants that grow rapidly and produce a large number of flowers need more water than a plant that grows slowly or is resting. To tell if a plant needs water pick up the pot and rap it with the knuckles. If the sound produced is dull the plant has enough water, but if the rapping produces a ringing sound the plant is dry.

A second rule Professor Hottes suggests in watering house plants is to water them thoroughly or not at all. Plants growing in small pots are filled with roots and merely wetting the surface will leave the bottom dry continually. At frequent intervals the house plants should be set in a tub of water and allowed to soak up all the water they will take.

Plan for Big Enough Radio "B" Batteries

BUYING a cabinet having battery compartments too small is a false economy of the worst sort. The smallest size of "B" battery is always the most expensive in the end because so many more have to be bought. They are excusable ONLY on the ground of extreme compactness and lightness for special portable sets.

Sets having two or three tubes and less can economically employ the medium size "B" battery. The large size can be used as economically, however, and the saving entailed is that of the trouble required to make a more frequent change of batteries.

But for four, five, six and other multi-tube sets, it is very foolish to attempt any saving by buying smaller "B" batteries because the initial cost is less. If you invest in a handsome console cabinet and plan to have the batteries completely out of sight, be sure to have the battery compartments big enough to hold "B" batteries of the most economical dimensions.—B. Footc.

Cold water without soap is best for fresh stains. Moistened older stains with kerosene, let them stand a little while, and then wash them with soap and warm water.

Ever-Useful Coat Dress



2849

Pattern 2849 is ideal for the generally useful coat dress. The surplice closing and side pleats make it a very desirable design for full figures. Either the woolen or heavier silk materials suit admirably for such a design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 40-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon—By W. E. DRIPS

THE county attorney spoke and told the association that he was ready to help. He said if we would get any evidence he would call a special session of the grand jury to act. He assured us all that the attacks of the local paper were not fair and that we were receiving fair treatment from officials who had sworn to protect the public interests, whether they was in town or in the country.

The boys gave him a fair hand although they still was open minded on the matter and I heard several after the meeting say they bet the News had made him sore or they never would have shown up.

Jim Barton had an idea about putting up signs that everyone was a member of the association. He got a lot of heavy cardboard printed and Millbank township sure looked dangerous from the road. Incidentally stealing stopped for the time. Looked like the bluff was all that was needed.

Then something else happened. Fred Frost, our secretary who had been renting the old Fox place took the Detray property. He had bought it and was going to move on right away. That was news considering that the Detray place was supposed to be haunted. Maybe you think folks didn't talk when the news appeared in the paper.

Seems like the folks who owned the place wanted to dispose of it and Frost, through the First National Bank, had arranged to rent the old farm for a year and then buy it if he wanted to. Everyone wondered how Dain, who had always rented it, had lost out this time.

So when Jim shipped the next time it was a draw which brought out the most talk, the thieving or Frosts moving.

Everybody was glad for Frost that he had finally found a place. It had been rumored for some time that he was planning to go to Dakota and we hated, Jim said, to lose Fred as he was a substantial citizen and dandy help when threshing was under way.

We all joshed Fred about the place.

"Ain't you 'fraid them ghosts will run you out?" Jim says.

"Taking a big chance," Al Torman says, "why, Fred, many's the time I heard strange things over there, couldn't get me to live in that place, not this bird."

Well, we helped Fred and his wife move over to the Detray place. Jim and me hauled a few loads of corn and every time I was around that place I shivered. Fred had fixed up the place pretty good in a short time and was busy getting ready to plant some corn. He was working double time and we all hoped he could make it go. Jim even went over and plowed for him and I dragged some sod land one day.

Being connected with the new association Jim and Fred talked a lot about it and I picked up information from time to time which kept me posted. Seems that things had quieted down, although the sheriff had reported he had some clues on the stealing of Jim's hogs through an arrest made in the next county. Jim didn't pay much attention to that as he kinda laid it up as salve to quiet the fracas that had been kicked up through attacks in the News.

Then other things happened.

One night Frost came driving over to Jim's about 10 o'clock, all excited. His telephone wasn't in so he had to resort to a horse. Mrs. Frost was along and she went in the house.

"Jim, some one's trying to scare me," he says. "Last night about midnight the Missus woke up and says she heard a funny noise. I listened and it happened again. Sounded like cans rattling and then a moan. Then there was a rattle like something rolling off the house. I got up and took my gun and wandered around the house looking out the windows but couldn't see anything. Lit a light finally and went outside. Didn't find anything and decided it was all bunk."

Here Frost stopped to swallow and I could see he was excited.

"Tonight," he continued, "right after supper I heard a moaning in the barn and a squealing sound out near the old shed that I haven't been using. I waited a while and it was quiet till about half an hour ago. Then it started again. The Missus was so scared we decided to come over here."

Well, we talked it over and finally Jim says, "Fred, let's the three of us go over there quiet like and keep watch. Maybe we can find what's wrong and if we can't we will report it to the sheriff."

Well, I was willing as I kinda wanted to see if ghosts really could do things as they was supposed to and between shivers of thinking about it we walked over. Left the horses as we wanted to sneak up on the place.

Got there all right and Jim and Fred went around to the back of the house and opened the door. All was quiet.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

I HAD been working in a news office for sometime but the work wasn't agreeing with me. One day Jim Barton came into the news office to report the theft of some hogs and the boss asked him if he didn't need a good hired man. It was finally arranged that I would go with him in a few days and start work.

On the trip up to the farm, Jim told me something about the neighbors. I was especially interested in an old stone house which Jim told me was reported to be haunted. Another place was that of Mike Albert, who, Jim said was a kind of a hog feeder who got into a lot of trouble with the women because he wouldn't keep his place cleaned up. I felt myself lucky at arriving at the Barton farm to see how well things were kept up.

The next day was hog shipping day and at arriving at the station we learned that a car had been smashed at Dan Carney's place but that they could find no trace of the folks who had been in it. Dan soon arrived and reported that thieves had stolen two of his best hogs the night before. The Sheriff arrived but soon left. The next night following an erroneous report that an old lady had been shot by them, we organized a vigilance committee and had a big meeting. The News printed a big story about the shooting and accused the Sheriff of falling down on the job.

Frost opened the door and Jim walked in.

Next I heard was a commotion like the building was falling and Jim was cussing to beat the cars. It was so dark I couldn't see, but Frost finally found a light and when it came on there was Jim in the middle of the floor and in a pool of blood!

Say I was scared. Didn't know whether he was hurt or not. But he wasn't. Seems that when he came into the house he slipped and had gone down. The blood wasn't his but had come there while Frost was away. Things were getting worse and I could see now that Jim was scared as me. He was for going back to his place and sending for the sheriff and I was with him. Frost was different. He says "No, you can go, but I'm going to stick here and see who is throwing trash in my house. Darnedest mess I ever seen." He then proceeded to get a bucket and mop and tried to clean up.

We sat around for an hour and it was midnight last time I looked. Guess we all went to sleep about the same time. At least we all woke up together.

It was two thirty and the darnedest squealing and moaning was to be heard. Then a shot and another one and by that time the moaning had stopped and we sure was scared. Even Frost was talking in a whisper.

Finally I crawled up to a window half afraid to look out although we had been in the dark ever since Frost had cleaned up. I ventured a look out into the night.

"Jim," I whispered, "looky here."

Jim came over and out there near the barn I could see a fellow walking along slow like as if he was looking for something.

"Let me have that gun," Jim says under his breath. "See if you can get that window open easy like."

Frost got the window open and Jim aimed and pulled the trigger. The old shotgun made a terrific roar and flash and between the smoke and light we couldn't see for a few seconds.

"Well, gotta see if we got the cuss,"

Jim announced and he and Frost started out the door with me trailing along behind. I didn't hanker after gazing on a dead man.

Well, we got out to the place where the man had been, but didn't see any dead folks.

"Missed him," Frost says. "Too bad."

"Darned if it ain't," Jim says. "Thought sure I had a bead on him."

Well, we went back to the house convinced of one thing that these ghosts had some earthly backing. Who they were we couldn't say. Just then an automobile went tearing past. Jim and Frost wondered who might be out driving at that hour. If we had known what we do now we would have taken the shotgun and followed them. But we didn't. Daylight came and we went out as soon as possible looking for clues. Found a lot of foot tracks but was all for giving up and going over to Jim's for breakfast when I noticed a little can with a funny top

on it. Picked it up and smelled and got a terrible odor. Stopped my breath for a time but after a few seconds I recognized the smell as ether. Took it once in a hospital when I broke an arm.

"Gosh," I says, darned near lost me that time. What you doing with ether?" says I turning to Frost.

"What's that?" he asked.

"Well, smell this and you will know," and I handed him the can.

"That's funny," Frost says. "Now what do you suppose that's for. I never had any of that around here?"

"Maybe they been planning to chloroform you," says Jim, "and when they found you was gone they threw the stuff out."

We guessed a bit as we looked but didn't find any more clues so we decided to go back to Jim's and eat breakfast.

"One thing," Jim says. "Keep quiet about this performance. I'm going to town and see what can be done. We gotta solve this mystery, if we have to hire a detective."

"Why not put the sheriff on it and tell him the association is backing it," says I. "Here's a chance for you to work on a good case."

"Can't very well," says Frost. "Me being secretary and Jim president it might look peculiar, us being in control of the funds and then we spend them on ourselves."

"Well, I'll see," Jim says, and told me after breakfast that he was going to town but not to tell any one what for.

"Give my regards to the News," I says. "Tell the old man I got a good story for him some of these days."

Again I said a real truth. If I hadn't found that ether can and been worried about it there's no telling when things might have changed. As it was that smell finally got a good thing for me.

Things went along all right for a while, and then we began to hear reports that chickens and hogs were being stolen in the county north of us. It sounded just like the activities of the crooks who had

been taking hogs from us in the spring, and I called Jim's attention to an item in the paper about it.

"Well, they better organize like Millbank township did," says Jim, "and maybe that will stop things. We don't have no trouble since we put up them signs."

The next time I was in town, which was right after corn planting and we weren't extra busy, I called on the News to see how they were making it. I spoke to the editor of seeing about the trouble in Henderson county, and he says he had heard the sheriff over there was working on the case, and said he was going to clean it up or know why. Also spent a little time panning our local sheriff and I couldn't help laughing when he told me how he was going to get him for failing to act. Said he was planning to drive over to Henderson county on Sunday and get some dope, and if I wanted a good ride in his new car, I had better plan to come along. Of course I was interested, and said I would let him know.

Jim said he didn't care, so Sunday morning I was in town as fast as the old mare would take me, and had her safely stabled for the day and was over to the News office in plenty of time. The editor was along soon and away we went, me admiring the car and paying no attention to the scenery.

Well, we had a fine visit with the Henderson sheriff. He showed us through the jail, served us a swell dinner on the county, and talked a lot. He was an interesting cuss, and I could see he meant business. Told us how he had been working on the stealing cases and how he had traced some of the stolen hogs from one farm to a local butcher shop. Said he had been keeping track of all hogs sold in the town and checking up on who brought them in, and how he had arrested a fellow who was supposed to be buying chickens. This fellow, he said, was now in jail, and they were going to make it hot for him, though the fellow wouldn't tell 'em a blame thing.

* * *

Seems that one of the farmers had a lot of purebred chickens and had put leg-bands on them so as to keep them separated from the others, with the idea of showing them at a fair. Well, the fellow who was supposed to buy the chickens had stopped at this place and looked around, but didn't buy anything. Next night someone stole all the show birds. The sheriff went to the local produce firm next morning and didn't say anything, but kinda hung about whenever anyone came in to sell chickens. Late in the afternoon this peddler came in with a bunch of crates; and in his usual manner told what a hard time he had had that day.

As he was unloading the crates, the sheriff was looking around, and after the man had gone, he went into the poultry house, and sure enough there was them fancy chickens with the tickets still fastened to their legs. It didn't take the sheriff very long to step in and arrest the dealer for receiving stolen property, and then he got out a warrant and arrested the peddler. When he had put both the peddler and the produce man in jail, the dealer thought it was all up and confessed that he had been working with the peddler for several months and that they had been able to make quite a haul. Not only had they been active in that county, but they had also operated in several of the surrounding counties. They said, however, that poultry was all they handled.

Eventually all the members of the association marked their hogs with little tags, and each had a number to stamp on for his own hogs. Jim had No. 1, and we had a swell time one rainy day putting rivets in hogs' ears to protect them.

Well, summer rolled along, and still no more reports of stealing came in, and we finally decided things were getting better

(Continued on page 22)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

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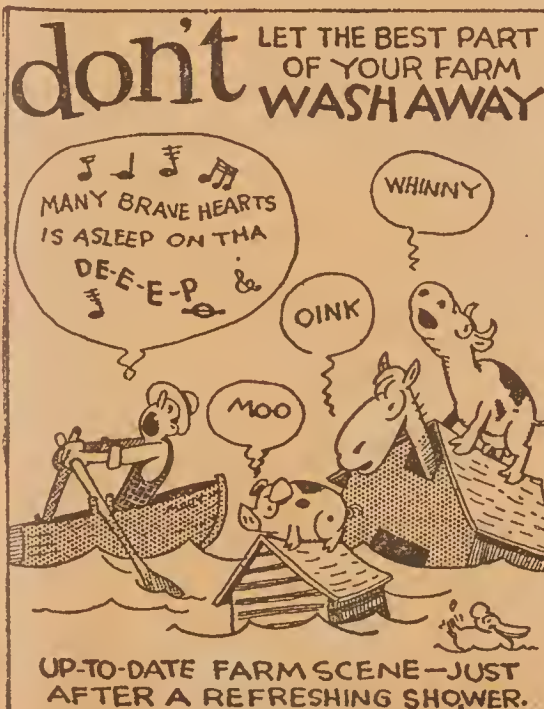
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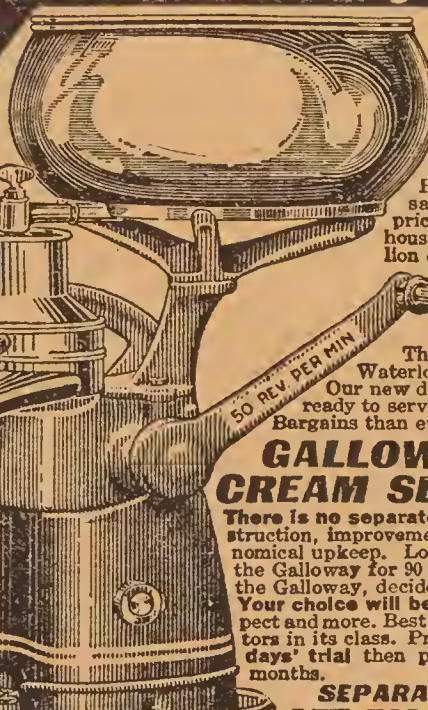
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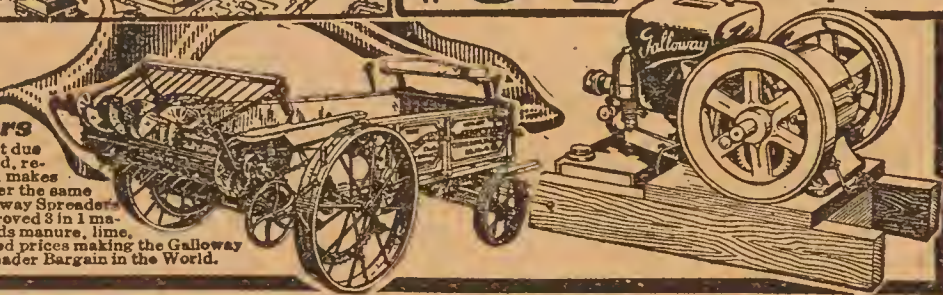
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How a Wisconsin Dairyman Farms It

(Continued from page 17)

tions are much less than they are in the East, with the exception that all cattle must be TB tested. Illinois farmers close to Chicago formerly furnished the city with this supply. They were warned by the city authorities that their cattle must be tested for TB, but many of them were slow to test or refused to do so entirely, with the result that when Chicago passed its drastic ordinance requiring only milk from TB tested cattle, the Illinois dairymen were not ready and lost their market. It was a fairly easy matter for the city to push out a little farther and bring in the milk from Wisconsin.

The Chicago district also has had a very unfortunate experience in milk marketing organization. There was a fairly strong organization following their milk strike in 1916, but the dairymen fell to quarreling among themselves with the result that at the present time there is no very effective milk marketing organization in that district.

Attitude on Farm Relief

I was interested in what this Wisconsin farmer told me about his and his neighbors' attitude on farm relief legislation and the McNary-Haugen Bill. He said it was possible that the one crop corn and wheat farmers were anxious for Congress to pass the McNary-Haugen Bill. He said it was possible that the one crop corn and wheat farmers were anxious for Congress to pass the McNary-Haugen Bill, but so far as he and his neighbors were concerned, especially those who were interested in cattle and hogs, they believed that the McNary-Haugen Bill would be a mistake and were not in sympathy with it.

Sometime ago a man said to me, "Why is it that New York farmers are dissatisfied and cannot make any money while all the time we hear how Wisconsin farmers, particularly the dairymen, are doing so well?"

I told the man who asked me this question that I did not think there was so much difference between the prosperity of dairymen here in the East and in the West and that it was a question of "distance lending enchantment". However, I repeated this question to my friend Bob who is familiar with farming both in New York and Wisconsin, and he said that Wisconsin farmers really did have some advantages and proceeded to name them.

He said: "In the first place, we have better soil. We do not have to worry about fertilizer; there are no stones, so it is easy to work; our fields are very large, one of my meadows being 240 rods long; we have cut hand labor which is always expensive to a minimum; labor is easier to get; and we raise most of our own grain."

Advantages of the East

As a matter of fact, he agreed with me that Wisconsin farmers are too apt to feed unbalanced rations rather than buy the necessary ingredients to mix with their own home grown grain.

But every country has its drawbacks and while my Wisconsin friend is an optimist, and did not mention these disadvantages, I can see lots of reasons why a good farmer will get along just as well here in the East as there. We have the greatest markets in the world almost in our front yards. For the most part, the winter, while bad enough here, is not as cold as it is in Wisconsin.

It was an interesting experience, however, to go out in the evening and look up to the sky, where the stars seemed so close and friendly that one could almost reach up and pick them from out of the sky. The sun going down at night and coming up the next morning, popping over the distant horizon was a wonderful experience to one who has always lived in the hill country. But

I will take the hills to live in just the same, and Bob admitted that the first thing he did on his infrequent visits back to his boyhood home in New York State was to go out and climb the nearest hill just as fast as he could.

On the whole, chances for happiness are pretty well balanced among average country people in America. What we lack in one section is made up in another, and anyway happiness is a state of mind, a matter of individuality. Some get much out of life under adverse circumstances and others are never happy no matter how much they have.

There is quite a feeling among some of the farmers in the Central West that they have about the only good farming and good farm land in the world. I mentioned this to an editor of a Southern farm paper and he told me the story of the Connecticut Yankee farmer whom a passerby was pitying because his land was so poor and stony.

"Why," said the stranger, "do you not give this old stone pile of a farm away and go out to Iowa where there are some real farms and land?"

"Wall, naow, mebbe I will," said the Yankee. "Been thinkin' about in some time. You see, stranger, I got two big mortgages on two of them Iowa farms that I paid for from my savings from this 'old stone heap' and I've been thinkin' about going out to see how they're gettin' along!"

Next week watch for Mr. Eastman's story "Farming in Dixie Land."

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

(Continued from page 20)

in our section of the county. Jim shipped some hogs late in the summer and they all showed they belonged to the fellow shipping them, and my idea was commented on by several of the farmers. I felt pretty cocky over it.

Pride, they say, always goes before a fall. The prouder I got of my scheme to save the hogs, the cockier I felt. Then I took my fall. One morning I got up as was my usual custom and went out to throw corn to the hogs. Instead of their being on the job to welcome the corn, all was quiet. I "whoo-eeed," thinking they were out back of the house, but there was no answer to my call. I looked for hogs, but there wasn't any. I was panicky. Called Jim and he came a-running out of the barn. The hogs were gone. Maybe you think there wasn't excitement!

Jim was as sorry a cuss as I have seen for some time. I tried to cheer him up, and assured him that by our numbering system we would locate the hogs. All we had to do was to send out word to the sheriffs of surrounding territory to be on the watch for the ear markers, and if the hogs were sold they could be identified and the crooks be caught.

Well, the protective association met that night. A reward of \$100 was offered and the local paper was given an ad of the reward and copies were sent out to other counties and we waited for results.

(To be continued)

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LADIES—A Xmas present. Your monogram printed on 100 sheets bond paper, name and address on 100 envelopes, in cabinet \$2.50. THE PRINTERY, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

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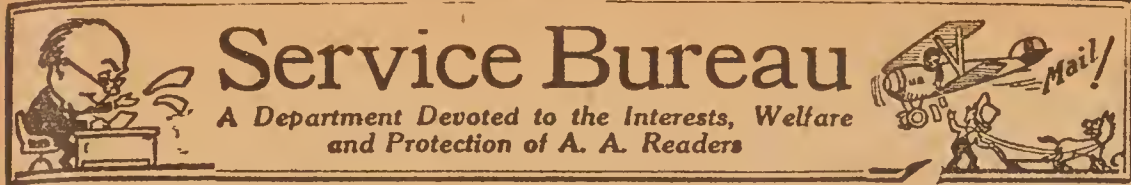
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A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Stock Salesman Will Take Vacation in Jail

THE following letter from Mr. W. Bertram Page, Sheriff of Steuben County, indicates that the Steuben County officials are out to put fake salesmen out of business. They are to be congratulated on their excellent work along this line. We urge all of our subscribers to immediately get in touch with the authorities whenever a salesman offers a proposition which in any way seems of doubtful character. If this salesman is nice and reliable, no harm will be done but if he is selling fake stock by notifying the authorities you may serve to prevent farmers in your section from losing money which cannot afford to do without. Mr. Page's letter is as follows:

"The arrest in Wallace, N. Y., and conviction in Hornell, N. Y., of one William E. Toohey, high pressure salesman of fake oil stock is one more reminder to farmers and others with hard earned savings to invest that they should be ex-

cooperation of the farmer who "smelt a mouse" and looked before he invested.

Yours very truly,
W. BERTRAM PAGE,
Sheriff Steuben County.

No Indictment Against John Pils, Jr.

IN the September 19th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we published the details of the way in which John Pils of Lockport, N. Y., shot two chicken thieves. Pils who was a young lad, 16 years old, shot Joseph Roberts and Robert Moore when they attacked his father when they were caught stealing chickens.

Upon hearing of this case AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST immediately wrote Mr. Pils offering our assistance in defending his son. We received a letter from John M. Pils, Sr., thanking AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau very warmly for our offering and stating that it was much appreciated although it was felt that in view of the circumstances that it would not be necessary. The results of the action indicated that his view of the matter was correct.

Our readers will be glad to know that the Grand Jury, after hearing the evidence refused to indict Pils for his action in defending his father's property.

Reward Check Comes in Handy

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Publisher of American Agriculturist

Dear Sir—Please accept the thanks of Mrs. Egbert and myself for your check of \$100 as a reward for the part we took in the capture and conviction of the chicken thieves. We will take out the tithe, and use the remainder in our general expenses on the farm. The American Agriculturist has been a great benefit to me in many ways and I recommend it to every farmer. Again thanking you, I remain one of the A. A. readers and

Respectfully yours,

A. B. EGBERT,
Salt Lake, Pa.

tremely careful about even listening to the wily stranger who comes to them with stories of huge profits in mythical stock companies in far away states.

William E. Toohey came to Steuben County in February, 1927 and from February 4, 1927 to June 10, 1927 when he was arrested, he had separated citizens of this county from more than \$20,000.

He would have gotten away with it had not one farmer, wiser than the rest, gone to his banker for advice. The banker immediately communicated with the Sheriff's office and a little investigation disclosed the fact that Toohey had been convicted in Onondaga County of selling unregistered securities and was under indictment in Birmingham, Ala., for selling fake bonds. He was arrested on June 10, 1927 and after an examination in which District Attorney Guy W. Cheney of Steuben County and Dept. Asst. Attorney General W. H. Anderson were present, he was held for action of the next Grand Jury. He was indicted on September 23, 1927 on seven counts charging him with grand larceny, second degree, for selling stock and taking money for same when he knew it had no value.

A jury in Steuben County Court heard the evidence against him and on the 22nd of October, 1927, they found him guilty and Honorable Edwin S. Brown, Steuben County Judge sentenced Toohey to not less than three nor more than six years in Auburn State Prison.

On his trial Toohey admitted that since June 4, 1924 he had collected and spent \$100,400 and that the present time he was practically penniless and that not one cent of this money had ever been deposited to the credit of his company which he called "The Standard Shale and Chemical Co."

We feel that in this instance the Sheriff's office in Steuben County has been instrumental in apprehending and convicting one of the shrewdest criminals that has ever operated in this part of the state and it was all made possible by the

About the Coast Guard Preparatory School

I would like to have some information about the Coast Guard Preparatory School, 1653 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. The ad read as follows:

"Be an officer in the U. S. Coast Guard. You get \$780 Yearly at the U. S. Academy while training. We guarantee to train you in time for Academy exams."

Please give me all available information about the school.

WE referred our subscriber's question to the Treasury Department which has supervision over the United States Coast Guard. Their report, which follows, speaks for itself.

"The Coast Guard Preparatory School has not satisfied Coast Guard Headquarters as to its standing as an educational institution. Accordingly, its certificates to our candidates cannot be recognized."

"The enclosed pamphlet contains complete information regarding the admission of cadets to the Coast Guard Academy through competitive examinations only. The standards of qualifications are set forth in the regulations, which require certain educational qualifications, which must be met."

The pamphlet giving the regulations governing the appointment to cadetship in the United States Coast Guard may be secured by anyone interested in this branch of service by writing to the United States Coast Guard, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Milk Company Fails to Answer Mail

"I have a milk check for the month of January, 1927, given me by the S. & K. Milk and Cream Company, Inc., of 707 Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The check was given me in pay for my milk delivered to our local station here. All the rest of the checks which were protested at the same time were paid. Someone came up here to the local bank and left the money to pay them. After my check was returned I sent word to them and they advised me to send it through again which I did, but it was returned to me as before. The amount of the check is \$78.80 and two protest fees of \$1.25 each."

UPON receipt of the above claim, the Service Bureau proceeded to investigate in an effort to get the money due our subscriber. Our letter has been returned by the Post Office marked, "removed, left no forwarding address". We are publishing these facts for the information of other subscribers who may hear of this company's doing business at a later date. We are following up this case in an attempt to locate the officers of this company.



The Farmers' Best Investment

TEN years of increasing strength of the Federal Land Banks have made their Bonds a seasoned standard investment. Not a default on interest or principal. Over one Billion dollars of these Bonds now held by investors. They are guaranteed jointly by the twelve Federal Land Banks, with combined capital and reserves exceeding \$70,000,000. Back of these Bonds are farms valued at more than twice the amount loaned. These Bonds are safer than any single first farm mortgage.

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You can buy Federal Land Bank Bonds at the current market price from any Federal Land Bank or from the Fiscal Agent. Denominations: \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

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Grinds All Grains, Roughages, etc.

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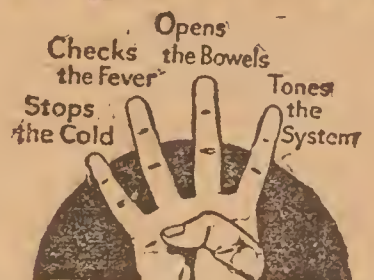


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Stops Colds



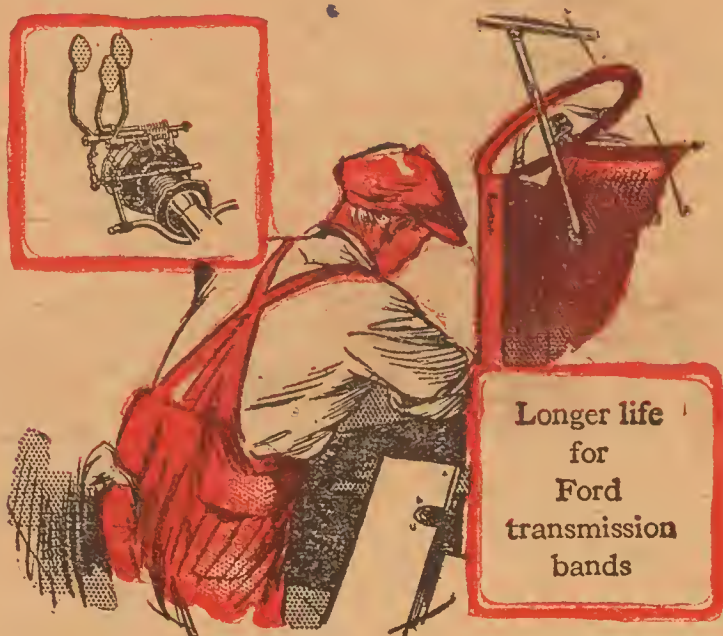
Wards off Grippe—Flu

Because it does four things in one, HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine knocks a cold in one day. A couple of HILL'S tablets tonight means cold gone tomorrow. Safety demands HILL'S.

HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine
Be sure you get HILL'S in the red box with portrait. At all druggists—30c.

A scientific achievement!

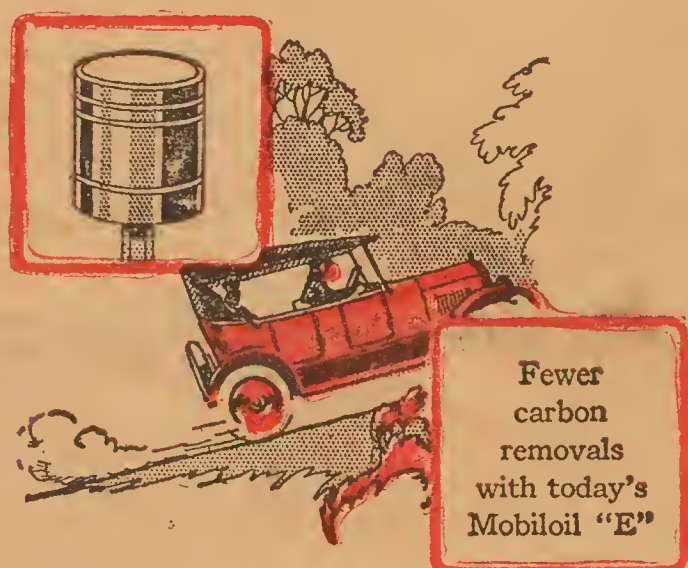
New Ford economies—New Ford smoothness



The achievement of the Mobiloil engineers in producing the improved Mobiloil "E" does not lie in any *one* characteristic of this finer Ford lubricant, but in its ability to cut operating costs in so *many* directions

With the improved Mobiloil "E" in your Ford crankcase you insure smooth starts and smooth stops. And more—you definitely extend the life of your transmission bands. The improved Mobiloil "E" provides this new margin of safety in driving your Ford.

Still more mileage between carbon removals with today's Mobiloil "E"



In any car carbon is a costly menace. Carbon accumulation cuts power. It jumps gasoline consumption. Oil consumption, too. And carbon removal jobs are a real item in operating expenses.

With today's Mobiloil "E" you will experience unusual freedom from carbon. At the same time your transmission bands will keep soft and pliable. The combination of these *two* Ford advantages is unique.

Cheapest lubrication

Mobiloil "E" makes no claim to be a cheap oil. It costs a few cents more per quart than ordinary oil. But Mobiloil "E" gives you lower cost per mile and per year. *That* is what counts. Thrifty Ford owners never say that Mobiloil "E" is high-priced. They have had too much experience with the oil itself. Mobiloil "E" contains an extra margin of safety to meet every lubricating need of the Ford engine, the Ford clutch and the Ford transmission.

Fill your Ford crankcase today with four quarts of the improved Mobiloil "E". The genuine Mobiloil "E" can be obtained in original one-gallon sealed cans or by the quart from Mobiloil dealers.

New smoothness of operation and full power will be immediately apparent. And road tests have proved that you may confidently expect less carbon, and a longer life for your Ford engine.

The year around use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and truck. In your Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. The nearby Mobiloil dealer will give you a substantial discount on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that—

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



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MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country



A Yankee in Dixie Land

How This Country and Its Kindly Folk Impress a Northerner

By E. R. EASTMAN

LAST week I told of the trip I had in October across the Central west to Chicago and of visiting on dairy farms in Illinois and Wisconsin. After spending the week-end with my Wisconsin farmer friend, I came back to Chicago for a conference with the editors of the Standard Farm Papers, of which group AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a member, and at six o'clock on Monday evening I left Chicago on a sleeper to attend the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, and later in company with a committee to visit and study the government's great water dam and power plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

On the train from Chicago to Memphis, I traveled with my friend, Dr. Tait Butler, publisher of the *Progressive Farmer*, a Standard Farm Paper having a large circulation throughout the South. Dr. Butler is a very good example of the courteous, friendly and hospitable southern gentleman, and he told me many things about the South and its people which one does not get from reading.

We arrived in Memphis early Tuesday morning and I immediately went out some five miles from the city to visit the National Dairy Show which was held in conjunction with the Tri-State Fair of Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. I was very much interested, and I am sure you would be, in knowing what a great southern fair is like. There were plenty of farm exhibits, beautifully arranged. Many of them were similar to what we grow here in the North, but in addition many exhibits of farm products peculiar to Dixieland were to be seen. There were sweet potatoes, for example, of every kind and variety. I asked some of my southern friends which are used

most in the South, sweet potatoes or Irish potatoes, and the answer was that the sweet potatoes predominated in the country while in all probability more Irish potatoes were eaten in the city.

Cotton of course is king in the South and the fair exhibits indicated this. Perhaps if I had had experience with the hard work of growing cotton, I would change my mind, but it seems to me that there is something particularly fine about the cotton crop particularly at harvest time and I do not wonder that the southerners love it.

I was somewhat surprised to see so much corn on exhibit and to see so many fields of corn throughout my trip through the South. If cotton is king in the South, corn is certainly the all American crop for one sees this fine old American grain grow-

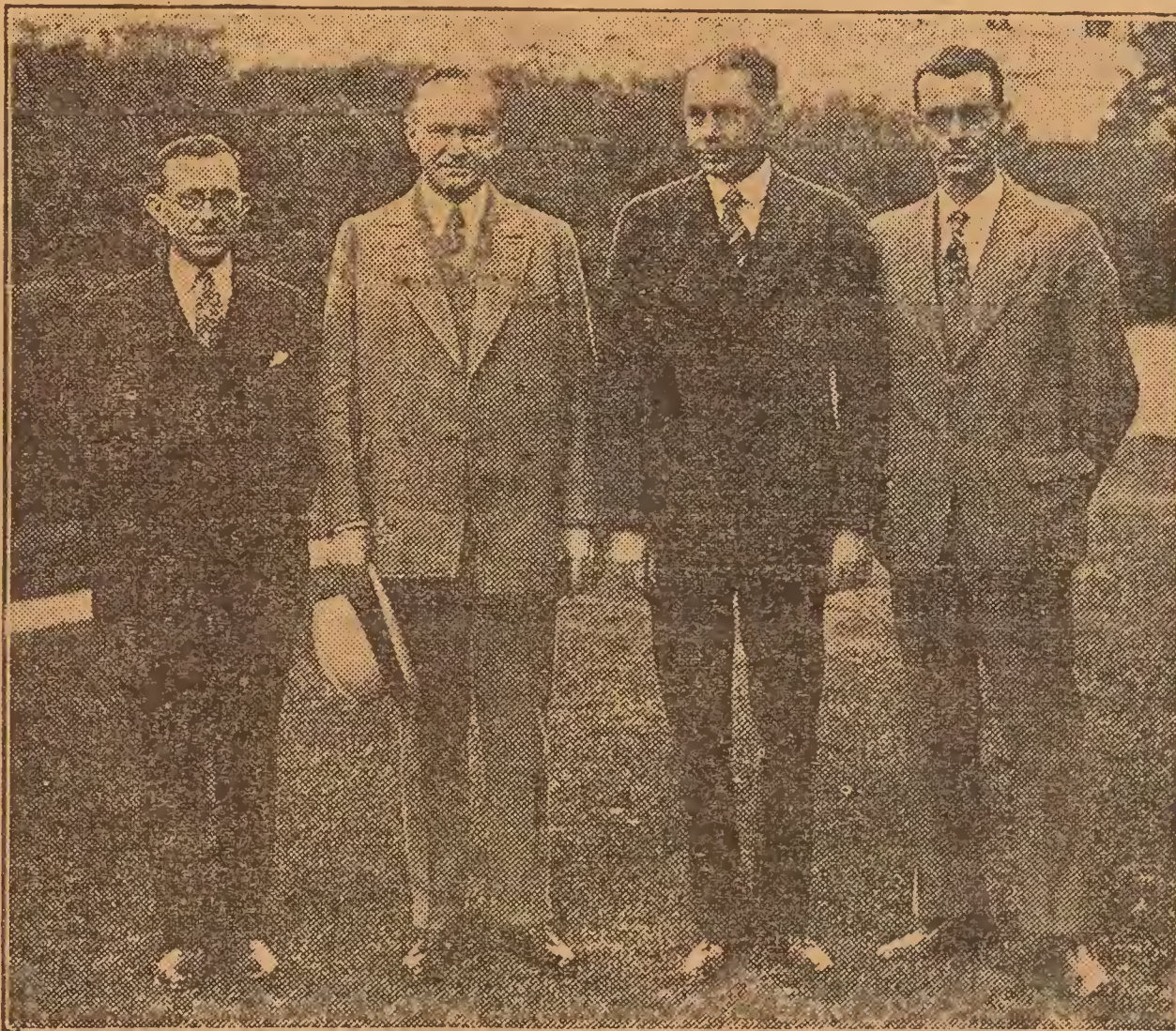
ing in almost every state. Hogs also are a great southern product, but it is claimed that many of them in the South are of the "razor back" variety. If so, they were certainly not in evidence for those which I saw at the Memphis fair were as fine stock as one would find anywhere.

The growing of beef cattle is a large industry in many southern states and as I have said in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST before, dairying is certainly a coming industry and northern dairymen will have to look to their laurels if they are not to be surpassed in this business in the next twenty-five years. The National Dairy Show at Memphis was the best attended of any national show that has been held in many years and the interest was the best. Moreover, the cattle exhibited representing every breed from most of the southern states were as fine types as I have seen.

But I can tell you one way in which our northern fairs are far in advance of the one at Memphis. Never in my life have I seen as large or as disgusting an array of fake shows and swindling schemes of every kind as I did at this southern fair. We think sometimes that they are pretty bad at our state and county fairs here in the North, but southern folks must be pretty easy to separate from their money if all of the fake shows and schemes I saw at Memphis can succeed.

I might tell you of something however which I saw on the midway which did not seem to be a fake. A lady stood on a platform with her back turned toward the crowd and a man passed through the crowd and put his hand on any article like a pencil in a man's pocket, a watch, a chain, or anything of the kind, and the

(Continued on page 8)



American Agricultural Editors Committee Meets with President. From left to right: T. L. Wheeler, Editor of Indiana Farmer's Guide; President Coolidge; C. A. Cobb, Editor of Southern Ruralist; E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist.

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Lebanon
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
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LITTLE FOLKS and BIG FOLKS Like to Shop in Our Stores

HAPPY JACK FROST DAYS are the happiest of all—the skis, the sleds, the skates, snow-balling and getting Dolly New acquainted with the family. Young stay young while the elders live again with the breath of youth. November is the month of preparation.

J. C. Penney Company Stores throughout the United States—one, at least, is not far from you—are ready to serve so that you can get the greatest amount of enjoyment from your purchases for the least expenditure of money.

Dolls and playthings for the little folks, as well as clothing, sweaters, hats, caps and shoes—from head to foot—also the needs of home. Standard quality goods affording unusual economies.

Our Holiday Store News Catalog is just off the press. Call at our nearest Store or write for a copy. It will help you to get the fullest pleasure from Christmas and the coming long Winter days and nights. It will acquaint you with important savings and the satisfaction derived from personal selections.

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Dolly New

14-in. Dolls with
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in bright colors and
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Wagon—34 inches
long, 14 inches wide,
double disc wheels
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and 5/16 in. tires..\$4.98

Doll Buggy with fibre
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This is our 25th
or Silver Anniver-
sary year we are
celebrating.

Will It Pay Us to Store Cabbage?

A Western New York Farm and
Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

NOVEMBER with its characteristic cold raw winds, its rain and its touches of frost and snow is upon us again. The weather seems to alternate by weeks of late. The week of splendid weather the last of October was followed by a cool rainy week, the first of November, which slowed up the cabbage harvest and delayed the complete clean up of apples. Now however, on the fifth of November all apples are picked and ninety per cent of the apple drops are cleaned up. Cider apples are relatively so scarce and high this fall that some cider mills are paying from forty to sixty cents per hundred weight for small and drop Kieffer pears, which are said to be mixed with apples in the proportion of one to four for cider.



M. C. BURRITT.

Cabbages are About Harvested

The cabbage harvest and market are the chief concern of many Western New York farmers just now. Everyone who has cabbage is pushing the harvest to get them under cover before a hard freeze. What to do with them is the problem. More than eight hundred cars of New York State cabbage were shipped to the markets of the country last week with the result that all markets are full and demand has nearly ceased. From one hundred to two hundred cars per day, shipments have fallen off to forty to sixty per day and no doubt these are mostly deliveries on previous sales. Most local buyers have stopped buying and where there is any buying the price is five dollars per ton or less. Storage space is practically all taken and nearly full now. Nearly all the good basement barn and cellar storage will be used and some is being stored in pits.

What will the outcome be on this storage cabbage? I said last week that I did not like the outlook. Personally I would not store cabbage in hired storage at two fifty or three dollars per ton. If one has his own storage, he is not out anything but his labor and may make something by storage. Of course many cannot sell at all and have no alternative except to leave the crop in the field. It is probable that more than one-third of New York's cabbage has gone to market already—5400 cars. Last year New York shipped a little less than 13,000 cars altogether. The southern acreage is large, and unless conditions are very unfavorable there, this fact together with our own large storage hopings means a very small increase in price. I look for some advance during the first cold weather or between now and December 10. Quite a bit of fall plowing has been done already and much more will be done if the weather keeps open two or three weeks yet as normally would be expected. It does seem so good to have a normal fall again without so much rain, and to be able to get on the land without getting mired.

Fall Plowing Orchards

Many orchards are being plowed which is a good thing to do, if they are plowed to the trees—so as to assure good drainage. Fall plowing usually insures early spring cultivation which is desirable for the liberation of nitrates so essential to good twig leaf and bud development. Considerable ground has also been turned over for spring grains. I always like to see fall plowing done, not only because it is usually good practice but because it gives a sense of forehandedness—of being on top of ones job.

These last days of fall in the open out

(Continued on page 6)

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

The Lead Seal
Stays on Tree

KELLYS'
Certified
True-to-Name Fruit Trees

Be Sure Of Your Fruit Before You Plant

The "True-to-Name" Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association remains on the Kelly tree until it bears. And whether certified or not, you can be sure of bigger and better crops because every Kelly tree is guaranteed and propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots.

There are Kelly trees in your neighborhood. Talk to their owners whose names we will gladly send you.

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Write now for your copy
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311 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established in 1880



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It is keeping MacMillan warm in the frozen north. Made of strong, wind-proof knit cloth with knit-in wool-fleece lining and is cut to fit snugly without binding. Keeps you warm and comfortable on the coldest days.

Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

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724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

Eighth Service Bureau Reward Goes to Maryland

Henry Morgenthau Jr. Makes New Chicken Thief Reward Offer

THIS has been a busy summer for chicken thieves. Fortunately not all of their work was done after dark in the form of stealing honest men's poultry. Some of the light fingered gentlemen were extremely busy in keeping out of the hands of the police. Not all of them succeeded. Those that were caught occupied considerable time in trying to think up alibis that would get them out of jail and not a few are still serving time in workhouse or prison.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST feels that it has had some part in the attempt to lessen this evil. On page 3 of the March 12 issue Henry Morgenthau, Jr., offered \$1,000 in prizes to be paid for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of men who stole poultry from our subscribers. This money was divided into ten prizes of \$100 each and in order to win one, the thief must have stolen from a farm on which an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign was posted at the time of the theft and the thief must get a prison sentence.

Unfortunately many claims for rewards have been made where all these conditions have not

been met. In a few cases the thief got off with a fine; in other cases he stole from a man not our subscriber. However 9 rewards already have been paid as follows:

1. Richard Tuttle—Canandaigua, N. Y.
2. E. F. Brabston—Dayton, N. J.
3. Harry Gerlack—Swedesboro, N. J.
4. Bernard Mills—Clear Springs, Md.
5. Mrs. F. M. Garrison—Elmer, N. J.
- Mr. Walter Hewitt—Woodstown, N. J.
- South Jersey Protective Association—R. K. Schoch, Pres.
6. A. B. Egbert—Sandy Lake, Pa.
7. Deputy Sheriff E. J. Sheehan—Fonda, N. Y.
- Walter Trumbull—Fonda, N. Y.
8. Clarence Husfelt—Golt, Md.
9. Louis F. Johnson—Sinclairville, N. Y.

The nine rewards were paid following conviction and imprisonment. Naturally the courts moved more rapidly in some cases than in others and as a result some cases called to

our attention some time ago are still pending conviction and imprisonment while in other cases the thief is in jail and the reward paid, even though the actual theft occurred at a later date than the cases pending.

One more reward will be paid which will fulfill the original offer of \$1,000 in rewards. Mr. Morgenthau,

however has decided to go farther than he agreed to go.

A reward of \$50 will be paid in all cases that are pending conviction and all other cases that meet the previously named requirements and where conviction is secured before January 1, 1928. In order to be eligible for a reward a person must give information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a thief who steals poultry from an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who at the time of the theft had an A. A. Service Bureau sign posted on his farm.

If two or more people are equally responsible for the arrest and imprisonment the reward will be equally divided between them.

Let's proceed with the good work of making life safe for the poultry flock. Here are a few definite suggestions that may help.

1. Lock the poultry house. While it may not hinder the thief much it is a more serious offense to break into a locked building.

2. Install a good burglar alarm in the poultry house.

3. Mark the hens in some way so you can identify them. Toe punches serve even after the birds are picked.

4. Take the number of all cars that come to the farm with no good business reason or that

(Continued on page 12)



Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Husfelt of Golt, Maryland, winners of the eighth A.A. chicken thief reward.

NUMBER 15977

NEW YORK, N. Y., October 14, 1927

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY One Hundred Dollars 00/100

Clarence Husfelt \$ 100 00/100

Golt, Md.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Fertile Farm Is the Pride of Its Owner

Preventing Waste of Farm Manure is one of the First Essentials

THE use of commercial fertilizers on eastern farms has increased very rapidly in the last fifteen or twenty years. This is a good sign and doubtless its use will increase still more rapidly in the next twenty-five years. Without detracting in any way from the importance of the use of commercial fertilizer, it has always impressed me that the first essential in keeping a farm fertile and in increasing its ability to grow crops is to make the best possible use of the manure that is produced on the farm.

It is difficult to place a definite money value on a ton of farm manure. It is possible to figure what it would cost to buy an equal amount of plant food in the form of commercial fertilizer but this takes no account of the value of the humus or organic matter that is added to the land along with manure. However, it is safe to figure that every ton

of manure produced is worth at least \$2.50. A cow or a horse will produce about a ton a month. It is worth saving.

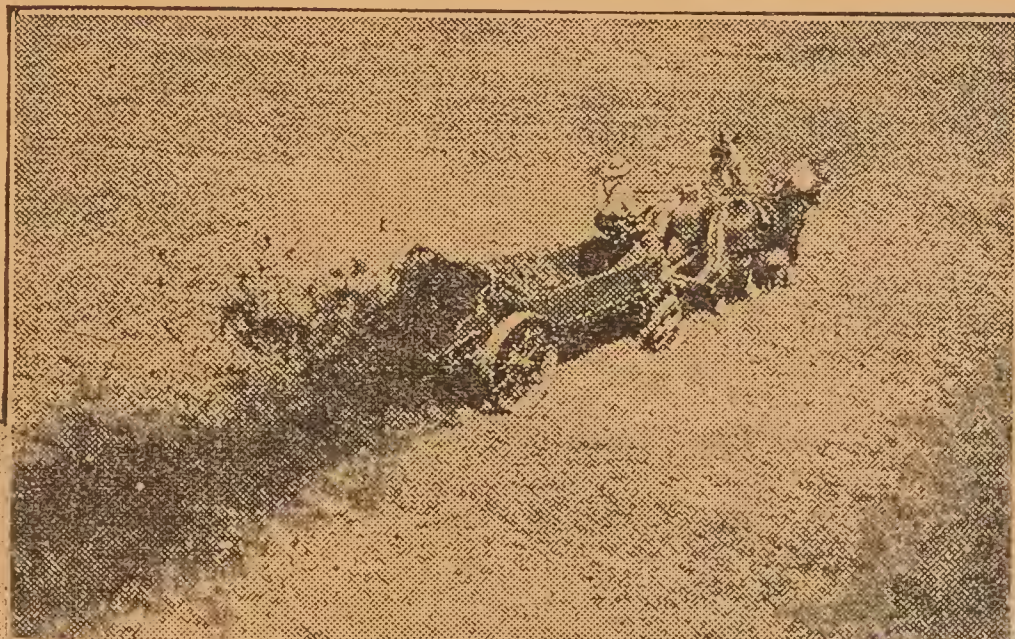
It is generally recognized that the liquid part of the manure contains much of the plant food, especially nitrogen and potash. Sometimes it has been recommended to build a pit or cistern to catch this material but this practice has not been generally followed. With a concrete floor

to prevent waste and the use of plenty of bedding to absorb the liquid, there need be little waste.

Much valuable plant food is lost when the manure pile is allowed to stand, especially during the summer. The Maryland Experiment Station found that 80 tons of manure exposed to the weather for a year was reduced to 27 tons. It is often stated that manure that is allowed to stand for a year is practically worthless. This is not so. A ton of well rotted manure contains about as much plant food as when it was produced BUT there is a big loss in weight and therefore a loss in value. It takes at least two tons of fresh manure to make one ton of rotted manure.

The problem on every farm is to handle it so that there will be as little loss as possible and to put it on the crops that will give the biggest returns.

(Continued on page 12)



Three methods of applying farm manure. Dumping in piles is wasteful of time and the crop is always better where the pile stood. Spreading directly from the wagon is better but it is impossible to spread as evenly and as rapidly as with a manure spreader. There is no better way to handle manure than to draw it out every day and spread it with a manure spreader.



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

There are so many things—best things—that can only come when youth is past that it may well happen to many of us to find ourselves happier and happier to the last.—ELIOT.

* * *

How Can Farmers Obtain a Square Deal?

"We make no secret of our belief that a great deal of industrial and commercial life to which the modern world has chosen to devote itself is a taking in of each others' washing and a making and distribution of unnecessaries. We are persuaded that the cultivation of the land, on an intelligent and self-respecting basis, ought to play a much larger part in our national life, and that there are no problems more urgently demanding consideration than how this is to be brought about and the level of our rural civilization raised."

THE above quotation was taken from "The Countryman," an English magazine devoted to rural life. Every word is equally true of conditions in America. We sometimes wonder at the trivial and unnecessary jobs to which many people, not farmers, devote their lives. How can such useless work interest them? How can they be satisfied at working hard and doing nothing, and, most important of all, how is the great job of cultivating the land going to be made to count for its real worth? Is it by legislation? If so, what kind of legislation? Should farming be subsidized by the government? If not, what can the government do, if anything, to bring about an equality of agriculture with other industries?

These great questions are going to be thrashed out before Congress this winter. We hope all of our readers will read about them, study them, and feel free to write us their opinions.

A Year of Natural Disasters

THE hearts of all of our folks will go out to the people of New England, many of whom are farmers, who had their homes and property swept away by the great flood. Some of these quiet little streams, many of them only good sized creeks, can on occasion become veritable raging torrents, sweeping everything before them.

One of the chief causes of the disaster in New England, however, is the large number of dams constructed to generate electricity from water power. The fact that many of these dams broke showed that they were carelessly constructed, and fixes at least a part of the responsibility for the damage from the floods that were released when they gave way.

How little we realize when we read of some great disaster like this, that our own turn may come next. The loss of property and lives in the Mississippi Valley seemed a long way off

from New England. This year of 1927 will be long remembered as one of great floods, fluctuating temperatures, tornadoes, cyclones, and other "acts of God" all over the world. The long distance weather prophet was not far wrong when he said that this would be a most exceptional and unusual year.

Our Mistake

IN OUR November 5th issue, we published an article entitled, "Why We Should Have a Tax on Gasoline." Owing to a mistake in our office, the article was signed as written by M. Slade Kendrick of the New York State College of Agriculture, but it should have been signed by Bert Lord, Assemblyman of Chenango County.

We hereby apologize to both Mr. Lord and Mr. Kendrick, and to our readers. The article itself, however, needs no apology, as those of you know who have read it.

Woe Unto the Chicken Thief

CHICKEN stealing is getting to be an unhealthy pastime or business in American Agriculturist country. The work that we have been trying to do not only is giving pause to the thieves themselves, but it emphasizes with sheriffs, district attorneys and judges the necessity of dealing with a firm hand with chicken thieves and punishing them just as severely as they do any other violator of the law. We have felt that there has been a tendency in years past to let chicken thieves off too lightly.

A week or so ago Reuben Heeman was sent to prison for life from Elmira as a chicken thief. It was his fourth offense, and under the Baumes law, the judge was obliged to give him a life sentence. At Buffalo on October 31, Edward Orchard was also committed to life imprisonment under the Baumes law for the theft of 112 chickens from an Amherst farmer on August 31. This was Orchard's fourth offense.

These penalties may seem severe, but remember, they were for habitual criminals who had offended time and time again. Remember also that just about the meanest, lowest kind of a thief is the sneak who will clean out a flock of pullets that maybe some farm woman has worked almost night and day to raise in order to give herself or her family a few little luxuries that they otherwise could not have.

We believe a little severity and with some publicity will do much to stop this kind of thieving, and Mr. Morgenthau is going to continue the work he started with A. A. this year not only in offering awards for the conviction and imprisonment of thieves, but also in encouraging and supporting local officers all over the eastern states to give more attention to this kind of offense.

We wish to call particular attention to the announcement regarding chicken thief rewards on page three. Up to date nine of the ten \$100 rewards offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., have been paid. Several chicken thieves, who are now under arrest awaiting trial, will undoubtedly receive prison sentences. Mr. Morgenthau has generously agreed to go further than his original offer and will pay a \$50 reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves who steal from our subscribers and who are convicted before January first, 1928. In order to be eligible for one of these rewards, a Service Bureau sign must have been posted on the farm where the theft occurred at the time of the theft.

Coming

THE whole editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been searching for several months for a real serial story that would hold the interest of every member of

the A. A. family. At last we have found just what we wanted and have purchased the serial rights to "Wooden Spoil," by Victor Rousseau. This is an outdoor story of the north country, a story of adventure and action in the great lumber business of the north woods, interwoven with a fine romance. We all liked this story, and we know you will. Look for the first installment of this absorbing story in the December 10th issue.

For a "Golden Rule Sunday"

IT IS THE wholesome and fine desire of all fathers and mothers to give their children every advantage and opportunity, and always more than the parents had when they were young. But we sometimes wonder if in providing these opportunities and luxuries we are really helping the child or hurting him. The boy or girl who has every luxury is not always appreciative and may often get the idea that the world owes him or her a living. On the other hand, too much hardship and poverty is narrowing and we believe that a child should have the chance of being a child and of being happy while young.

All of which leads us to speak of one of the finest little suggestions we have seen in a long time, that is, that every family should practice at least once a year (this year it is December 4) what is called "Golden Rule Sunday." On this Sunday there should be served on the table only what could be served if the family were in direst poverty and the savings from this meal would be given to the Near East Relief for care of orphan children. We fully agree with our friend, Frank W. Ober, who is one of the many doing a sacrificing work for the Near East Relief, when he says: "It will do the children good to eat a scrumpy meal—such as perhaps they have never had—on Sunday without pie, cake, butter or all the fancy 'fixins', just a plain orphan's fare. I know wealthy families do this that their children may feel for the hungry folks of the world, and there are lots of them who never go to bed on a full stomach, while our children get fat and are thankless for the abundance they have. We are getting through our job as quickly as we can, but still have tens of thousands of little ones under 12. We have sent thousands out to homes in the last year."

In the Near East there were 132,552 orphan children to be cared for. Of these 33,415 still remain as America's wards. Near East Relief is feeding and educating these children for normal, serviceable lives. They go to school. Religious instruction is building character. They are receiving industrial and agricultural training. This work is one of the greatest proofs that the people of the world really are becoming civilized.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE QUESTION of who did the proposing, father or mother, is an old, old joke in most families. I almost had my boys convinced that I married their mother because she pursued me so diligently that she wore me out! But last summer George found a package of letters that I had written to his mother in the dear foolish days of yore, and since that time I have not had much to say, in his presence any way, about who did the proposing. I feel especially sympathetic with the mother in the following story:

"We've had the best time playing post man," exclaimed the small hopeful of the family. "We gave a letter to every lady on the block."

"But where did you get the letters, dear?" asked mother.

"Oh, we found them up in your trunk in the attic, all tied up with a blue ribbon!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

NOW that my flock of white leghorns are beginning to lay, I am becoming more interested in them. On the 1st of November, we started using electric lights in the laying house, and it immediately brought about an increase in production.

Yesterday, a representative of Cornell University picked out and approved a number of pullets for us to enter in the "Home Record of Performance". We now have one hundred and twenty-five pullets which we trap-nest and are supervised under the following plan:

First, we joined the New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, of which Mr. M. M. Griffiths of New Hartford, N. Y., is secretary. We then received from the College sheets for recording the production of each hen each day for the whole month. At the end of the month, we send the original trap-nest record to the College and keep the duplicate for our own record. Every bird that is selected and approved by a representative of the College is leg-banded. During the year, a representative of the College will call on us six times at various intervals to check up on our records. The birds that lay over 200 eggs during the year will receive a so-called "Home Record of Performance".

* * *

This work that we are doing with chickens corresponds very closely to the semi-official work that we have been carrying on with our Holsteins.

I was surprised to learn that in the whole state of New York there are only twenty-two flocks entered in the Home Record of Performance. It seems to me that this is the intelligent and scientific way of increasing the egg production of one's flock. Under this plan, one makes a record that will have a standing all over the United States. I understand that under the old system, there has been a great deal of confusion. The words "accredited", "certified" and "supervised" have generally been confused, until doubt has arisen in the minds of many purchasers of baby chicks as to just what they were buying. It seems to me as a newcomer in the poultry business that the New York State Cooperative Certification Association is on the right track and that they have made considerable progress in the last few years.

We have entered a pen of our birds at the New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale, and I will watch with interest the production of these birds as compared with the production of our own trap-nest birds.

* * *

FISHKILL DAISY INKA DEKOL, the heifer which I mentioned in my article of November 5th, as a senior two year old, completed her 7 day record with 471.2 lbs. of milk and 20.06 of butter—average test 3.406%.

On November 7th, we brought in 25 young heifers and stabled them. This young stock has been out on pasture all summer without receiving any grain, and I was surprised to see the good condition they were in and how well they had grown. This is the first year that we have not grained our heifers over the summer, and I see no reason why we cannot, in the future, bring them through the summer without grain. Of course, this does not apply to heifers which freshened in September and October, as we take them off the pasture and bring them into the cow-barn and feed them quite heavily for two months before they freshen.

* * *

Another fruit year has passed, and I must say that as my orchard develops I find it more and more interesting. Of course, the harvesting all comes in a short period and there is a great rush

and haste to gather the crop and pack it as quickly as possible. But, when it is all done and finished, I feel that growing fruit is as interesting and profitable work as we have on the farm.

I have been comparing our records for 1927 with 1926, and I thought that you might be interested in seeing them:

1926 APPLE RECORD

McIntosh	1715 baskets @	\$2.35	-----	\$4,030.25
Opalescent	130 baskets @	1.35	-----	175.50
Baldwin	810 baskets @	1.35	-----	1,093.50
Rome	150 baskets @	1.35	-----	202.50
Seconds 145 }	220 baskets @	.60		
Seconds 75 }		.48	---	119.40
Cider 44,190 }	48,080 lbs. @	.50		
Cider 3,890 }		.50		
Total			-----	\$5,857.66

1927 APPLE RECORD

McIntosh	1749 baskets @	\$3.10	-----	\$5,421.90
McIntosh Drops 83 }		1.25		
103 }	265 baskets @	1.65		
30 }		1.75	---	424.20
49 }		2.00		
Baldwin	180 baskets @	2.10	-----	378.00
Opalescent	209 baskets @	2.10	-----	438.90
Rome	320 baskets @	2.10	-----	672.00
Miscellaneous	16 baskets @	1.50	-----	24.00
Cider	38,185 lbs. @	.70	-----	266.59
Total			-----	\$7,625.59

It is interesting to note that we had an increased number of baskets of every variety

grown with the exception of Baldwins. In 1926, we had 810 baskets of Baldwins while this year, we had only 180 baskets. This makes one stop to think whether the Baldwin is a worth while apple to have in ones orchard, if it is only going to bear every other year.

* * *

I HAVE been giving considerable thought to the cost of raising seed corn under our conditions. I believe that we will have a very good crop of Cornell No. 12 Seed Corn this year, but the amount of hand labor in growing this crop has been tremendous. In the first place, we grow it in hills and therefore it must be planted by hand. When it comes to harvesting, on account of it being grown in hills, it is necessary to cut the stalks by hand; and then, we husk this seed corn by hand and grade and shell it all by hand. I have not been able to figure out just how much it cost me to raise, harvest, grade and shell this seed corn, but I am confident that I am losing money on this operation. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that this will be the last year that we will raise seed corn, as I feel that with the cost of hired farm hands, it is impossible for me to make both ends meet. I can perfectly well see where a farmer doing most of his own work could make money growing seed corn in the east; or that with modern machinery the farmers in the south and west growing seed corn on a large scale can also make money. But, under our conditions, I do not see how we can help but lose money.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

A Visit With the Editor

SURELY no people ever had less to be thankful for than those Pilgrim fathers who gathered in their little church on that first THANKSGIVING DAY so long ago and expressed their appreciation to the God of the Harvest for the bare necessities of life which had been given them as a result of their bitter toil and sacrifices during their first year in Plymouth colony. I often think of the sublime faith shown at that first Thanksgiving by those pioneers who really had so little to be thankful for, and then compare their lot with ours. We have so much; they had so little. Yet their faith and their appreciation were greater than ours, and had not the festival of Thanksgiving been established by them, it is doubtful if it would occur to us to establish it now. It sometimes seems that the



E. R. Eastman

more we have the more we want, and the less we appreciate our blessings.

Thanksgiving more than any other holiday has belonged especially to the farm and farm folks. It was founded by rural people. It is the annual festival of the harvest. Therefore, any farm family misses something very much worth while when it lets Thanksgiving Day pass unnoticed. All of us who live in this most wonderful age of history blessed by the privileges of the best nation in the world and endowed with an inheritance from men like the Pilgrim fathers may well pause and lift our eyes to the heavens on Thanksgiving Day and say with Samuel Morse, the great inventor, "What Hath God Wrought!"

But, you say, the season has been hard, and the returns small. What have we to be thankful for? Answer, think of the Pilgrim fathers. Also, remember that "the secret of the joy of life is the true appreciation of the things we possess."

What are the possessions of farmers that make for real happiness? I have tried to answer this question in a chapter "Can A Farmer Be Happy?" in my new book, "These Changing Times", just published by Macmillan Company of New York City. Perhaps at this Thanksgiving time it may not be out of place to repeat here from this chapter a few paragraphs:

One of my most cherished memories is that of Father on a Sunday afternoon starting off for a walk across his farm. I can see him yet as he went walking slowly down the lane with hands clasped behind his back. I can see him as he climbed the fence and sat for a time to look off across the meadows, the growing corn and potatoes, and the other crops that he was raising in partnership with his God. Father was not an expressive man, but I know that as he looked at those things and realized his partnership with Nature he had a satisfaction, a sense of real happiness that no money could ever purchase.

I know, too, that at the end of the long season's work, when Father and other farmers went into their barns filled with results of the labor

(Continued on page 18)

Thanksgiving! By James Edward Hungerford

WHEN the turkeys have ceased to gobble,
An' are bein' stuffed to eat,
An' the ducks no longer wobble
On their pigeon-toey feet;
When the odors from the oven
Come to tempt the sons o' men,
It's a sign that that ol' lovin'
Day—THANKSGIVIN'S here again!

When the pumpkin, fat an' juicy,
Is transformed into a pie,
An' your Ma an' Aunt Jerushy
Keep the kitchen stove "on high";
When the cellar's store o' cider,
Pickles, Jellies an' preserves,
Makes you let your belt out wider,
To accommodate the CURVES.

When the guests have all foregathered,
'Round the moanin', groanin' board,
An' their smilin' lips are lathered,
An' their appetites have soared;
When the gobblers stuffed with dressin',
To be gobbled up by men,
You can thank God for the blessin'
O' THANKSGIVIN' DAY, again!

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starts both pullets and moulted hens to laying

ARE YOUR moulted hens back on the egg job?

Are your pullets laying?

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New Record at Storrs

Best Hen in Contest Produces 312 Eggs

HOLLYWOOD Farm at Woodinville, Wash., is entitled to the challenge cup for winning the Storrs laying contest three times. In the trials just concluded this pen of Leghorns out of the West not only finished first, but succeeded in piling up the biggest score made by any ten pullets ever entered in this annual egg race that's been running for the last sixteen years. Hollywood's record of 2,669 eggs is 138 eggs better than the best previous score of 2,531 made in 1924 by C. T. Darby of North Branch, N. J. The following list of winning pens and their scores for the last ten years is a pretty fair index of the number of eggs a pen of ten pullets must lay in order to head the list in the Storrs laying trials:

Year	Breed	Place	Score
1917	Barred Rocks	New Hampshire	2119
1918	Oregons	Oregon	2352
1919	Barred Rocks	New York	2022
1920	Barred Rocks	New York	2234
1921	Wyandottes	Rhode Island	2234
1922	White Leghorns	Washington	2218
1923	White Leghorns	Washington	2237
1924	White Leghorns	New Jersey	2531
1925	White Leghorns	Oregon	2394
1926	White Leghorns	Pennsylvania	2361
Average winning score, 2270			
Winning pen in 1927			2669

Hen No. 779 in the champion pen came through with a total of 312 for the year. She not only outlaid the other 1,400 other birds in the contest, but is the first Leghorn that ever crossed the 300 egg mark at Storrs. Of the 18,000 birds sent to the contest during the last sixteen years, this pullet's record has been beaten but once. In 1924 a Rhode Island Red from Attleboro, Mass., laid 324 eggs.

Hilltop Farm at Suffield supplied the best Connecticut birds. Three times out of four, this pen of White Leghorns with a lay of 2,363 eggs would have won out, but in the current contest competition was too keen for comfort. White Rocks entered by E. A. Hirt of South Weymouth, Mass., proved to be the best New England pen and won hands down in their class with a score of 2,420 eggs. In the Rhode Island Red group, thirty-six pens competing, Harold G. Colt of West Hartford, Conn., made first place with a mark of 2,300 eggs. In the Barred Rock and White Wyandotte classes, last year's winners repeated. In the first group, R. W. Davis & Sons from Rockland, Me., finished at the top with 2,209, or 180 eggs better than a year ago; while in the Wyandotte outfit the Locusts at West Cornwall, Conn., did the honors with 2,328 eggs or 276 ahead of yesterday's record.

The following table shows the number of birds in each of the principal varieties, the average individual egg yield for the year, and the general average for all breeds that competed:

100 Wh. Rocks and Other Varieties	161.9
300 Rhode Island Reds	170.7
170 Barred Rocks	179.2
60 White Wyandottes	179.7
710 White Leghorns	193.4
1400 Average for all breeds	183.1

The following is a list of the ten best pens in the order of their production:

Pen	Breed and Owner	Eggs
77	Hollywood P. Farm, W Leg-horns, Woodinville, Wash.	2669
75	Mayhill Poultry Farm, White Leghorns, Marion, Ind.	2504
83	George B. Ferris, White Leg-horns, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2495
24	E. A. Hirt, White Rocks, S. Weymouth, Mass.	2420
85	W. S. Hannah & Son, White Leghorns, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2412
120	Alfred J. O'Donovan, Jr., W. Leghorns, Katonah, N. Y.	2372
133	Hilltop Farm, White Leg-horns, Suffield, Conn.	2363
73	F. M. Johnson, White Leg-horns, Waldoboro, Me.	2337
125	R. W. Colman, White Leg-horns, Medina, N. Y.	2335
31	The Locusts, White Wyandottes, West Cornwall, Conn.	2328

High Pullet at Farmingdale Lays 302 Eggs in Year

A **WHITE LEGHORN** pullet, No. 18-1 is the second 300 egger to be

trapped at Farmingdale. This bird laid 298 eggs in the 51 weeks of the Fifth Annual Contest, but she was kept at Farmingdale for the full 365 days in order that an official record for a full year could be made. The score for the full year was 302 eggs. As this bird weighed exactly 4 pounds the day her record was completed it is evident that eggs were not produced at a sacrifice of body weight.

The bird which was entered by Mr. Harvey Kantner, of Dayton, Ohio, has been named "Miss Ohio."

Last year a pullet owned by Mr. Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., laid 304 eggs in 365 days.

The highest New York pullet is No. 9-A, entered by E. E. Chamberlain of Watertown, N. Y. Her score was 291 eggs. The best pullet entered by a Long Island contestant is No. 23-8, from Lone Oak Poultry Farm. This bird laid 290 eggs.

Out of the 1,200 birds entered, 311 laid two hundred or more eggs during the 51 weeks of the contest. This is an increase of 25 over the number of two hundred eggers last year.

Will It Pay Us to Store Cabbage?

(Continued from page 2)

of doors are so invigorating and enjoyable! I heard a prominent city man who has always lived an inside life say to a group of farmers the other day that they could not full realize what a privilege it is to live and work in the open. He said that some of the most precious moments of his life were those spent with his wife and children in the car on Sunday afternoons—the only time he had available—driving through the back and less frequented country roads. The freedom openness and freshness of the woods and fields sort of refreshed and rested him and prepared him for another week's work inside. The city man has to get his out of doors chiefly this way—in small lumps. But we who live and work on farms may have an abundance of fresh air, freedom and health, if we will but appreciate and use them? While these privileges will not buy clothes and equipment nor furnish us with necessary money, they may be made to go a long way in offsetting the chief drawback of farming at the present time—the lack of an adequate income. They ought to help to make us more happy and contented with out life as farmers.—M. C. BURRITT, Hilton, N. Y.

Variegated alfalfa receives its name because its flowers are varied in color. Some of the flowers may be nearly white, yellow, smoky, or greenish instead of all blue, as the common varieties flower. They are known as Grimm, Canadian Variegated, Hardigan, Cossack, and Baltic. Grimm is the most widely known of these varieties.

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Danish and Domestic Cabbage

By PAUL WORK

THIS is a year when cabbage dealers are very clear in their knowledge of the difference between Danish and domestic cabbage—and they are finding plenty of domestic. In a year when cabbage is scarce they are not so particular and a great many flat heads pass the car-door unchallenged. Danish Ballhead cabbage possesses certain earmarks that help in controversy. The



Paul Work

heads should be deep—nearly as deep as the diameter and they should be balloon shaped; that is, the greatest diameter should be a little above the middle, the top should be rather flattened, and the base should taper distinctly. Even the flatter types that come under the name of "short-stem" should show these characters in some degree. Another good Danish character is the presence of "sun-red," a tinge of red that appears where the top is exposed to the sun, but does not show on surface protected by another leaf.

In such a year as this, when dealers are very discriminating, it pays to have real Danish cabbage. Hence it is best to have it every year. Know your strain, and ask your seedsman for the same thing year after year, and let him know that you know the difference.

Thanksgiving Rye

Oh, no. We have no plans for celebrating the great holiday, at least not that kind of plans. We were simply admiring the rich green of a field that has been sowed to a cover crop of rye as it gleams in the sun, while almost everything else in the way of vegetation has turned brown and dead. Not only is such a field good to look upon, but it also means dollars in these days of scarce manure. It does not cost heavily to plant, it works late in the fall and early in the spring, and, if plowed at the right time, it readily incorporates itself in the soil as a recourse for future crops.

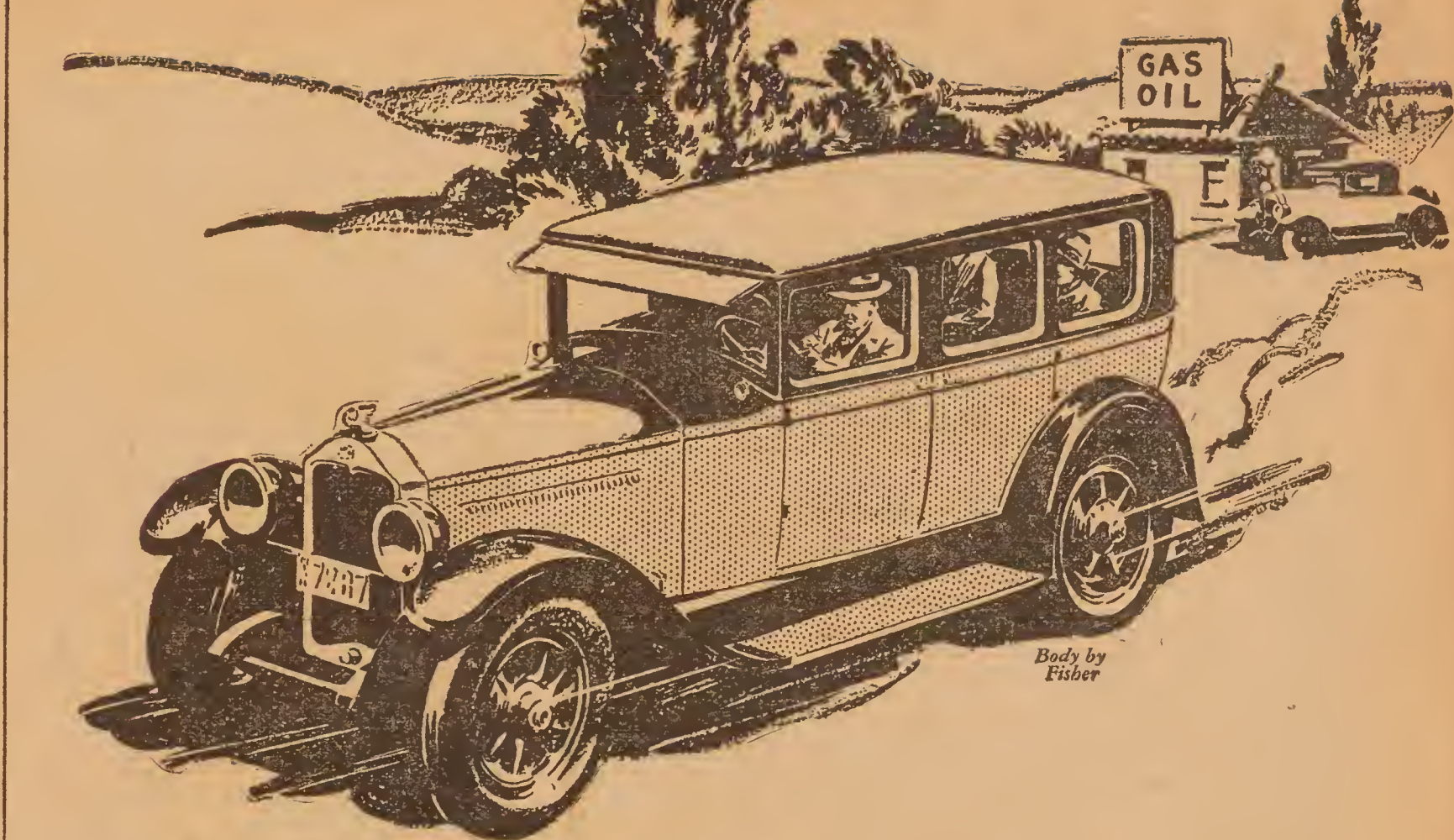
Roots of Vegetable Plants

Naturally most of us are a trifle lazy. It is much easier to study the top of a plant than it is to observe the roots. Weaver and Bruner of Nebraska have unearthed the roots of most of the important vegetable plants at various stages of growth and they have plotted the character of their development with infinite patience, presenting their findings in a McGraw-Hill book. This follows an earlier volume on the roots of the farm crops.

The roots of vegetable plants reach out far wider and deeper than most of us imagine. Many of them have roots near the surface that are readily injured in cultivation. We need to acquaint ourselves more perfectly with plant roots, learn their likes and dislikes, and adjust the soil conditions to their special needs. Weaver and Bruner have led us into a new realm of knowledge beneath the soil and we will do well to profit thereby.

Many Forms of Storage

For quality products for home use, earth storage is hard to beat. There is no chance for evaporation, the temperature is low, and, when conditions are favorable, the vegetables come out crisp, succulent and sweet. On the other hand, trench and pit storage is not convenient. It is hard to get at in winter, and nobody loves to dig celery and cabbage out of snow drifts, if there is much of it to do. As a matter of fact, the present tendency is toward the use of cold storage, instead of cellar and other forms of "common" storage. Onions were formerly kept al-



Body by Fisher

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Last year Buick said: "Change your oil only four times a year."

Buick tests at the great Proving Ground of General Motors at that time had shown that oil changes would *never* be necessary, with the Oil Filter to remove impurities, and with the Crankcase Ventilator, Thermostatic Circulation Control and Automatic Heat Control to prevent oil dilution.

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BUICK *for* 1928

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

most wholly without refrigeration. Today a large share of the crop goes into regular cold storage plants. The practice for celery has undergone the same change almost completely. Yet in regions green celery is still trenched or kept in pits to the great advantage of the consumer. Utah and Colorado are building a reputation for Pascal celery of quality, which is founded in tenderness, crispness and flavor that are only to be had with late varieties and perhaps only with earth storage.

Last Call for Plant Soil

The ground will soon be frozen up solid, and woe betide the plant grower who has not provided soil for his early spring operations. Really this is no time to do the job. The heap should have been made months ago, and the present task should be a mere matter of getting it to a place where it will be

accessible when needed. The best time to make the compost heap is a year and a half in advance of use. Then the soil and sod and manure can be thoroughly incorporated with each other. Then the soil becomes a true "blend", not a mere mixture of materials. Extra time well takes the place of a turning or two, especially if the heap is kept fairly moist. Even so it should be handled over a couple of times at least to get the best results.—PAUL WORK.

The Farm Is the Foundation

AS a farmer's wife and therefore one who should be well qualified to speak from experience I should say that labor saving devices are more important for the farm than for the home. Or, perhaps, as the farm is the foundation for the home, they should come first for the farm. In the first place, in order to

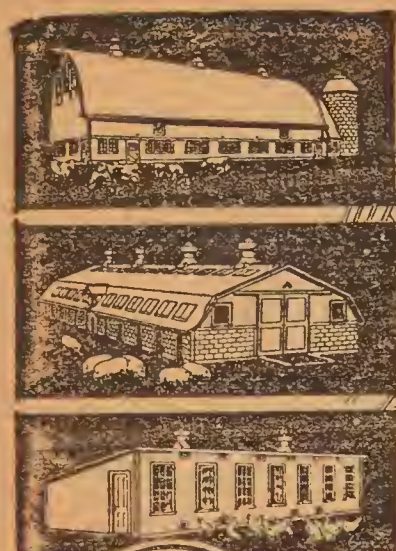
pay well the farm must be well equipped with labor saving and therefore time saving machinery.

To produce a good crop the soil must be well prepared, the crop must be well cared for, it must be harvested properly. Labor saving machinery enables the farmer to do this quickly when the time is right.

To produce good fruit one must have a good spray outfit and tools adapted to orchard cultivation. Stock and poultry to produce well must be housed in good sanitary buildings.

Up-to-date labor saving, time saving devices for the farm will undoubtedly make the farm pay better and if the farm pays well we farmer's wives need not worry. We will soon have the labor saving devices in the home.

A home that has its foundations on a well equipped farm is a home built on a rock.—Mrs. G. L. A.



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Equip or
Ventilate
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Hog or Poultry
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A Yankee In Dixie Land

(Continued from page 1)

woman would immediately tell him what it was. I confess that I watched the operation for ten minutes and I could not see how she did it, unless she had some ability to read his mind. He did not, as I could see, give any cue or hint in the question, she could not see the article, yet she even was able to tell the make of a watch, how many jewels

editor of the *Southern Ruralist*, a large farm journal of the South, and T. L. Wheeler, editor of the *Indiana Farmer's Guide*. These men with myself were appointed by the American Agricultural Editors Association to make a study of the Musele Shoals dam and nitrate plants that we might report back to the Association and they in turn to their readers so that perhaps there could be a little clearly understanding of what the government's properties at Musele Shoals were going to mean to the farmers of America, if anything.

We arrived late that night at Florence, Alabama, a beautiful little city about five miles from the big dam, and the next day until late was spent in visiting the dam and the government's great nitrate plants, all of which I hope to tell you about in an early number of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

While waiting to go from Florence out to the Musele Shoals dam, I had an



A statue in honor of the Confederate soldier in Florence, Alabama. Similar monuments honoring Confederate veterans are to be found throughout the South.

it contained, and further detailed information of the kind. I carried a camera under my arm. The man placed his hand on it, and she told what it was, what manufacture it was, and what size picture it took.

I went back to the old city of Memphis early in the afternoon and after inquiring directions I found my way after a time out on the banks of the old Mississippi. It was the first time I had seen the great river. It is not as large at Memphis as I had somehow thought it was, and the Arkansas shore did not seem far away. There were still some evidences of the great flood, but it did not do the damage in this section that it did of course farther down.

I wish there were time and space to give you a few of the impressions and thoughts that went through my mind as I gazed for the first time on this stream that has meant so much in American history. Nowhere else in the world, nor in any other time, has there been a river system and a valley that has meant so much to mankind as this river. The tremendous agricultural resources of the Mississippi Valley have more than any other factor made America the nation it is today.

Tuesday evening I met C. A. Cobb,



A typical home of the southern negro showing also a load of cotton ready to start for the cotton gin.

opportunity to see something of a real southern city and to take some pictures. One of the first things to interest me was a beautiful statue in front of the old county court house of a Confederate soldier. On the statue were the letters: C. S. A. (Confederate States of America), which reminded me of the stories about the Civil War that I had heard since a boy from Father, who was a soldier, and his friends. You will remember that this country around the Tennessee River was right in the center of most of the western campaigns of the war and we were not far from the scenes of some of the hardest fought battles, including Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee, Chickamauga, the battles of Lookout Mountains, and many others. Every city of any size and every county seat in the



Ye editor has his first experience picking cotton "way down in Alabama". One of my "fresh" friends in the A. A. office asked me which one in this picture is the editor and which one is Lucius!

South, I am told, has a monument similar to the one I saw in honor of the Confederate soldier. But the feeling of bitterness, so my southern friends tell me, has for the most part gone. Only the older generation harbor any hard feelings still, and these only when it is stirred by some untactful person or act.

The Son of a Confederate Soldier

Mr. Cobb, my associate on the committee, another one of those southern gentlemen whom to know for long is to love, was the son of a Confederate soldier who acted as a courier during the Civil War over some of the very country through which we traveled on this trip, and he assured me that the South now regarded Abraham Lincoln as a very great man. He said that most southerners felt also that Grant was a good general, but most of them had no use for Sherman. Mr. Cobb, who lives in the city of Atlanta, said with a smile that his folks did not wax enthusiastic at all over the tune "Marching Through Georgia". Someone told me on this trip also the interesting fact that the city of Vicksburg does not celebrate the national holiday of the Fourth of July, because it was on this date that the city surrendered to Grant.

I was told with great glee a story about the Confederate statue at Florence, a picture of which I took. A lady from the North was visiting Florence and a negro servant was driving her about the city. When they came to this statue, she asked him what it was. "Why, ma'am," he said, "that's a statue of Uncle Abe Lincoln. He's done buried just a few miles from heah!"

The Editor Picks Some Cotton

On our way back to Florence from Muscle Shoals, we passed a real cotton field and a typical southern negro's home. At my request, we stopped and had a visit with Lucius Shaw, with sometime African antecedents, and Hattie, his wife, and I made my first acquaintance with a real cotton field "way down in Alabama". The boys snapped a picture of me picking cotton with Lucius and Hattie, and it was quite an experience.

The country negroes of the South live in the most ramshackle shanties possible and under very primitive conditions. Few of them have stoves, but do their cooking—most excellent cooking, by the way—over crude fireplaces. Fried chicken, sweet potatoes and corn bread are favorite foods in the South, and they certainly know how to cook them. The home of Lucius and Hattie Shaw is typical of many thousands of negro shacks throughout the South.

Of course you know how tightly the lines of demarcation are drawn between the whites and the blacks of the South. Every station, every public place, including every public conveyance, has its separate section for each race. You should have heard them laugh and shout at me when I heedlessly started to go to into the station through the negro entrance. Yet I think the negro is pretty well treated on the whole in the South, and at least as well as we northerners would treat them were we obliged to live in communities in many of which the blacks outnumber the whites. The negro problem is a tremendous one, and one of which the average northerner has no understanding. It is one yet to be solved.

I asked about the compulsory education law, and they told me that in the state of Alabama, where we were, the law was more strict than in many northern states. I asked if this applied to the blacks, as well as the whites, and was informed with a little hesitation that the education enforcement law was not as strictly applied to the "blacks." "But," added my southern friend, "you must remember that the white people not only maintain their own schools,

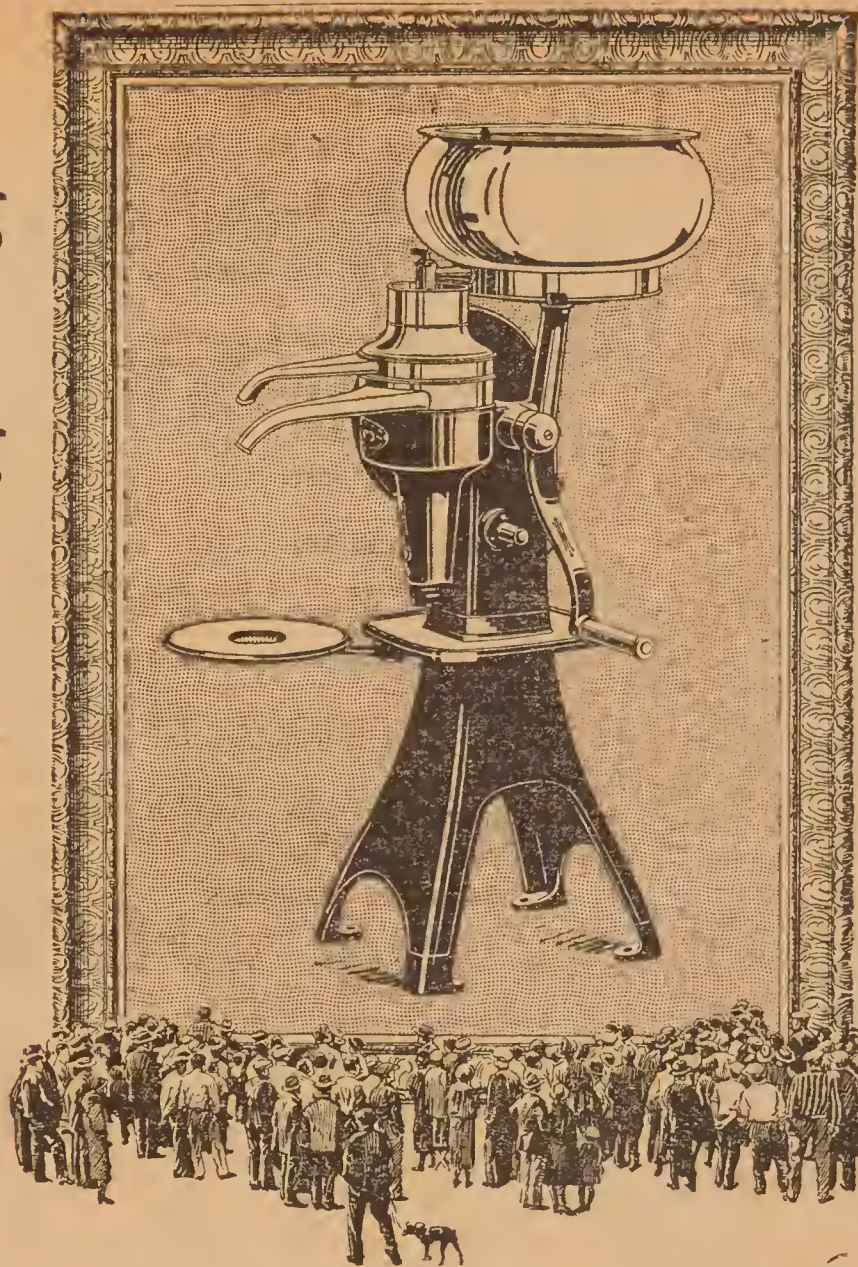
but they tax themselves willingly to maintain schools for the niggers also, and for the most part the black folks have little property and are unable to pay any taxes."

After leaving Florence, we rode two nights and one long sunshiny day up across Tennessee, and Virginia to Washington. There is something alluring and fascinating about the old South to me anyway, something hard to describe. Perhaps it is due as much as anything to the weather. I am a lover of the sun, and it shone every day during the entire trip. Coming through the Tennessee mountains the leaves had just begun to turn, and we could look out across the rolling country to the mountains showing on both sides of the train as far as we could see, lying like blue clouds on the distant horizon. Later we came down to the better farming sections of Virginia, across the upper regions of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, and when we awoke the next morning we were in Washington, the capital of the United States.

Our committee made appointments to discuss the Muscle Shoals proposition with Secretary Jardine of the

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A beautiful black-japanned, ball bearing cream separator for every dairying need. Six sizes, capacities 350 to 1500 pounds of milk per hour—"for one cow or a hundred." Hand, belted, and electric. Demonstrated, displayed, sold and serviced by McCormick-Deering dealers in every community. Write for the completely illustrated booklet about the new machine.

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brilliant, mirror-like lustre produced by many coats of japan finish requiring eighteen hours of baking at high temperatures.

These are features of *easy running, durability, and beauty*. The New McCormick-Deering has many other features and details of design that combine to make it a most attractive and thoroughly efficient cream separating machine.

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P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$5.50 each

(Continued on page 18)

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June Shade



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drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$3.42	\$3.32
2 Fluid Cream ..	2.36	2.20
2 A Fluid Cream ..	2.36	
2 B Cond. milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.61	
4 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese ..	2.45	2.20
Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is \$3.52.

The Class 1 League price for November, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The September surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.77 per cwt. for Class 1.

BUTTER TURNS FIRMER

CREAMERY	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 8, 1916
SALTED			
Higher than extra ..	49	49 1/2	48 1/2-49
Extra (92 sc) ..	48 1/2	48	49 1/4-49 1/2
84-91 score ..	39 1/2-47	39 1/2-47	39
Lower G'ds ..	38 1/2-39	38 1/2-39	37

The butter market shows signs of improvement. The weather man is one of the parties most responsible for the situation. In fact his influence has been felt throughout the entire market including practically all commodities. During the first week in November we got some very cold weather and trade responded immediately. Up to that time the weather had been extremely mild and it was almost impossible to get anybody excited about doing business.

The above quotations are given for November 7, the day before Election Day, there being no market on Election Day. This report is being written on the 9th and although it is too early to get official quotations the indications are that the trade is going to work to a little higher level. On the night of the 8th New York experienced its first snow and this has had a remarkable effect.

CHEESE CONTINUES EASY

STATE	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 8, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	27 1/2-29	27 1/2-29	25
Fresh Av'ge			25 1/2
Held Fancy	28	27 1/2-29 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2
Held Av'ge ..	27 1/2		

The easy undertone in the cheese market that we reported last week still continues due to the situation in Wisconsin and the fact that Canadian cheese is coming across the border. The make in Wisconsin is running ahead of last year and this year the Canadian imports have rather a weakening influence.

Cured state flats are selling well, generally from 28 to 29c. Those that just barely make the fancy grade are bringing 27 1/2c.

EGG MARKET RULING HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 8, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	72-76	72-76	78-80
Average Extras ..	68-71	68-71	74-76
Extra Firsts ..	58-65	58-65	66-73
Firsts ..	49-55	49-55	55-62
Gathered ..	38-62	38-62	40-68
Pullets ..	37-43	36-43	42-48
Pewees ..	35-36		38-40

BROWNS

Hennery	62-64	59-63	59-68
Gathered ..	43-61	40-58	40-58

The quotations above are given for November 7 because there was no market on the 8th and official figures were not available on the 9th when this re-

port was being written. However, we can report on the situation unofficially.

Indications on the morning of the 9th were that the market would go over 80c. Buyers during the past few days have been very liberal with their premiums and even on the 5th many were being offered as high as 80c for the finest lines of nearby whites. This brings the market very close to that of a year ago. With premiums being paid so freely it was expected that by the 9th the market would be established with 80c as a top mark.

Interior points have been much firmer than New York City. One larger receiver in the Metropolitan market told your reporter that he had advice from Jamestown, N. Y., that 55c was being paid for the best lines of pullet eggs, while the best New York could do was 43c.

Brown eggs have shown better reaction of late than white eggs although on the 9th whites were in very short supply and gained rapidly.

LIVE POULTRY MART IMPROVING

FOWLS	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 8, 1926
Colored	24-28	20-26	28-31
Leghorn	21-	15-17	20-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	28-31	17-25	25
Leghorn	23-30	13-26	22-24
BROILERS	35-40	25-35	32-40
TURKEYS	33-40	40-45	40
DUCKS, Nearby	23-28	20-	24-32
GEESE			25

The live poultry market is showing some real improvement, possibly the weatherman was more influential in the poultry market than in any other quarter.

Fowls are showing much better reaction, enjoying a demand. Extra fancy stock has enjoyed not only a demand but even as much as a 2c premium. This holds true with both colored fowls as well as Leghorns.

Chickens have also firmed up to a marked extent and that market is in the seller's favor.

The trade of course is more interested in choice chickens and broilers of the light weights and that is why some receivers are getting better money than they expected because their stock is small. Large chickens are inclined to be staggy and these are not selling particularly as well as the lighter stuff.

Those who are going to play for the Thanksgiving market should time their shipments to have them arrive on the 21st or the 22nd. Undoubtedly the morning of the 22nd will be the best market. The 23rd will see some poultry sold but it is going to be more of a retail day. Those who have enough birds to ship should try to crate them according to size and breed.

Turkeys are not as strong as they were last week and that is more or less to be expected. It is a little early yet for turkeys to hold firm and the way the trade is looking at the proposition we do not expect any phenomenal prices. 45c last week really was too high and that is why we have experienced such a sharp break since that time.

BETTER UNDERTONE TO POTATOES

STATE	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 8, 1926
150 lb. sack			\$4.00-4.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.			4.75-5.00
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	2.65-3.00	2.85-3.25	4.50-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.25-3.60	3.35-3.85	5.25-5.50
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	3.10-3.35		
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
LON GISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.75	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00-4.35	4.15-4.40	5.75-6.00

The undertone in the potato market is a little better, as this copy is being written on the 9th, although quotations given above show that the market has actually slipped since last week. Mild weather has been responsible for the easy trend that has existed for the past several weeks but on the morning of the 9th the sentiment in the yards was better. Prices were not materially higher but that undertone showed better feeling.

We do not give any state potatoes above due to the fact that no states were available on the 7th. In fact there were

no states on the 9th, at least no states to warrant quotations.

A few cars of Pennsylvania potatoes were in and these have been selling at prices quoted above with occasional small sales running up as high as \$3.40. These potatoes have been coming from Potter County. Northern New York has been under an embargo. Some western New Yorks are quoted at \$3.15 to \$3.25 while Maines are going over the \$3.00 mark, some reaching \$3.40 in sacks and \$4 in bulk.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Nov. 9	Nov. 2	Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.25 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.40 3/4
Corn	.84 3/8	.83 3/8	.70 1/8
Oats	.49 1/4	.48	.42 3/4

CASH GRAINS	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	1926
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.49 1/4	1.51 1/4	1.56 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.04 7/8	.99 3/8	.86 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.61 1/2	.60 3/4	.53

FEEDS	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	37.00	36.00	32.50
Sp'g Bran	30.00	28.50	25.00
H'd Bran	33.00	31.75	26.00
Stand'd Mids	30.00	29.50	26.00
Soft W. Mids	41.00	40.00	30.00
Flour Mids	36.00	35.00	31.00
Red Dog	40.00	40.00	37.50
Wh. Hominy	36.00	36.00	
Yel. Hominy	35.00	35.00	31.00
Corn Meal	37.00	37.00	30.50
Gluten Feed	39.00	39.00	31.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	48.00	41.75
36% C. S. Meal	42.00	40.50	28.00
41% C. S. Meal	45.00	43.50	30.50
43% C. S. Meal	47.00	45.50	32.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	45.50	43.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples are gaining in strength. Light supplies both of baskets and barrels with colder weather are influencing the apple market to a marked degree. The outlook is becoming more favorable, although we all know that we are going to have a good apple market this year. McIntosh has now passed the \$10 mark on extra fancy barrel stock and some basket goods sell up to \$3.50. Greenings are selling as high as \$3.25 a basket and some are said to top that figure while a few are good enough to bring \$7. Baldwins in baskets are selling anywhere from \$1.25 to \$2 while barreled goods range from \$3 to \$6 depending on quality.

Cabbage is still quite dull although they are generally bringing from \$10 to \$15 a ton in bulk. On Monday the 7th there was a little better demand due to the colder weather and the undertone was stronger, although prices had not been revised upward.

HAY MARKET WEAK

Liberal supplies both in New York and Brooklyn keep the hay market in a more or less depressed condition. There has been just a fair inquiry for top grades but anything below No. 2 is out of luck, especially small bales. We do not look for much improvement in the hay market for some time. Shipments are going to come through rather freely as long as roads and the river are open. Just as soon as wheeling becomes more difficult and the Hudson freezes up we may see a shade improvement. However, there is too much hay and not enough horses.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The calf market is still at \$17. Since our last report it even dropped below that point. In fact good veals have slipped as low as \$12 and \$13. At the present time \$17 only represents the very choicest arrivals, most business being done at \$14 to \$15.50.

Lambs have come back and on the 7th primes were selling as high as \$15 although most of the trading was from \$13.50 to \$14.25.

The steer market continues to sky rocket, the top now being \$15.75, medium to choice bringing anywhere from \$12 to \$13.75, commons down to \$8.75. We surely have a most amazing beef market.

Bulls hold steady with a new top at \$7.75.

Cows are also steady and advancing, heavy fat states selling as high as \$6.25, others ranging down to \$2.50 for light common canners.

Hogs are still weak, Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds bringing \$9.50 to \$9.75, heavier weights up to 200 bringing \$9.75 to \$10.75, 220 and over, \$9.50 to \$9.75.

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Among the Farmers

News from the North Country

NORTHERN New York was signally honored when the Jefferson County Junior project boys under Charles W. Reed, county leader, journeyed down to the National Dairy Show at Memphis. They certainly walked off with honors that would be coveted by any section and put Northern New York on the map in the dairy world by their performance.

Wendell Wicks, a high school boy of Oxbow stands supreme at the best showman in the United States, winning from over one hundred and fifty competitors, among them men who have put in their lifetime almost, at this type of work. Wendel is an example of how perseverance wins out. For some three or four years he has been raising an Ayrshire heifer, and competing at the county fair. Three times he has stood good enough to go to the New York State Fair.

This year he won out as the best showman at the State Fair, then followed this up by trimming the rest of the United States. His heifer won the reserve championship for the breed at the Dairy Show too.

John Crowley from the Jefferson County Farm School went to the Dairy Show for the second time. Last year he won the Grand Championship for the Ayrshire breed with his heifer. This year he went back with the same heifer, and would have won grand championship again but for the fact that his heifer caught cold just before the judging, and was passed to second place, a bit of tough luck that goes with the game. The two North Country Ayrshires formed part of the New York State Ayrshire herd at the Show.

* * *

SPEAKING of the entire United States, we just had the privilege of hearing Mr. Harold Johnson, editor of the *Watertown Daily Times*, discuss the general conditions in Europe, and the prevailing attitude toward the United States as he found it. Mr. Johnson was one of the 24 editors selected from American newspapers by the Carnegie Foundation, to visit European countries this past summer, and ascertain the exact conditions prevailing there. These men were courteously received everywhere and certainly had ample opportunity to come in contact with conditions as they actually exist.

Everywhere they found a friendly feeling expressed and a most vital interest existing as to the way we regard the European countries. One outstanding feature was the attitude expressed in Germany—that if we continue our prohibition laws for another five years no other nation in the world can ever hope to outstrip us.

In England the general attitude was similar to that of the father toward a son who has greatly outstripped him—a kindly feeling of hope for wellbeing, but also with a sort of questioning as to whether we as a nation are not too pursuant of dollars and forgetting some other things that should be of supreme importance.

In France, Germany, and other countries they found an intense interest in the farming. France having already covered and removed many of the evidences of her battle torn condition, and otherwise making strong efforts to overcome adverse conditions following the war. Germany was outstanding in its intelligent activity and consideration of its problems. One evidence of the progress was a visit mentioned to the largest airport in the world where daily express airplane service is carried on with Moscow, Vienna, Prague, Paris, and other cities.

The most serious situation existing was found in the country of Roumania due in large measure to the considerable amount of lands annexed as a result of the termination of the war. Austria too was struggling under a tremendous burden.

Wednesday, November 30th has been set for the annual meeting of the Jefferson County Farm and Home

Bureau Association. The meeting will be held in the dining room of St. Paul's church, at Watertown, and dinner will be served at the same place. The main speaker of the afternoon will discuss "The European Situation", but at the present writing the name of the speaker is not known.

Some eighteen students of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, spent Thursday and Friday in company with Director Van E. Whittemore, visiting successful farms in Jefferson and Lewis counties. This trip was taken in order that the boys might have opportunity to see for themselves some of the practical working out of the problems that they consider in their courses of study.

In Jefferson county they visited the farms of Frank J. Walton of East Housfield, and C. R. Langworthy and Son of Adams Center. In Lewis county they visited the farms of our friends—Dean H. E. Cook of Denmark, and O. F. Ross of Lowville. They also visited the headquarters of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association for the North Country to get a slant on cooperative marketing, and also called on other organizations. Prof. G. L. Wright of the department of animal husbandry accompanied the boys too.

* * *

THE tuberculin testing of North Country cattle keeps on apace. Dr. F. J. Baker, the county veterinarian has just completed the tests for the entire township of Brasher in St. Lawrence county, according to reports. Some 5657 head of cattle were tested with 1,505 reactors. Reactors were found in 169 out of 262 farms in the township. There are still many questions in regard to the testing and its benefits and many discussions are heard all over the North Country.

Another thing that is puzzling a part of the dairymen is just what is going to happen to the Grade A milk producers under the new addition being made to the State sanitary code. Judging from the wording of the addition, Grade A becomes obsolete, and so far no one seems to have been able to locate any solution. This may be a serious situation to a goodly number of North Country farmers who have hundreds and thousands of dollars invested in barns, special milk rooms, cooling and bottling equipment.—W. I. Roe., November 7, 1927.

New Jersey Farm News

NEW JERSEY had its first touch of real winter on November sixth when the temperature dropped to freezing and a slight crust was formed on the ground. This year has been quite remarkable, as there had been no killing frost and plants were green and thrifty looking until the freeze struck the foliage.

About the only crop that could have been damaged were a few scattering lots of white potatoes that had not yet been dug. The heavy rains on the first and the second of the month prevented the farmers from getting them out that week. Of course those remaining in the ground were uninjured as the late crop had set rather deep this fall.

Speaking of white potatoes, brings to our mind again the position of the South Jersey seed potato growers. The past week has developed another situation that makes marketing extremely difficult. The potato market has weakened and the growers in Central New Jersey are holding off buying as they now feel that the market will be no higher next spring and then they will be saved the expense of holding the seed all the winter and they will have their capital free for another four or five months.

* * *

DURING the past summer we had the opportunity to visit many of the counties of New Jersey that lay to the north of Trenton and New Brunswick. While on these trips we met many fruit

growers who are producing some extra fine quality fruit. We were lead to believe from the information given by a few of these growers that they have some of the finest fruit in the state in these hill orchards. It would appear that some of these growers with the kind of fruit that I saw could clean up a lot of the premium money down at the Horticultural Society meeting in Atlantic City next month. It would add a lot to the exhibit if these boys would only pack up some of their fancy varieties and send them down this year. I know that Prof. A. J. Farley, Experiment Station, would be highly pleased if they did send down a big lot this winter.

The State Department of Agriculture is offering some real prize money for the sweet potato exhibitors at Farmers Week celebration in Trenton during January that is going to draw probably the closest competition that we have ever seen on this occasion. Prize money in \$25 lots is to be given for the best exhibit with other prizes ranging from \$20 on down to \$5. We know there are enough growers in Camden, Burlington, Atlantic, Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem Counties to bring out some real exhibits this year. We had a talk with William C. Lynn, standardization specialist in the Department of Agriculture, regarding this feature and we were informed that he was responsible for getting such fine premium money for the sweet potato exhibit.

* * *

THERE is a growing interest in the Federal Land Bank by New Jersey farmers according to the developments made during the past year by some of the local associations. Richard D. Barclay, Riverton, the field agent of the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, spent a part of a day recently with us, going over the workings of the bank in granting loans. We were amazed at the wide use being made of the bank and its growing popularity with the farmers of New Jersey. He told us of one association that had placed over \$100,000 since the first of the year, practically all of which had been placed

on the purchase of new farms or the transfer of old mortgages to the new form of yearly payments as used by the Land Bank.

* * *

THE Short Courses in Agriculture at the College, New Brunswick report the largest enrollment for several years. The number of applications already received are 50 per cent larger than this time last year and in the opinion of Prof. F. G. Helyar, director of the Short Courses they will be far ahead of 1926.

Prof. Helyar places the credit for the increased interest in the short courses and particularly in agriculture to the big improvement in the financial condition of the farmer. We personally have known several boys who would have taken the short courses if there had been more money for the expenses of the courses.

The New Jersey short courses in agriculture have enjoyed an enviable past with the farmers of the State. Since their inception in 1908 or 1909, over 3,000 men and women have passed through the doors of New Brunswick to get a better grip on the agricultural problems of the State. In this small army, there have been many notable men and women who are making agricultural history for the state.

* * *

DURING the past week, we had the privilege of meeting Melvin Fox, Little Silver, Passaic County, the winner in both the Vineland and the Bergen egg laying contests. Here is a man who was able to develop a strain of Leghorns that averaged 270 eggs at Vineland, and 258 eggs per bird at Bergen. This is a record that leads the state, and according to Prof. Willard Thompson, Experiment Station, it is a record that is likely to stand for some time to come. The story back of the breeding on this farm is of particular interest to poultry breeders in the State and one which we hope to describe in the columns of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the near future and Mr. Fox has consented to tell us his story.—Amos Kirby.

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Eighth Service Bureau Reward Goes to Maryland

(Continued from page 3)

are found parked near the farm. 5. If a loss is suffered, notify the state police and local authorities immediately.

6. Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST giving all details.

7. Keep after the case. The thieves may get careless and get caught long after the actual theft.

Monday morning, August first, Clarence Husfelt of Golt, Maryland went to his chicken house and discovered that someone had paid him a visit during the night and had taken about sixty hens away with them.

We are sure that at least ninety per cent of our readers will appreciate Mr. Husfelt's feelings when he discovered his loss. Those who have not actually suffered similar losses are continually hoping that their flocks will continue to escape such losses. Is there anything that gives a man a greater feeling of righteous indignation than to care for and raise up a flock of chickens, with all the cost and care involved, only to find that some slick thief has apparently been waiting the time when they are ready for market? Mr. Husfelt sible suspects. A number of his neighbors had suffered similar losses which indicated that the thief might very probably live in the neighborhood. The fact that Clifton Gosser had broken into the home of Mr. Husfelt's brother-in-law about a year ago caused him to suspect Gosser.

As a result of this deduction and the few meagre clues available, Clifton Gosser was arrested on Tuesday. He implicated James Simpler and on the following day Simpler was also arrested.

Mr. Husfelt reports that both men have unenviable reputations.

Gosser is unmarried and was living near Dulaney, while Simpler who has a family lives near Dover.

At the hearing on the case both Gosser and Simpler admitted their guilt and were held for the October term of court in Wilmington. When their case was brought into court they also plead guilty to the charges brought against them and were sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

Mr. Husfelt wrote to the Service Bureau as soon as the theft occurred, and in accordance with the requirements for the payment of the \$100 reward, his check was sent following the giving of the prison sentence.

Doubtless the promptness of Mr. Husfelt in notifying the authorities helped greatly in securing a conviction. From the account of the case received by us, we believe that Mr. Husfelt had no more evidence to work on than many others who have suffered losses but have failed to get the thief arrested.

A Fertile Farm Is the Pride of Its Owner

(Continued from page 3)

As soon as manure is piled bacteria begins to work on it. A certain amount of nitrogen is given off into the air, rain-water washes away some plant food and the organic matter begins to decay and grow smaller in volume.

The best possible way to handle manure when it is possible, is to haul it out every day and spread it with a manurespreader. One of the costliest ways so far as work is concerned is to dump it from the sleigh in small piles and spread it later. In some sections the snow gets too deep at times to make this possible. If manure must be stored, a concrete manure pit will save some loss. There is also less loss from the pile that is broad and flat on top so that it will allow the rain to soak in rather than run off as it does from a roof. There is more loss when a pile gets too dry than there is when it is kept moist.

For a long time there has been con-

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siderable argument over plowing under as opposed to topdressing meadows. After studying the farm practices in several different sections, the only conclusion I can arrive at is that there is no rule that will fit all sections. When dairying is the principal business and grass the most important crop, it seems that the best results are secured by topdressing the meadows as often as possible with a light coating. Where cash crops are grown they should get the manure. They bring in the money and are therefore the most important. With some types of soil the manure can be plowed under, in other cases it can well be worked into the soil after it is plowed and in some cases manure has been applied with a spreader as a top dressing after the crop is partly grown. It is always well to remember that much of the value of manure, especially to the crops known as fine feeders, comes the second and third year after it is applied.

A manure spreader is valuable in two ways. First it saves labor which is expensive and helps get the work done on time. Second, it makes it possible to put on a light even coating. If you want to get the highest possible yields from one acre put all the manure on that one acre. If you want to get the highest yields for the entire farm, cover as many acres as you can with a light application every year.

Using farm manure to the best advantage involves:

- (1) Preventing waste by having tight floors, plenty of bedding and a manure pit if it must be stored.
- (2) Spreading on as soon as possible after it is produced.
- (3) Putting a light application on as many acres as possible.
- (4) Using it on the most important crops.

The value of the manure produced on the farms of the country is enormous. It has been stated that the annual loss of plant food from improper handling is a billion dollars. Some waste is unavoidable but the man who has a well-planned system for maintaining soil fertility cuts this loss on his farm down to the lowest possible figure.—H. L. COSLINE.

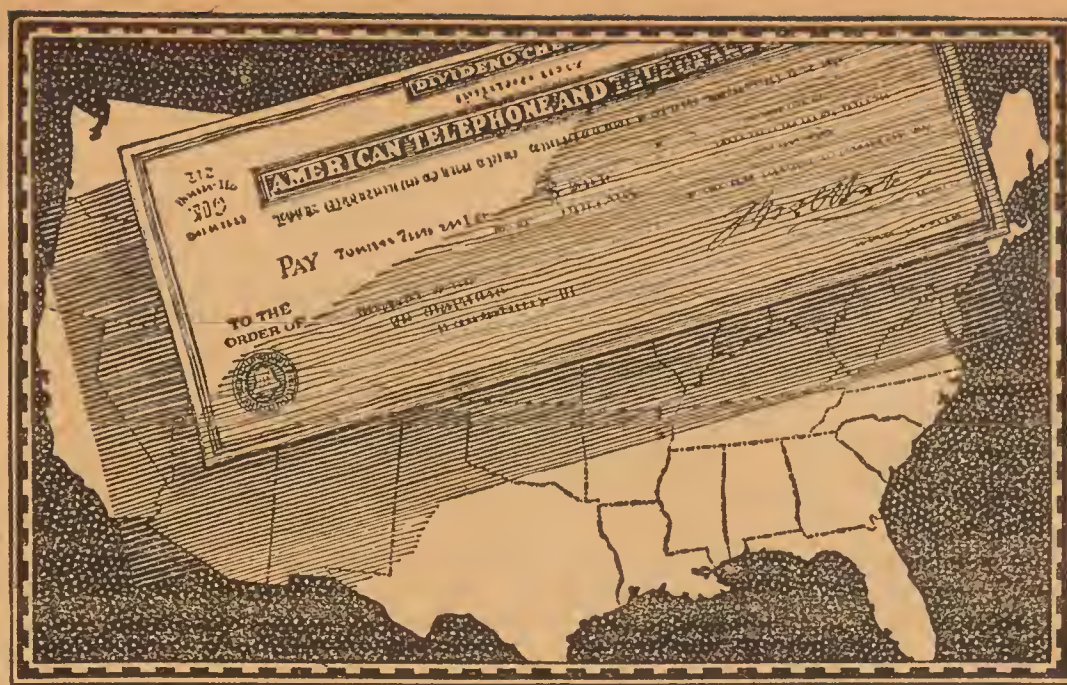
Electricity Can Be Used in Insect Control

DAMAGE to American orchards and farm crops may be prevented by the use of electricity, according to a report of recent experiments made by Prof. J. P. Parrott, of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, before the annual convention of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association at Lake Placid, N. Y.

The power of attraction of light upon many types of insects has been studied with notable results during the past summer, says Prof. Parrott, and the preference of certain insects for certain colors of light was established.

The use of electric lights to attract and catch orchard pests has been found to be effective, according to Prof. Parrott. Pans of water over which electric lights were hung, the whole raised upon a pole, were set up in three apple orchards. The lights attracted the insects, which attempted to sit upon the bright surface of the water and so were killed. Six traps, each consisting of a pair of lights and pans on a cross-arm, in less than three months accounted for approximately 50,000 insects, including moths, beetles, leaf-hoppers, gnats, flies, ants, wasps, parasites, and others.

A second application of electricity to the insect problem was the installation on the Experimental Station dairy-barn of a screen door, the wire of which carried a small electrical charge. Insects flying against the screen were electrocuted. In a period of sixty days 100,000 flies, with many moths, beetles and other insects, were destroyed by one door of this kind, says Prof. Parrott, and on favorable days the count ran as high as 2,500.



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The hours mother spent on the lamps belong to the family now. Properly shaded lights give the best illumination that science can devise.



This monogram on MAZDA lamps, Wiring Systems, and motors that run household and farm equipment, insures lasting safety and convenience in both house and barn. It is a guarantee of the endurance and adaptability that General Electric builds into all of its products.

Men appreciate electricity too, for it has eased many chores around the barn. The friendly light of electricity has revealed a new farm life with a hundred ways of doing things easier and better.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

COFFEE that makes Famous Coffee Makers WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

NO housewife can make good coffee if the coffee she buys has lost its flavor. Any housewife can make good coffee from this coffee with the flavor roasted in. Try it. There's no secret process. Just use your own good method of making. That fragrant aroma, that rich coffee taste—your family and guests will enjoy them every time you serve White House Coffee.

The Flavor is Roasted In!

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
Boston — Chicago — Portsmouth, Va.



THE TROUBLE MAKER

By
E. R. EASTMAN

Send \$1.00 and we will mail you a copy of this great story of farm life.

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Join In And Sing

Keep Words Handy to Use Thanksgiving Eve

WITH the avowed purpose of helping to promote home life and home spirit, the New York State College of Agriculture will render a Home Night program over WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., on Thanksgiving Eve. The chief feature of the evening will be the new "Stunt" of community singing in homes led by broadcast. The popular song-leader, K. D. Scott, Chenango County Farm Bureau Manager, will be the leader, and he hopes that you will have on hand and ready to use that evening the following songs:

I WANT A GIRL.
I want a girl, just like the girl that married dear old Dad,
She was a pearl and the only girl that Daddy ever had,
A good old fashioned girl with heart so true,
One who loves nobody else but you,
I want a girl, just like the girl that married dear old Dad.

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY
Carry me back to old Virginny,
There's where the cotton and the corn and taters grow.
There's where the birds warble sweet in the springtime,
There's where the old darkey's heart has long'd to go.
There's where I labored so hard for Old Massa,
Day after day in the field of yellow corn.
No place on earth do I love more sincerely
Than old Virginny, the State where I was born.

MOLLY MALONEY.
Is your mother in, Molly Maloney?
No, she's out.
Is your father in, Molly Maloney? No, he's out.
Then may I come in by the fireside and sit for a while with you? And she said with a smile,
"Yes, you can for a while, for the fire's out, too."

SMILES
There are smiles in Onondaga,
There are smiles in Albany,
There are smiles in Delaware and Warren,
There are smiles from Erie to the sea,
There are miles of smiles in old Otsego
There are smiles in lovely Genesee;
But the smiles they smile in Old Chenango
Are the smiles that we love to see.

"IT'S NICE TO GET UP IN THE MORNING."
Oh! It's nice to get up in the mor-r-r-ning
When the sun begins to shine,



Hot pads and holder No. 2261 make attractive and useful little Christmas remembrances. Three pads and a holder of colored suiting completely made and bound, make up the set as illustrated. Sent post-paid 60 cents. Add 25 cents for the indispensable Embroidery Book showing all fancy stitches and how to make them. Address all orders to the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

At four-r-r or-r-r five or-r-r six o'clock
In the good old summer-r-r time,
But when the snow is snowin'
And it's mur-r-r-ky over-r-r head
Oh! It's nice to get up in the mor-r-r-ning,
But it's nicer-r-r to lie in bed.

LI'L LIZA JANE
I've got a gal and you got none, Li'l Liza Jane,
I've got a gal and you got none, Li'l Liza Jane,
Oh-oh-oh-h-h-Liza, Li'l Liza Jane,
Oh-oh-oh-h-h-Liza, Li'l Liza Jane,
Come, my love, and marry me, Li'l Liza Jane,
I will take good care of thee, Li'l Liza Jane,
Liza Jane done cum ter me, Li'l Liza Jane,
Bof as happy as can be, Li'l Liza Jane,
House and lot in Baltimore, Li'l Liza Jane,
Lots o' children 'round de do', Li'l Liza Jane,
Every maw'in when I wakes, Li'l Liza Jane,
Smell de ham and buckwheat cakes, Li'l Liza Jane,
Never mo' from you I'll roam, Li'l Liza Jane,
Bestest place is home, sweet home, Li'l Liza Jane.

THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL
There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the land of my dreams,

Where the nightingales are singing,
And the white moon beams;
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true,
'Till the day when I'll be going down
That long, long trail with you.

The Small Boy's Thanksgiving Lament

Teacher says that Joyous
Means full of joy; so I
Should think that I'd be
pious—I am so full of pie.
Ma says that I look
mournful. This is the reason why,
I'm more full o' turkey
And I'm more'n full o' pie.
—Mrs. LaVerne Palmer,
Berkshire, N. Y.

How One Receiving Set Affects Others

IF you have ever had a station well tuned in, only to have it whisk out suddenly with perhaps a whistle or swishing noise accompanying the change it is not unlikely that your aerial is rather close to some other. When both of the sets try to tune in on the same station the sets react against each other and actually throw each other out of tune.

The only solution for such a difficulty, if really troublesome, is to try to move the aerials farther apart and to put them at right angles to each other. Where this is found impossible some relief can be had if the sets use a stage of neutralized radio frequency amplification. If the sets are supposed to be neutralized already, it would be well to have the neutralization tested by the radio repairman and adjusted.—B. Foote.

The Best Cough-Syrup Is Home-Made

Here's an easy way to save \$2, and yet have best cough Medicine you ever tried

You've probably heard of this famous home-made cough syrup. But have you ever used it? Thousands of families feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will soon earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. Or, if desired, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. It tastes good, never spoils, and gives you a full pint of better cough remedy than you could buy ready made for three times its cost.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX
for Coughs

**1 Day
Ends
COLDS**

**HILL'S
Cascara
Bromide
Quinine**

HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine tablets knock a cold in one day because they do the four necessary things—stop the cold, check the fever, open the bowels, tone the system. Take HILL'S and be safe.

In the Red Box.

30c.

Holiday Fruit Confections

Wholesome, Delicious and Different---Try Them for Yourself

THE addition of fruit to holiday candies makes them far more wholesome than straight sugar candy. Here are special ways of using canned pineapple in such fruit confections. Some of these recipes are very quickly and easily made and are delicious.

To candy pineapple at home, simmer the sliced canned pineapple in its own juice to which one cup of sugar has been added. Simmer until transparent and then drain. A large flat bottomed pan is best for this purpose. Then make a syrup of two cups sugar and one cup boiling water. Boil to a thread, then dip the pineapple slices into the syrup, holding them by a fork, and let drain on oiled paper.

Stuffed Dates: Cut the candied pineapple into small wedgeshaped pieces. Stone dates and put a piece of pineapple in each. Roll in sugar and shredded cocoanut and serve.

Paradise Pineapple Candy: Cook one and one-half cups granulated sugar, one-fourth cup milk, and one cup crushed pineapple until a fairly hard ball forms when a little is dropped in cold water. Remove from fire, add one tablespoon butter and beat until creamy. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla and one-half cup dry shredded cocoanut. Pour into buttered pan and cut in squares.

Pineapple Fudge: Mix three cups sugar, one cup milk, one-eighth teaspoon cream of tartar; stir well until sugar is dissolved, and boil, washing down the sides of the pan. Cook to a soft ball (230 degrees F.). Remove from fire and drop in (do not stir) one tablespoon butter and one-half teaspoon almond extract. When cooled to 77 degrees to 104 degrees F., beat until the candy is thick and smooth. Pour out one-half of the candy into a pan. Then quickly mix one-fourth cup of drained crushed pineapple with the other half and pour it over the first part. Before it hardens, cut into squares with a sharp knife. This will make a two layer fudge which may be varied by adding

a little red coloring matter to the first part.

Uncooked Fondant: Mix two table-spoons orange juice, two teaspoons lemon juice, one teaspoon grated orange rind and let stand for thirty minutes. Then strain and add to slightly beaten yolk of one egg. Add powdered sugar gradually, stirring constantly until mixture is stiff enough to hold shape. This fondant can be used in many ways. Simply mixing drained crushed pineapple with it and then moulding it into desirable shapes makes a delicious candy. A piece of fondant may be wrapped around a wedge shaped piece of sliced pineapple and used to stuff dates. In making it, pineapple juice may be substituted for the orange juice, thus giving the fondant itself a pineapple flavor.

Aloha Penuche: Cook one-half cup brown sugar, one cup granulated sugar, one-fourth cup cream and one-half cup crushed pineapple, until a soft ball forms when a little is dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire, add one tablespoon

are willing to pay more than that. Another thing disclosed by these letters is the fact that there is plenty of work to be found by willing hands, provided they belong to honest, reputable and diligent owners. Copies of all letters in response to the notice have been forwarded to the applicant for work and although the great number of answers will undoubtedly perplex her somewhat, she cannot help being grateful for the spirit of helpfulness evident in them.

Aunt Janet

Aunt Janet:

I am a farmer's wife who is fond of flowers, chickens and country life in general. I would be very pleased to hear from other farmer's wives, aged from thirty to forty, who are interested in flowers, gardens, poultry and children, as I have a small family of my own and think it would be interesting to exchange ideas with others on these subjects.

"A FARMER'S WIFE."

Send your name and address to Aunt Janet, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C., if you would like to exchange letters with "A Farmer's Wife." You will then be given her address, and she will receive yours. You will undoubtedly derive both pleasure and profit from such "pen" friendship. be rewarded with a toy boat, such as may be purchased from the ten cent store.

Chic Utility Frock



Pattern 912 is just right for the young girl's general wear. The touch of shirring at shoulders and hips and the boyish closed collar give a very individual effect. It cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 13c.

Attractive Afternoon Dress



Pattern 909 when made up in the pretty printed silks or georgette makes the soft frilly dress that women like for nice wear. It cuts in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 5/8 yard of 36 inch contrasting. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

butter and beat until creamy. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla and one-half cup walnuts broken in pieces, pour into a buttered pan and cut into squares.

To make some delicious Chocolate Drops; take two and a half squares unsweetened chocolate, two number one (4 oz. cans) moist cocoanut, one can condensed milk, and one-half teaspoon vanilla. Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add the cocoanut, then the condensed milk and vanilla. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for fifteen minutes. Makes four dozen small drops.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

IT is very gratifying to see how the A.

A. family responds to such a call for help as appeared in the issue of October 29th., when a mother of three children asked for the chance to do farm work. The pile of letters grows continually and it is a fine tribute to farm people as a whole that the great majority who answered this call have said that ten dollars a month was too little pay (in addition to the fuel, milk and tenant house requested), and that they

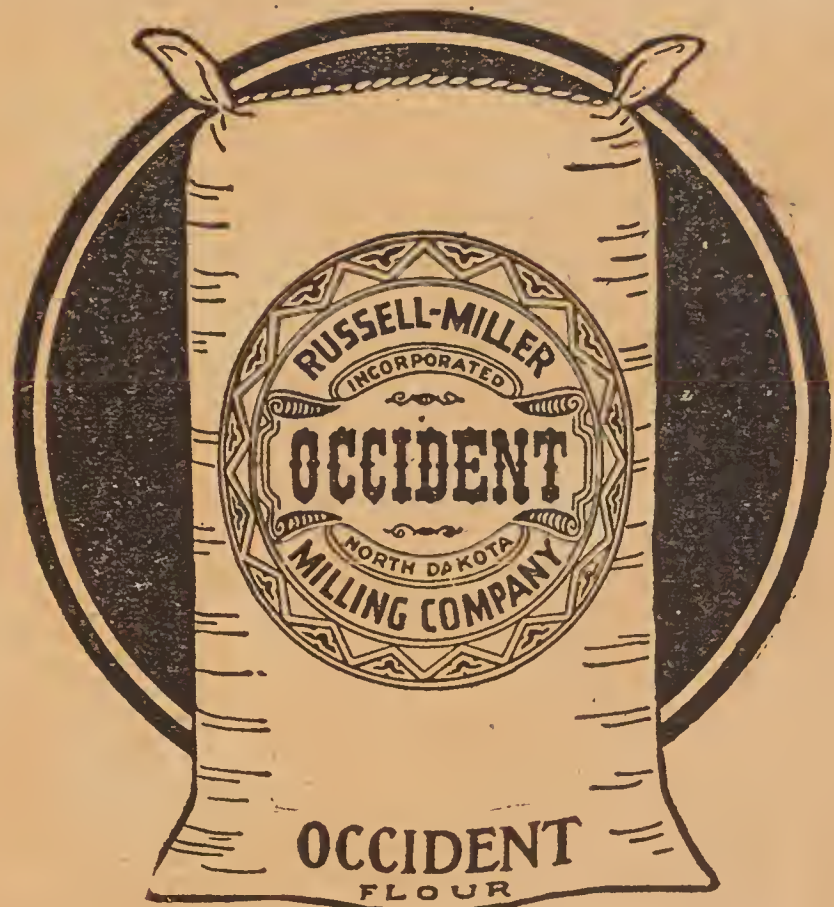
To wash work clothes

Use Fels-Naptha—unusually good soap combined with plenty of naptha. The naptha loosens the grease and dirt—the soap washes it away. Fels-Naptha works well in cool, lukewarm or hot water—in machine or wash tub. The extra help of Fels-Naptha does most of the heavy work for you! Order from your grocer.

Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden oads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

Boys & Girls \$2.00 Given

Simply sell 50 Sets of Our Famous Christmas Seals for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. We trust you until Christmas. No Work Just Fun. ST. NICHOLAS SEAL CO. Dept. 334-A. Brooklyn, N. Y.



THIS IS OUR OFFER

WE guarantee the quality of OCCIDENT Special Patent Flour to be not only good, but enough better than other flours to be immediately noticeable. Try a sack of "OCCIDENT" and make as many bakings as you wish. If you are not satisfied that it is better than any other flour you have ever used return the unused portion of the sack and Get Your Money Back.

OCCIDENT FLOUR

Costs More—Worth It!

RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon—By W. E. DRIPS

I FELT pretty blue just then. Seemed like nothing had happened that was solving any of our troubles, and every time anything did happen it was always against us.

The sheriff saved himself this time, though from an attack in the news. The next day after Jim's losing the hogs, Sheriff Thomas, assisted by several deputies, pulled off the big raid of his career. For a long time there had been rumors that things weren't just what they should be down at the old Dike house along the river. This place, one-time residence of some fisherman, had been deserted for many years, and lately there were folks hanging around there.

Must have been one of the deputies who got wise to the fact that things weren't going good. However, be that as it may, Sheriff Thomas raided the place at the right time and caught three fellows down there, and, what was better, got a couple wagonloads of loot. Say, maybe you think he wasn't important when he displayed all that junk at the jail. There was a Victrola, a couple of stills, boxes of dry goods and other stuff evidently stolen from the railroad, and also the boxes of books that were lost in the spring from the depot station.

I read over the list of other items and was about ready to quit when I noticed an item marked "box of drugs."

That interested me, principally because just a few days before, when I had been cleaning up my special corner in the "shop," I had come onto that ether can I salvaged from Frosts the night Jim and Frost and me had been hunting for the ghosts. Although we had several talks afterwards, and Jim had seen the sheriff about it, nothing had come of the row, and I concluded things was going against us. But that box of drugs just made me think they might be the folks who were working on Frost.

I mentioned the fact to Jim, and asked him if we ought to look into the matter, and he said it wouldn't hurt nothing. So when I was to town on Saturday, I went down to the jail to see the stuff. There were lots of folks looking at it, and when I asks the sheriff about the drugs, he said he didn't know just what they were, but if I wanted to I could look at them.

Gosh, I was happy when on examining the stuff I found it was a case of twenty-four cans of ether! Happiness didn't last long, because I found the case was unbroken. Now if my can, which had the same label as that in the raided stuff, belonged to that shipment, then there was another box of twenty-three cans missing.

"Is this all the drugs?" I asked the deputy who displayed the stuff.

"Well, I reckon. I helped to carry it across the road to the truck, and if there was more I'd have known it."

So I went back to hear the sheriff tell how he had captured the gang and how he was out to clean up things and this made me more anxious than ever to beat him to it in our community. After all the loafing he had done I couldn't see him getting that reward from the Protective Association.

I talked to Jim that night and told him about my investigation and guessed that they was nothing to my clue after all.

"Maybe they was two of them boxes," says Jim. "Why not go down and look around a bit. Might be something left that is worth seeing anyhow."

That cheered me up and as long as I had never been to the Dike house I decided to borrow the old mare and drive down in the morning, the next day being Sunday and church wasn't till afternoon.

The Dike house sat out on a kind of a dry island with sloughs around it instead of water. The only way over to it was across a dike put in to keep the river in place and so the house got its name. I tied the mare up to the fence and started across on foot kinda thinkin' what I might find and not paying much atten-

tion to things. So you can guess I was pretty scared when I heard someone sing out "Howdy," just in front of me.

I looked up and here was Mike Albert coming across.

"Going down to see the den of the thieves," he asks as he came up to me. "Was just down to see if there was any stuff that was worth carting home. You know I collect all kinds of stuff and am needing some old boards to finish that hog shed of mine."

Well, I admitted I was looking about just out of curiosity, but when Mike said he would go back with me I felt kind of like I was hampered.

Mike wasn't such a bad fellow though. He showed me where the gang had stored their stuff in a cave that adjoined the house to the back and told me a lot of things about how the gang had been gambling. Said he had been invited down one time to play a little poker, but after he thought it over decided not to come.

"I didn't like the looks of the fellow

went back that afternoon to see what else we could find. We looked all over the place and couldn't find another and anyway finally gave it up as a bad job.

"Anyway," I says. "It's a cluc," as we was riding home.

"Yep, Bill," Jim replies. "You found an ether can at Frosts as a ghost clue and now you got one of my markers for a clue to my hog stealing, but so far there ain't nothing else. When you going to produce the stuff?"

Well, I didn't care for that kind of kidding. Right there I made up my mind to get busy and solve the mysteries. Just how I wasn't sure, but Jim let me keep the ear marker as a beginner and hoped I'd have better luck with it than he had.

Meanwhile the sheriff continued to take all the praise that was bestowed on him by folks for capturing a gang of bandits. It looked like the News was satisfied and they was writing nice things about Mr. Thomas, "our local arm of the law."

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

I HAD been working in a news office for sometime but the work wasn't agreeing with me. One day Jim Barton came into the news office to report the theft of some hogs and the boss asked him if he didn't need a good hired man. It was finally arranged that I would go with him in a few days and start work.

The next day was hog shipping day and at arriving at the station we learned that a car had been smashed at Dan Carney's place but that they could find no trace of the folks who had been in it. Dan soon arrived and reported that thieves had stolen two of his best hogs the night before. The Sheriff arrived but soon left. The next night following an erroneous report that an old lady had been shot by them, we organized a vigilance committee and had a big meeting. The News printed a big story about the shooting and accused the Sheriff of falling down on the job.

About that time Fred Frost moved to the old Fox place that was reported to be haunted. A few days later Fred reported that someone was trying to scare him. I was surprised to pick up a can on Fred's place that had a strong odor of ether.

All the members of the Protective Association marked their hogs with numbered rivets in their ears. Things went along for a time with little excitement and then one morning I went out to feed our hogs only to find most of them missing.

who stopped to visit and who invited me," Mike says. "Looked crooked to me from the start. I might have been picked up with them if I had gone, can't tell."

"Tough about Jim Barton losing them hogs," Mike continued as we scratched about the place. "Find any clue to them in this gang?" Well, I admitted as far as I knew Jim hadn't got any results and Mike asks if we ever heard any more about the other stealings.

"You know," Mike says further, "its the funniest thing about that car that was smashed in front of my place too. It belonged to a fellow by the name of Hansen and he came out to look at it after the wreck and he just left it. I finally pulled it up in the yard a couple days later and its still there. Last week I asked him about it and he wrote back and said I could have it. Do you know anything about autos? Maybe we can fix it and make it run."

Well, I wasn't keen for hanging round Mike's place but that auto kind of appealed to me so I told him I'd drift over some day and see what we could do.

Mike was ahead of me walking toward the dike and we was just preparing to leave the Dike house and I was making one last look for some signs of a drug box when I spied a metal that looked familiar. Thought it was a dime so I kicked the dirt and it rolled out in front of me. Picked it up and it was one of Jim's hog markers, number one and all. That sure was interesting and unexpected.

Didn't say anything but kept right on going as I wasn't anxious Mike should know what I found.

Say, I couldn't get home fast enough. Jim was getting the car shined up to take the family to church when I came up. I showed him the tag, without saying anything and he looks at me and says, "Well, what's the joke this time?"

"Nothing," says I, "only I found this down to the Dike house," and then I proceeded to explain further.

"Well, I swan," was Jim's reply, and instead of going to church, him and me

But the praise was short lived. Just before the fall term of the grand jury met we had a big storm. It was a terror as far as the wind was concerned and the worst thing it did was to put the light plant on the bum. So Carter was in darkness for several days and folks had to resort to lamps again. Then the next thing happened. While Carter was struggling along as best it could without its electricity one night the jail was held up. One man walked up to the jailer and hit the turnkey over the head, took his keys, unlocked the cells and Thomas' swell catch of bandits just naturally walked out and disappeared. Maybe you think there wasn't excitement when the turnkey came to and staggered upstairs and routed Thomas out of bed. Thomas sent out calls for help wherever he could and it was one of these calls that got Jim up to answer the telephone. They wanted him to call out his association members and patrol all roads and see if the bandits couldn't be captured again. Thomas sure put up a swell appeal, Jim said afterwards, and I guess he knew what the News would say if he didn't act fast.

Jim did get some of the boys to turn out, but they got tired of waiting along the roads and nothing happening so we didn't catch anyone. We was just about ready to turn in when we saw a car coming down the road and Jim says, "Well, here's our chance. Maybe this is some of the gang, so look out."

The car wasn't moving fast so Jim didn't have any trouble stopping it. Jim isn't afraid much. I'll hand him that but he was all ready to shoot when the car stopped.

"Come out and be recognized," Jim yells. "Sheriff's orders to stop all travelers, who are you?"

Maybe you think we wasn't surprised when the driver says sure and out gets Mike Albert.

"Well, I swan!" Jim exclaims. "What in time you doing out this time o' night and driving a car at that?"

Mike was laughing, like he thought it

was a good joke, and says, "Don't blame you, Jim, for being surprised. The thing that surprises me is that I got so close to home in this wreck before it stopped again."

Then Mike proceeded to tell how he had got the wrecked car assembled and running and how he had gone to town to hunt up some parts. He had left town all right, he said, but not being used to the car, he stalled it up the road a few miles and had been tinkering with it for a couple of hours before he got it started again. Well, Jim excused the hold up, and with profuse apologies to Mike, permitted him to depart.

"That darned sheriff," says Jim, "causes more trouble than he does good. Come on, Bill, that's enough for tonight. I might have shot one of the neighbors on account of that cuss. Say, Mike is sure a genius. Getting that ol' rattle-trap to working. I 'spose he will haul more junk than ever to his place, now that he can travel faster."

Next day I made up my mind I would call on Mike. I wanted to see the car. We weren't so busy on the farm, so I told Jim I wanted to go see Mike, and he agreed. Said as long as I was up half the night on account of the fool sheriff, I ought to expect a half-day off to catch up on sleep.

So I proceeded to call on Mike.

When I arrived, Mike wasn't in sight, and I wandered around through the junk piled here and there, hoping to find the car and inspect it. I spied the auto under a lean-to shed and was heading that way when Mike came out of the barn looking excited and hurried over to me.

"Hello, Mike," I sang out. "Come over to see the car. You sure did a good job fixing her up."

"Glad to see you," he says. "Just putting out some stuff for the hogs," and he set a couple of pans down over by the house.

"Hogs sick?" I asked, concerned like.

"Not exactly," Mike explained. "They're off feed, and I think maybe a little of this worm remedy will help. By the way, what did you hear from the sheriff this morning? Hope he caught the fellows he was after."

"No, they didn't; least, that's the latest report I had. Jim is so blamed mad to think he might have shot you last night, he ain't the same today."

"Well," Mike says, "you know I came near not stopping. I wasn't used to the gears and brakes, and almost forgot to put on the right brake, I was so scared. Well, get in, and we will back the thing out and I'll show you how she runs."

I got in all right, but the bus would not start. Mike discovered the reason and had to get out and go to the house to get the ignition key. Said he would be back right away. But several minutes went by and he didn't come, so I decided to look around. Was curious about what was the matter with his hogs, so decided to look at them. Went over to the pen, or over to the place where Mike had come from, but didn't see any signs of a hog. Was just turning to look another place when I saw Mike running around the barn toward the house. Thought it was funny, too, as he could have got to the auto shed by coming direct, but supposed he had forgot just where he left that key. So I turned to go back to the car and wait, as I hoped he would be along in another minute. Well, he came out all right and I mentioned I had been over to look at the hogs and had seen him ducking back toward the house.

Mike looked at me kinda funny just then, but before I could say anything, he says, "Yep, I left that blamed key out there in the barn. Was afraid I'd lose it when I was putting down hay, and hung it on a nail and then forgot it."

He soon had the car running with a terrific noise and rattle and we backed out into the road. Then the darned thing

(Continued on page 18)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

RAT DOGS all ages. \$5 to \$15. CARMEN D. WELCH, Ramsey, Ill.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. Dog supplies. Catalogue. KASKASKIA KENNELS, SW 105, Herrick, Ill.

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DID YOU KNOW my English or Welsh Shepherd pups with proper training will go for stock alone when 6 or 8 months old. Buy now. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIE age seventeen months. Proven brood matron watch dog. Registered, best of breeding. Price \$50. LU HUMPHREY, 108 Nauticoke Ave., Union, N. Y.

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TILBURY'S WHITE COLLIES—Brood matrons, pups all ages, \$15 up. Buy your pup now and he will be ready to work in the spring. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

POLICE PUPS—Males; pedigreed; Strongheart breeding; fancy color; \$25. MRS. C. S. MULKS, Eaton, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL ORANGE POMERANIAN, Male, Eligible to register. Very affectionate. MRS. B. J. VAN AUKEN, Adams Center, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS. We are now taking orders for pups to be delivered at Christmas. Five litters that will be ready. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

COON HOUND 4 yrs run Coon only, \$60 on trial. Two Reg. Red Bone females. Blue tick Coon Hound Pups 5 mo. old \$5 each. All dogs guaranteed. STANLEY KANDEFER, East Otto, N. Y.

FOR SALE—4 Female Irish Setter Pups 10 weeks old, \$10 each. 4 Coon-hound Pups 4 months old. B and T males \$15. Females \$10. 6 Fox-hound pups 2 months old. B and T males \$10. Females \$5. All Pups eligible to register. HARRY FRASER, West Eaton, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

MAPLEGROVE STOCK FARM OFFERS, Registered Holstein bred yearlings and young heifer calves. Splendid breeding. Good individuality at very low price. Herd under State and Federal supervision. WILLIS VAN DEWALKER, R. 2, Rome, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL—Born February 12, 1927. A grandson of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the greatest sires of the Holstein breed and son of the greatest of all milk sires, Colantha Johanna Lad. This young bull's dam has a record of 22.07 pounds butter at 2 years 9 months. Entire pedigree one of production. Send for copy of pedigree, price, etc., to FISH-KILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR ACCREDITED DUAL PURPOSE Shorthorns, call on or write. WM. J. BREW, Bergen, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire cows, in milk. Also two year old bull. Accredited. JOHN A. HARRINGTON, Canton, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL; Twenty months old, fine individual, extra breeding, herd fully accredited. Write for particulars and pedigree. Price \$75 crated F.O.B. EUGENE F. WELLS, Tully, N. Y.

Sheep

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE Rams and Ewes, very reasonably priced. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, SOUTHDOWNS, Delaine Rams, good ones, priced to go. THE TOWNSENDS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS — Good ones, Yearlings 2-yr-olds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$25. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

USE
THIS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches OVER 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

CATTLE

Swine

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS \$8.75 each. Easy Feeders, quick growers. Pairs not related. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. Thrifty Stock Pigs, 8 weeks \$8.75. 12 weeks \$10.75. Bred Sows, \$35 & \$40. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large type Berkshire, High Class Stock at farmers price. One good Boar, Gilts and Fall Pigs. JESSE HAMILTON, Newton, N. J., R. No. 1.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA'S: September pigs large growthy stock. \$15 each, \$28 Pair, \$39 trio, Registered. A. M. KENNEL, Route 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Young Pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars, Collie Puppies, Beagle Dogs. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

POULTRY

PULLETS—500 S. C. White Leghorns, June hatched healthy free range grown. \$1 each. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS: Pullets; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Free range. LAURA DECKER, Stamfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Black Jersey Giant pullets from stock that have won prizes at County Fair and New York State Production show; also Toulouse Geese and Muscovy ducks. MR. J. N. OSBORNE, R. No. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

PULLETS—WHITE LEGHORNS and Jersey Giants, sixteen weeks to laying from selected breeders. Well grown on free range. OLEN J. HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS, Pullets and Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. \$1.00 down, remainder. C. O. D. Eggs. \$2.00 per setting, guaranteed for 1927. Fishel-Halbach strain. MRS. CARMEN WELCH, Ramsey, Ill.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—We have 100 cockerels for sale, selected from 2400 certified chicks purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley. These cockerels are an exceptionally fine lot. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

100 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS \$1.10 each. F. H. TOOMBS, Adams Center, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Cockerels. May hatched \$3.00 each. HAROLD PAUL, Adams Center, N. Y.

7 PARKS STRAIN April hatched cockerels \$5 each. P. C.—227. BERTHA DEVLIN, Arcade, N. Y.

BREEDERS FROM ACCREDITED STOCK. April hatched Rhode Island Red Cockerels \$2.50-\$3. W. EARL AKLEY, Canton, N. Y.

PURE TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from 290 egg stock, purebred direct. Pedigreed. May hatched. Peking Ducks. Reasonable. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Pa.

POULTRY

THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10. Hens \$8. Trio \$25 no relation. Jersey Giant Cockerels June hatched \$2.00 each. ADA PETRIE, Adams, N. Y., R. No. 2.

200 BARREN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Pullets May hatch, ready to lay. From Imported Stock, trapnested, Blood tested stock, milk and mash fed, grown on free range. Price \$1.75. JOHN A. LAFLER, Potter, N. Y.

TWICE WINNERS AT VINELAND: First Barred Rock pen 2347 eggs 1926, 2258 eggs 1927. Fine breeding cockerels \$10. 1927 pen blood tested by State of New Jersey with no reactors. H. W. VAN WINKLE, Box A, Camden, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

BRONZE, BOURBON REDS: White Turkeys. White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks. Toulouse Geese. Pearl and White Guineas. Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. The kind that do not stray. D. E. GRAY, Geneseo, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS — Horning Strain—Extra select large framed, healthy free range—Toms \$10. C. LAUGHMAN, Dunraven, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bourbon Red Turkeys, Horning Strain, for breeding. Hens \$6.00, Toms \$8.00. MRS. ERNEST J. STALDER, Evans Mills, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

FARMS FOR SALE

DAIRY FARM 216 ACRES, 16 cows, bull, 3 fine horses, 2 basement barns, hen house, brooder house, 175 hens. Good 12 room house with furnace, 40 acres timber, all farm tools and crops, price \$6,500, \$2000 cash balance on contract. ANOTHER of 157 acres. 12 room house, barn 32x70, fine sugar bush, land nearly level improved road to be built next summer, price \$2,750. \$1000 cash balance to suit purchaser. L. H. SHEFF, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

EQUIPPED 20 ACRE FARM \$2000. EDWARD JARVIS, Starke, Florida.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position by single man as farm manager, twenty-five years experience. Best reference. BOX 441, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN, capable of managing a farm, seeks employment on dairy farm, distance no object, excellent references. DAVID JOHNSTON, Malone, N. Y., Route 3.

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN to sell our quality seeds direct to farmers and planters. A good paying position for man acquainted with farming. Experience unnecessary, but honesty and industry are. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

ACTIVE MAN TO BOOK ORDERS, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. KNIGHT & BOSTWICK, Newark, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

"SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel siding, \$25 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa."

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER \$1.10 per 100 sq. ft. Seconds. Send for price list. WINIKER BROTHERS, Millis, Mass.

"NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE Silo complete with roof, hoops, and doors—12x24—\$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa."

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

DOLLARS PAID for old envelopes bearing postage stamps used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE, Westfield, Mass.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

VIOLINS REPAIRED—Bows repaired. Bargains in musical instruments of all kinds. Old instruments bought. GRAY, the Violinmaker, Brisben, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

TOBACCO POWDER for Poultry Feeding. Nicotine 1.5%. Sample Package Postpaid \$1.00. 100 lbs. \$4.50; 300 lbs. \$12.00 F. O. B. York, Pa., Free Circular. G. M. HABECKER, Seedsman, York, Pa.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

BLUE HEN MAMMOTH INCUBATOR—Seven thousand capacity—First-class condition. GEORGE MASTERS, Middleboro, Mass.

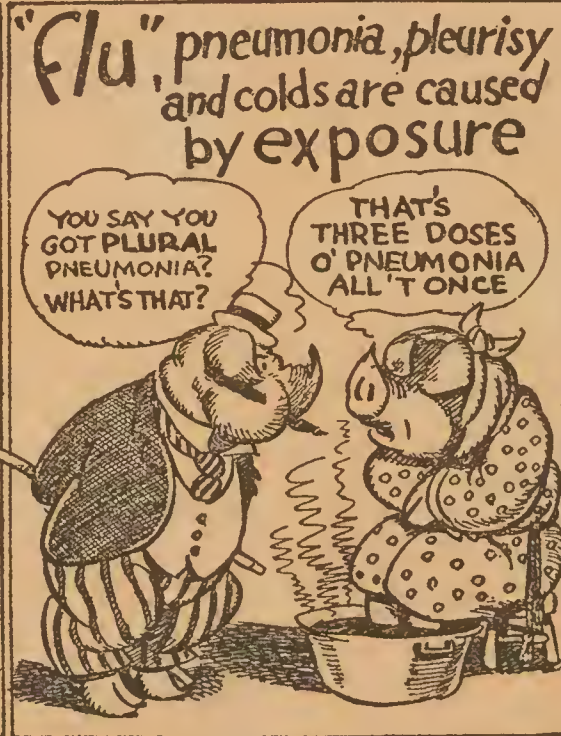
SWEET CLOVER HONEY, case two 60 lb. cans \$11; None better, sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINEST QUALITY HONEY, Goldenrod, buckwheat blend 60 lb. \$5.75. 120 lb. \$11. Goldenrod mixed comb \$4.50 & \$4.00 case, 24 sections here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep the Hogs Warm

By Ray Inman



A Yankee in Dixie Land

(Continued from page 9)



Kill Rats—Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their test bulletin on "Rat Control."

"Never saw anything work like it did. We are ordering from our Wholesaler in our next order. It is not necessary to say that we are pushing K-R-O." Huey's Pharmacy, Sardinia, Ohio.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **SOLD ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.** The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

TRY IT 30 DAYS FREE
BEFORE YOU BUY

FACTORY PRICES—SAVE 50%
Choice of beautiful cabinets offered

8 tube one dial MIRACO
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

MAGNIFICENT TONE—SUPER SELECTIVE—POWERFUL DISTANCE GETTER

All Electric or Battery Set! Yes! Big Discounts to User-Agents

7 tube one dial METAL SHIELDED CHASSIS \$49.75 RETAIL LIST

6 tube Super \$36.75 RETAIL LIST

Electrify Any Radio with "A-C" Light Socket Power Units

Free! SEND NO MONEY—30 DAYS' TRIAL, Special Wholesale Price Offer to User-Agents, Bank References, testimony of nearby Miraco users—all the proof you want—sent with catalog.

MAIL COUPON RIGHT NOW!

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CLASSIFIED ADS

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! FRANKLYN-PRESS, Milford, N. H.

21 BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED CHRISTMAS CARDS. Panoled, Bordered, Different. Matched envelopes. Money-back guarantee, \$1 prepaid. CLARENCE KASPER, Webster, N. Y.

100 ENVELOPES, 200 sheets paper 8 1/2 x 5 1/2, name and address on each, 2 Beautiful Christmas cards \$1. Plain copy requested. WILBUR D. HALL, R. D. No. 4, Norwich, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

LANDSCAPE YOUR HOME with BOX-WOOD, profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants \$1.20 dozen. Delivered. Write BAZZANELLA, Mineral, Va.

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

own one farm up in Vermont and that's about all I can stand on my present salary!"

There is an atmosphere of quiet, calm, but very efficient business methods about the President's entire office and he impressed me as being a kindly, friendly man, intensely sincere and earnest, and doing the best he can in his great position.

At the close of our interview, Mr. Coobb said: "Mr. President, I wonder if you would mind having your picture taken with some real dirt farmers?"

"No, I would not mind at all," said Mr. Coolidge, "if you can wait a few minutes. The boys from the press are coming in to see me now, and if you will wait until they are gone I shall be glad to accommodate."

So we waited a little while, and then went out on the White House lawn with him for the picture. After it was over, we expressed our appreciation, and President Coolidge said:

"That's all right. If I never had anything harder to do than have my picture taken once in a while, this would not be a hard job."

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

of their hands and saw the cattle in their stanchions, waiting eagerly to be fed, there came again a glimpse of that thing we call happiness.

So, also, did Mother and those other farm women it has been my privilege to know, obtain something of the fundamental compensations of rural life. Well I remember how, after Mother had worked all summer in the hot kitchen putting up the berries and preserves of various kinds for the coming winter, with what great pride she would take her neighbors and friends down into the cellar to show them the long rows of canned stuff which she had preserved with her own hands.

That fine old southern farm paper, *The Progressive Farmer*, has been publishing a series of letters from country folks on the subject, 'Country Things I Love Most.' These letters state so well from actual experience some of the fundamental country things which make for happiness that I quote portions of them here.

One country woman writes:

These things I love:

The sound and sight of wild geese in a snake-like line against a dull November sky.

Roaring fires in stoves and fireplaces. The distant sound of a woodsman's axe. The nicker of a horse for his corn.

Another farm woman says:

I love the early morning hush before the summer dawn, and the soft spring rain that comes to wake my newly planted garden—the silvery kind that falls with the sun "a-shining through."

The quiet solitudes, where one may steal away and be alone and yet not lonely.

I love the white fairy veil of the first snowflakes over the bare brown hills and woods and dark green pines against a background of cold gray sky.

I love the long low western hill guarding the home spot, over which winds the long white road where people come to us, bright in the morning sunlight, dark under the storm cloud's shadow, or pale and peaceful under the evening star. Through this star as a child I saw the lost baby brother I had never seen; through it an answer could come to the long, long thoughts of youth; through it, when old age shall come, I shall look to "that still land beyond the evening star."

No business in the world is as closely associated with the home as is farming. No business gives the father such an opportunity of personal contact with his children. In the city, the father leaves in the morning before the younger children are up, and often he gets home so late that the children are in bed. If he sees them at all, it is when he is tired and worn from the labors of the day.

No place in the world equals the farm home for the rearing of children and for the opportunity of giving them the association with natural growing things of

both plant and animal life, a place to play in the open air under natural conditions, and the fresh air and food of the farm to build their young bodies. No place in the world is so good as the farm in the training of both the boy and the girl in habits of work and responsibility that will mean their success later in life.

So, also, the farm home, perhaps in larger proportion than other homes, is the place where love abides. Problems of the business are mutual ones to be worked out by both father and mother together. Perhaps it is the soil and the natural things of life which surround the men and women of the farm which give them a deeper sense of responsibility and steadfastness toward each other, toward their community, their country, and their God.

These associations and experiences the farm boy who has gone to the city never forgets. Whatever his so-called success may be, deep in his heart these memories are ever calling him back. No matter how high he has climbed in worldly power and material attainment, he seldom again is able to touch the high spots of happiness that come to those who work and live upon the land and who are able to appreciate and enjoy simple and fundamental happiness.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

(Continued from page 16)

stopped, and we tried and tried but it wouldn't do nothing but sputter.

Well, Mike cussed, and I did, too, but it didn't help or start the car. Then Mike had an idea.

"I got a can of high test gas I used to start her the other day," he says. "Wait here and I will get it."

He left me sitting there, and soon came back with an ordinary oil can, and we raised up the hood and opened the pet cocks and he squirted the mixture into the cylinders. He closed them and set the can down, and then cranked the car and it started off fine.

Just then a vibration shook the squirt can off the running board and it fell on the ground. I reached over and picked it up and some of the stuff got on my hand. Then I got a good whiff. It was ether!

(To be continued)

CLASSIFIED ADS

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—GOOD, SWEET, CHEWING 3 pounds, 75c; 5—\$1.00; 10—\$1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5—75c; 10—\$1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN SMOKING TOBACCO 10 pounds \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Cigars, Twists. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; tell kind wanted, Cigars \$1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

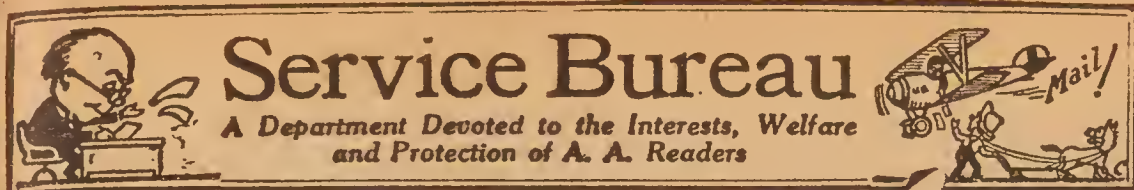
SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet, EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES—A Xmas present. Your monogram printed on 100 sheets bond paper, name and address on 100 envelopes, in cabinet \$2.50. THE PRINTER, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

"FURS, HIDES, WOOL—Important price advances. List just out. No shipment too small or large. Write today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa."



Do Not Pay An Advance Listing Fee on Property

We came in contact with the American Business Brokers, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. They pretend to be real estate men who are very successful in the selling of all property. However, they ask you to pay them \$33.50 as an advertising fee at the time of listing property. Now, are they reliable? Or is it only a fake to get the \$33.50 without results? The National Business Brokers Corporation is another of the same kind. If these concerns are only fakes, people should be warned, as they are all good talkers. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

THE number of letters we have received from subscribers indicates that these companies are flooding farm communities with their literature. We wrote to the Columbus Better Business Bureau for information about these firms.

They replied that the National Business Brokers Corporation is operated by Fred G. Wolf who stated he is the sole owner. Although there is no way of knowing the amount of advance fees collected, the Columbus Better Business Bureau estimates that at least \$100,000 have been collected by the National Business Brokers Corporation in one year.

When Wolf was asked for a report of properties sold by him, the Better Business Bureau states that he submitted a list of nine properties. It is interesting to note that the list submitted contained no farm properties.

The Columbus Better Business Bureau says:

"The American Business Brokers is operated along exactly the same lines, our information would seem to show, and is supervised by a man formerly in the employ of the National organization.

"From time to time we have presented facts concerning the operations of these companies to the Postal authorities and to local authorities, who, it would seem, are helpless to regulate this business. As you probably know, Ohio has joined the other states in setting up a real estate Board of Examiners and now has a real estate law, which will require all dealers and salesmen to be licensed. We are insisting that these companies must be licensed under this law, and have already made our report to the Board of Real Estate Examiners which should result, we feel, in their applications being denied. This law became effective on September 15 of this year. We are hoping for results in the near future."

The Service Bureau does not recommend paying an advance fee to any real estate company. The report on these two companies speaks for itself.

Avoid "Tipster Sheets" and Mining Stocks

I have been taking the Financial Criterion published by Equitable Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., for three months and would like to invest a little money in some low-priced stock. They advise the purchase of Ardsley Butte and Alvarez Mining. This morning I received a night letter from them advising me to purchase Ardsley Butte. Two weeks ago I received one of the same nature. The stock at that time went from 75 to 92 in a few days.

What makes me suspicious is the fact that these night letters come at their expense and their only income is from the four dollar subscription. There are no advertisements. I hope they are O.K. but suspect they may be connected with the promoters of some fake stocks. Can you advise?

OUR subscriber has followed the right course in investigating before investing. Immediately on the receipt of this letter we wrote to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking them for information on the Financial Criterion. The following is a part of the report sent us:

"Among the several so-called financial papers recently appearing in Boston, is 'The Financial Criterion', published by the Equitable Publishing Co., Unity Building, 185 Devonshire St. Jacob W. Stollin is given as Editor of the publication. Stollin was formerly writer of a tipster sheet put out by Withington & Co., a concern connected with the G. F. Redmond & Company bucket shop."

"When interviewed, Mr. Stollin refused to supply the usual pertinent facts which most reputable companies are willing to give, and most emphatically declined to state who were the owners and principals of the company. The office of the company is reported rented to Arthur H. Waldo, employee of W. L. Jarvis & Co. Persons on the Jarvis mailing list have recently received this new publication."

The July 21 issue devoted choice space to recommending the stock of Ardsley Butte Mines Corp., listed on the Boston Curb Exchange, and represented by the "Financial Criterion" thus: "An Exceptional Bargain Sells at 75 cents, Analyzes \$3.08! 1"

Insurance Indemnities Paid in October, 1927

Paid up to December 31, 1925...\$21,359.30
During 1926...31,102.06
January 1 to October 31, 1927...30,462.87

Total Paid to Date...\$82,924.23

C. A. Fisher, Norwich, N. Y. \$ 60.00

Thrown from wagon—sprained right ankle.

W. J. Curtis, Wolcott, N. Y. 50.00

Car turned over—fractured back, ribs, face, ear.

Raymond Thomas, Alba, Pa. 30.00

Thrown from load of oats—dislocated right wrist.

I. Brownstein, Monticello, N. Y. 35.00

Thrown from wagon—fractured chest and shoulder.

W. L. Hartnett, Manlius, N. Y. 20.00

Auto overturned—lacerated face, hands, arms, legs.

E. W. Morton, Richford, N. Y. 20.00

Thrown from wagon—contused chest.

Geo. Crandall, Dewittville, N. Y. 40.00

Thrown from wagon—fractured right tibia.

A. E. Walter, Webster, N. Y. 70.00

Thrown from wagon—bruised hip, shoulder, fractured arm.

R. L. Bostwick, Felton, Del. 34.28

Runaway team damaged wagon—fractured collarbone.

Thomas Jones, Finksburg, Md. 40.00

Thrown from wagon—displaced clavicle, contusions.

LaRue Loomis Est., Afton, N. Y. 500.00

Auto struck by train—killed (compromise).

A. Briggs, Watertown, N. Y. 50.00

Thrown from wagon—fractured right arm.

Wm. W. Woodward, Tully, N. Y. 67.14

Auto collided with trolley—fractured skull, arm.

W. K. Francisco, Amsterdam, N. Y. 10.00

Auto wrecked—contused nose, sprained right elbow.

Michael Furio, Croton Falls, N. Y. 40.00

Auto collision—cut head, shoulder (two policies).

John Redden, Tully, N. Y. 50.00

Thrown from wagon—fractured ear, temple, shoulder, thumb.

G. W. Farley, Parish, N. Y. 60.00

Auto collision—fractured ribs, injured side.

Anselm Woeltner, Amsterdam, N. Y. 98.57

Thrown from wagon—fractured scalp, shoulder, back.

John Sneed, Center Moriches, N. Y. 30.00

Wagon and auto collided—fractured right hip.

B. B. West, Athens, Pa. 38.57

Thrown from wagon—fractured right axilla.

William Shupe, Mechanicsville, Pa. 108.57

Thrown from load of hay—fractured clavicle, internal.

Adelbert D. King, Corry, Pa. 32.86

Thrown from wagon—wrenched ankle.

Harvey T. Osborne, Slippery Rock, Pa. 80.00

Thrown from wagon struck by auto—fractured ribs.

Oscar S. Wiley, Hadley, Pa. 20.00

Auto collision—shoulder bruised, head lacerated.

Charles F. Ingoldsby Est., Hartwick Seminary, N. Y. 1000.00

Train struck car—fatally injured.

Wallace Griffin, Penn Yan, N. Y. 20.00

Auto collision—bruised left knee.

Robert E. Rollins, Cortland, N. Y. 40.00

Auto collision—lacerated shoulder and bruises.

Starr Warner, So. New Berlin, N. Y. 80.00

Car tipped over—fractured both bones in leg.

Katherine Bellinger, Verona, N. Y. 30.00

Auto collision—cut under right eye.

Byrd T. Storrs, Plymouth, N. Y. 42.86

Thrown from wagon—fractured shoulder.

Mortimer Parker, Marathon, N. Y. 12.86

Thrown from wagon—contusion of brain, contused body.

Lizzie Gessell, Meridale, N. Y. 130.00

Thrown from load of hay—collis fracture both wrists.

Harry Talt, Wellsville, N. Y. 10.00

Thrown from buggy—sprained left knee.

David W. Jones, Waterville, N. Y. 30.00

Thrown from wagon—sprained left leg.

\$2980.71

The Service Bureau cannot emphasize too strongly that it is at all times unwise to buy stock without the recommendation of a banker in whom you have the utmost confidence. "Tips" are seldom given for the benefit of the buyer and tipster sheets in general seek to interest the buyer in stocks of doubtful value. The man who advises haste in buying should be avoided. Our reader is to be congratulated on "Investigating before he invested".

Does the Alpha Co. Owe You Money?

WE have recently received a few letters from people who have forwarded money to the Alpha Company, a home work scheme, for materials. We have been informed by the Post Office Department at Paterson that the Alpha Company have gone out of business. However, we have been informed that the members of this company have promised to make restitution where the deposit was made and they were unable to live up to the contract. All of our subscribers who have sent money to them and have failed to get materials should at once communicate with us. We will forward the information to the proper authorities in the hope that they may make their promise good.

We Are Glad to Help

"WE received your letter and the check of ten dollars. We surely were surprised that you had gotten it so soon and we thank you many, many times for the help you have extended to us. We would have never gotten the money back if it had not been for you. We read letter after letter in your paper where you have helped some poor honest one from the dreadful crooks in the world. We are indeed satisfied because as I said before we would have never gotten it at all if it had not been for your help.

"We wish again to thank you and may success and good luck follow you now and years to come."—Mr. C. M., New York.

Questions About Investments

I am writing for information about the United Producers Company of Kentucky. They claim to own and operate coal mines near Pineville, Ky. They are selling stock in this vicinity.

We have no record of this stock. In any event we strongly advise against buying stock in any coal company. The soft coal industry is in the depths of depression and the anthracite business is not much better. Leave all such stocks alone. Moreover good stocks are not sold by traveling agents.—G. T. H.

* * *

A young man called on me today and wanted me to invest some money in the National Cash Credit Ass'n. which pays 8% and after one year I can call in and get it at once.

Without passing unfavorably on this particular enterprise we are not ready to recommend any investment which promises 8 per cent. That return cannot be obtained in the present market without risk and generally serious risk.—G. T. H.

* * *

I have \$500 that I would like to invest in securities at 6 or 7 per cent. What would you advise? Also what do you know or think of the United Banker Corp. What percent do they pay? Do you advise people to buy common stock very often?

Few securities are to be had with the yield you ask. The best opportunities in our opinion are to be found in electric light and power preferred stocks. We think well of Alabama Power preferred paying \$7 annually selling around 114 or Carolina Power & Light preferred also paying \$7 and selling around 110. These stocks are not listed but have a good market and can be bought through any good broker or your own bank. We are not ready to recommend shares in investment trusts until they have met the test of depreciation. We do not advise purchase of common stock at this time when prices are at the highest in a quarter of a century.—G. T. H.



Thanks-giving Needs

There has been a mighty change in American living conditions since the first Thanksgiving turkey dinner was served in 1621. Science, American ingenuity and modern methods have made possible practically all of the comforts and conveniences of the finest city residence in the most remote farm home. One of the important links in the chain of merchandising that brings these things to you is your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store. Before Thanksgiving time comes, with its usual holiday feast and entertainment, you should visit your local "tag" store and select the modern cooking utensils, kitchen helps, cutlery, silverware and such things that will make the dinner better and easier to prepare.

Also, you should ask about a radio set to bring the many wonderful radio programs into your home on that day and all of the others following. You will find everything offered in these stores to be of dependable quality and the best possible values that your money can buy. Be sure you find a store with the "tag" in the window.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men





Three out of Five Cows can give More Winter Milk



DAIRY authorities agree that the biggest thief of dairy profits is expensive winter feeding that fails to register in the milk pails. It is claimed that three out of five cows—in the average dairy—are capable of giving more milk for the feed they consume.

Where is the leak? What is the trouble? In most cases it is a failure to fit the feeding procedure to the changing conditions of the season. Very few cows have the natural vigor and bodily health to suddenly change from pasture to barn-feeding without a let-up in production. The milk-flow falls off just when feeding costs are highest.

Outside aid is needed—something besides good feed and good housing. *Assimilation*—the ability to turn good food into milk—is the key to money-making cows in winter. Kow-Kare supplies just what every cow needs during the winter months. It acts directly on the organs of digestion and assimilation—strengthens, regulates, rebuilds.

While aiding the cow in getting from her feed every possible ounce of milk, Kow-Kare at the same time builds into her the vigor to resist disease. Its use costs nothing; the added milk yield pays for it many times over. To avoid breakdowns, to insure full milkings, use Kow-Kare regularly. The investment is so slight—the results so sure. It requires only a tablespoonful of



this highly concentrated regulator with the feed, one to two weeks each month, to keep each cow on the profit side of the ledger. A few cents per cow per month is a small price to pay for this profit-insurance.

Stamp Out Expensive Cow Disorders

Kow-Kare—through its direct invigorating action on the digestive and genital organs—has a 30-year record of money-saving service to cow owners. In the prevention and treatment of Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare enjoys a well-earned reputation from coast to coast. Dairymen who know its benefits never fail to call upon this proven remedy in case of trouble.

Home-Mix Your Own Complete Mineral

With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value.



Simply mix 30 lbs. of salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground lime, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under \$6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.



Use Kow-Kare Before Calving—It Pays

The dual function of milk-production and raising a healthy calf each year involves a strain too severe to allow a valuable cow to undergo without positive outside aid. Elements that are lacking in the feed—no matter how efficient the ration—are needed to aid the cow in the terrific strain of the freshening period.

Kow-Kare supplies the needed help for the genital organs. It builds up vitality to insure the cow against the serious disorders that so often follow calf birth. Feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the grain for two to three weeks before and after freshening. It will be the best investment you ever made. Feed dealers, general stores, and druggists supply Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25, six cans \$6.25; small size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied, we will mail direct, postpaid.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
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NOW READY—NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION

[Write for our valuable free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."]



KOW-KARE regulates and conditions



A Visit to Muscle Shoals

Some Impressions of Uncle Sam's Man Made Niagara of the South

By E. R. EASTMAN

ONE of the most picturesque, interesting and important rivers in America is the Tennessee. Dig out the old geography and look it up for it may mean a lot to you as a citizen and a farmer. You will note that it rises in the mountains of eastern Tennessee and goes plunging down in a southerly direction until it reaches northern Alabama. Then it turns west, crosses the northern part of Alabama, turns almost directly north and flows again across the state of Tennessee through Kentucky, and empties into the Ohio River not far from where the Ohio joins the Mississippi.

The power and navigation possibilities of the Tennessee River have interested men for over a hundred years. As long ago as 1824, President Monroe recommended a survey of that part of the river known as the Muscle Shoals. This is a thirty-seven mile stretch of the Tennessee near the city of Florence, in northern Alabama. Tradition has it that this section of the river was so named because the Indians said that it took "heap big muscle" to get a canoe over these shoals. President Monroe said in 1824 that building a canal around these shoals was one of the three most important transportation projects in America. Work was started on this job in 1831 and many millions have been spent at

various times since, but the canals and locks have never been completely finished for practical full time operation over all the course.

But in recent years, the great power possibilities of the Tennessee have over-shadowed even those of navigation. In the Muscle Shoals district, the river falls 134 feet in thirty-seven miles. Much consideration was given for years to the building of dams that would make this tremendous power available. America's need of nitrates for ammunition and for fertilizer during the World War finally brought things to a head.

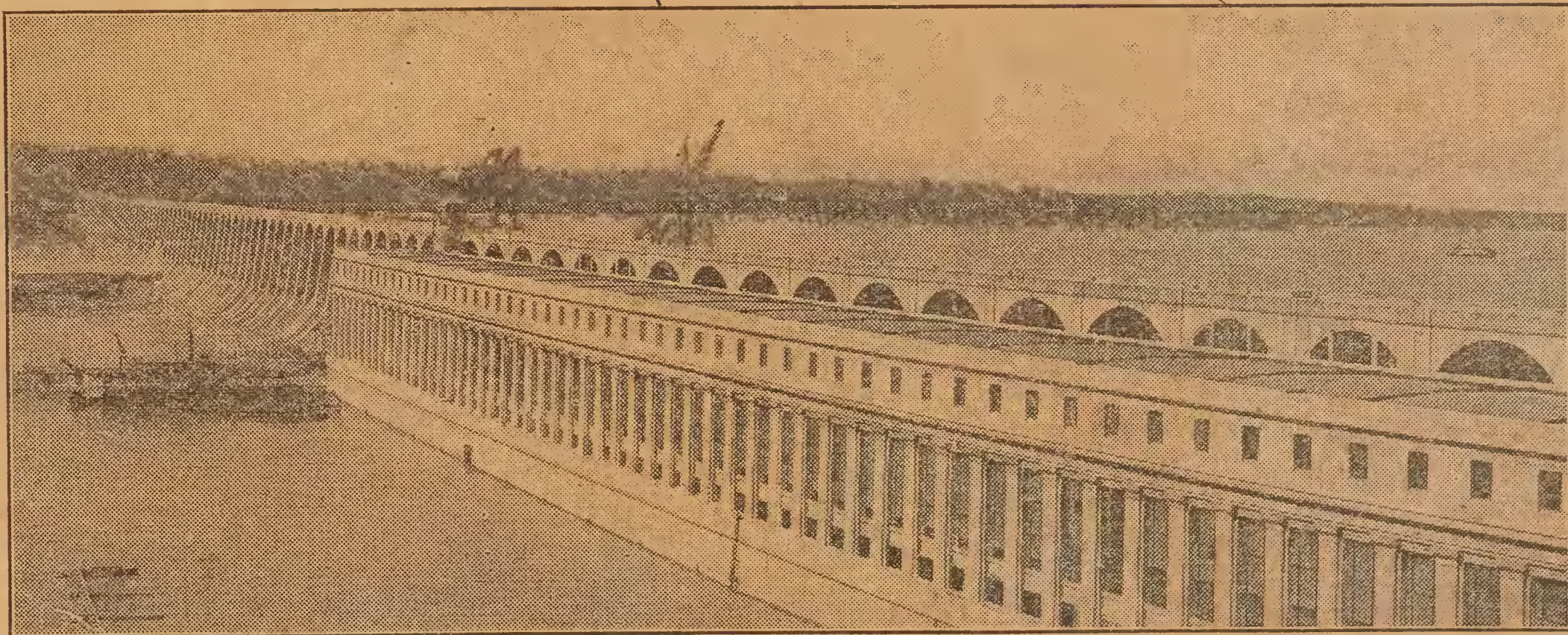
In 1916, Congress passed the National Defense Act, providing twenty million dollars to establish a power dam and nitrate plants to manufacture ammunition in time of war and fertilizers in time of peace. Two nitrate plants, known as No. 1 and No. 2, were built near Muscle Shoals, and in 1918, dam No. 2, known as the Wilson Dam, was authorized. The work on the dam was continued off and on and was not finally completed until 1926.

In order to understand why the United States government was interested in building these nitrate plants and the big dam at Muscle Shoals, it is only necessary to remember how important nitrates are for making explosives

for use in time of war. During the years from 1914 to 1920 the American government imported from Chile 7,725,000 tons of Chilean nitrate, amounting to the tremendous total of \$550,000,000. In order to bring this war necessity from Chile, it took 128 vessels, at a time when vessels were sorely needed for transporting troops and supplies from America to France. If at any time something had interrupted to prevent the importation of these Chilean nitrates, America would have been nearly helpless for a time at least, until she could have established her own plants and by that time Germany might have won the war.

In times of peace, nitrate plants are equally important for the production of fertilizers. Two of the principal sources of mineral nitrogen are nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. All of the nitrate of soda must be imported from Chile and in addition to the original cost there is a large export duty on all the costs of handling and long distance transportation. Before the war, the United States imported only about twenty per cent of the nitrates exported from Chile. Germany also took twenty per cent, France ten per cent, and England forty per cent, but in 1923 the United States was importing

(Continued on page 6)



The Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals. This mighty structure, the largest of its kind in the world, is nearly a mile long and a hundred feet high and it backs up the waters of the Tennessee River for fourteen miles. The building in front of the dam in the lower right hand side of the picture contains the great water wheels.

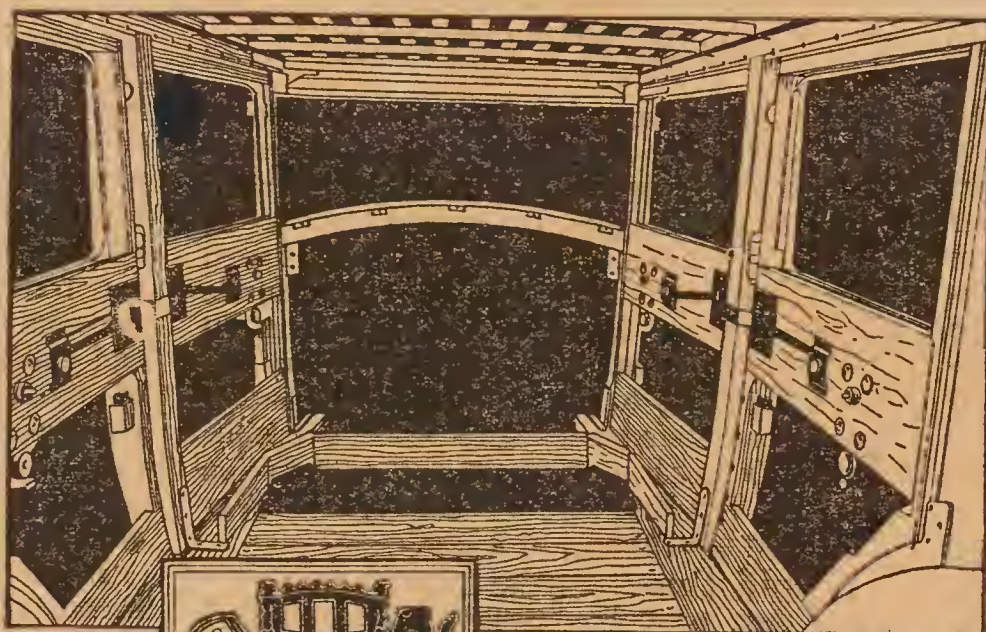
Strength plus Resiliency

THE framework of all Fisher Bodies—like the framework of all quality bodies without exception—is made of wood, powerfully braced with malleable iron and steel braces.—To supply Fisher with sufficient lumber for body manufacture, approximately 160 acres of timber land, equal to a quarter-section—most of it hardwood—are cleared every working day.—The framework consists of a strong foundation and a super-structure. Wood is necessary, because it is the only material which combines the necessary resiliency with the necessary strength. Resiliency is necessary, because an automobile body is subjected to road shocks, strains and stresses. Wood, and wood only, will stand up satisfactorily. Wood, and only wood, will deaden the noise and absorb the shocks.

There are no stronger bodies built than those which Fisher builds—and none which stand up better or longer.

Composite Construction— All Fisher Bodies are of composite wood and steel construction, which affords flexibility, durability and greater strength. The wood reinforces the steel and the steel reinforces the wood.

Lumber— The lumber for Fisher Bodies is carefully selected and seasoned, and subjected to many close inspections, both before and after being cut for building into a body.



A Fisher Body framework from the interior. Note the sturdy construction, in which the finest of hardwoods are used.

Body by FISHER

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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461 Fourth Avenue New York

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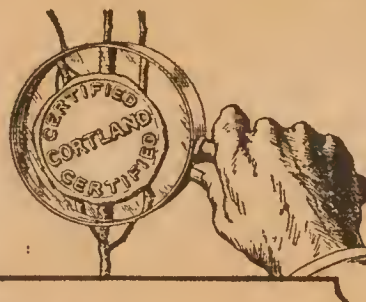
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Healthier, Sturdier Trees

Yes, Kelly trees are that kind. Why? Because they are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings instead of piece roots, and are planted on upland ground for better air drainage. This means most profitable crops for you. And you get the right fruit because both we and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association certify the Kelly tree to be "True-to-Name".

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True to Name Fruit Trees

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in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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You must say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Rochester Votes Against Daylight Saving

A Western New York Farm and
Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE cabbage market revived considerably during the week. The main reasons were cold weather and the falling off of shipments. From the peak of 820 cars the last week in October New York loadings fell to 411 cars during the first week in November. This brought back



M. C. BURRITT.

the price to eight and ten dollars per-ton, although some local dealers continued to load at four and five dollars. Our cooperative loaded two cars during the week that netted about eight dollars and a half per ton. The heavier shipments had again begun to depress the market toward the close of the week.

My wife says that I give our readers a pretty steady diet of cabbage. Perhaps so. My defense is that it is a major topic of interest for thousands of Western New York farmers. One who moved about over this region last week saw every grower of cabbage—and this is probably a third or more of our farmers—busy in the field, hustling to get his crop under cover before freezing. It has been the one last big outside job of the season up here. The first two days of the week we had a light freeze, stiffening the surface of the ground and frosting the outer leaves of cabbage. So most of us left them alone for these two days. But since then thousands of tons have been put in storages, barns and pits. And there are still thousands of tons in the fields which will require another whole week of good weather to harvest safely.

A Wonderful Fall

The fall of 1927 will be recorded in the minds of many of us as a truly remarkable one. The weather has been delightful. Frosts and freezes have not yet, on November 12, destroyed vegetation. The leaves are still green on the apple trees. Celery, carrots and spinach are practically untouched in the gardens. On Friday we had a fine vegetable dinner right fresh from the garden which has served us so bountifully since the first of June.

I wonder if all our readers are acquainted with New Zealand spinach. If not, they ought to know it. It differs from ordinary spinach both in its leaf and in its manner of growth. It is this growth characteristic that gives it its fine quality. New growth shoots come out from the axils of the leaves continually, grow but a few inches and sends out new shoots. The more it is cut the more tender growth is sent out. So that fresh tender new leaves are always available throughout the season. There is rather more body to it too than to ordinary spinach. Moreover, the large heavy growth of the plants—they become as large or larger than a potato vine which they somewhat resemble—keeps the young shoots off the ground and clean and free from grit. New Zealand spinach is one of the most desirable plants in our garden and we would not be without it.

Those of us who live in the territory tributary to Rochester were delighted last week with the vote of the citizens of Rochester against "daylight savings." There had been so much agitation in the city both for and against, that the city council decided to submit the question in a referendum to all the people of the city. In a large vote which showed the interest of people in the question the voters returned a majority of 5,600 against daylight saving in any form. This vote apparently very much surprised the professional and leisure classes who had always been prominently in support of it at hearings sent to the press. They spent considerable money in advertising in favor of daylight saving before election. Railway men mail carriers, deliverymen and

(Continued on page 12)

Where Cauliflower Is King

W. H. VanBenschoten and Neighbors Make Delaware Cauliflower Famous

By ERNESTINE FIORITTA

THE arrival of the seed catalogue is the first sign of spring on the farm. The seed catalogue with its perfect carrots and turnips, its enormous smooth potatoes, its bright red beets, and corn the color of June made butter growing out of husks of a poisonous looking green, has been the inspiration of many a garden experiment.

The lure of the seed catalogue started the growing of the first Catskill Mountain cauliflower, now the principal cash crop of this section. William F. VanBenschoten, a farmer living about a mile from the village of Margaretville, Delaware County, looking through one of these catalogues in the early spring of 1891 decided to plant some cauliflower. He had never seen it growing and know nothing about it. When the seeds arrived he planted them in hot beds, just as it said on the package, and later, when the first two leaves began to shrivel, transplanted the plants into his garden which he had prepared with commercial fertilizer and ashes. He had fifteen plants. When the heads began to form he tied the long leaves together at the top to protect them from the sun.

"I had no idea that it would turn into a paying proposition," Mr. VanBenschoten said to the writer in a recent interview. "I just thought I would like to see it grow."

The next year he grew 500 plants. He sold his cauliflower to a local vegetable dealer who re-

tailed it to the summer resorts near Margaretville and agreed to buy all the cauliflower Mr. VanBenschoten would produce. Two thousand plants was the yield for the third year. The local merchant was overstocked. Mr. VanBenschoten decided to try the New York market. Three barrels were shipped to a New York commission merchant who replied with a check for \$15 and the message: "If you can raise this quality of cauliflower during the months of July and August I can sell all you

ship me." Nine barrels in all were sent that year.

Mr. VanBenschoten gradually increased his acreage until he was shipping large quantities into New York. The fame of his superior quality produced spread until consumers began asking for "Catskill Mountain cauliflower" or even "VanBenschoten's cauliflower". Others also began to grow "flower" and ship it to New York.

Mr. VanBenschoten was the designer of the official Catskill Mountain crate which is now used entirely by the Delaware county producers. He had long advocated the use of a crate as a container rather than the barrel which did not permit the individual heads to show and which heated the cauliflower frequently causing it to spoil. The dealer rejected his suggestion but in 1917 he ignored their instructions, ordered crates to be specially built for him, 14 inches high, 16 inches wide, and 26 inches in length, and shipped his flower in these. The dealers soon recognized the advantages of the crate and refused to accept any more cauliflower shipped in barrels.

Seven years ago a seed salesman asked Mr. VanBenschoten to try a new kind of seed. He had great success with it. After a three years' test it was given the name, "Catskill Mountain snowball" and it is now almost the only kind of seed use in the Catskill Mountain section.

(Continued on page 17)



A field of Cauliflower on the farm of William VanBenschoten of Margaretville, Delaware Co., N. Y.

State Farm Bureau Federation Meets at Syracuse

Two-Day Program Filled With Business of Importance to New York Farmers

By MABLE M. HEBEL

ANYONE who supposes that agriculture is "licked", or at all near it, need only have gone to the State Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting, held last week in Syracuse, to have been convinced that it is far from it. Picture a group of men gathered together to think and plan for agriculture, keenly interested not in their local problems alone but in the problems of all American farmers as well. The fact that today the farmer's vision is national in scope was well put by Ed O'Neal, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking to the delegates at their Friday morning session: "Agriculture's boundaries are no longer community ones, nor even county and state—they are the Atlantic and Pacific." He attributed this change to the way in which farmers have organized within the last several years, and spoke emphatically of the value to them of having a strong organization to represent their interests. "The first question a congressman asks you in Washington," he declared, "is 'What organization do you represent?' This is the day of organization, and a congressman doesn't any more care for a single individual than he does for a dog running down the street. He may take you out to dinner, he may wine and dine you, but if you don't represent an organization you are just out of luck in this land of ours!"

From Wednesday evening, when delegates and Federation officials began arriving in Syracuse for the meeting, until the last word was said at the final session late Friday afternoon, there was no let-up in interest. Besides the fifty-five delegates from member counties, over one hundred

Farm Bureau members came at their own expense. And added to them were Federation officers, College of Agriculture experts, representatives of farmers' cooperatives, newspaper reporters, and prominent speakers on the program.

At the opening session, President C. R. White, of Ionia, N. Y., addressed the delegates, speaking to them of the growing strength of the Farm Bureau in its county, state, and national units. He touched on a number of the problems with which the state federation has to deal, and dwelt particularly on the effort which it is now making to relieve the heavy burden of rural taxpayers for road support, by getting for counties a fair share of the revenue from the proposed gas tax.

An hour of the session was spent in reviewing the work of various farmer cooperatives in the state. H. E. Babcock, general manager of the

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange; J. J. Roberts, of the Buffalo Producers Livestock Commission; Bruce Jones, of the New York State Certified Seed Improvement Ass'n.; G. W. Lamb, of the New York Co-operative Seed Potato Ass'n.; F. E. Robertson, of the New York Sheep Growers Ass'n.; and George Fitts, of the Dairymen's League, were present and gave interesting accounts of what their organizations are doing.

The story of the year's work of the Federation's Vigilance Service was picturesquely recounted by Capt. A. B. Moore, Inspector of State Police, who competently runs the service from the trooper's side. Farm thieves, he said, are declining in number. In 1926, 400 cases of theft were handled, as compared with only 176 this year. Out of the 176, 103 thieves were arrested and convictions secured for 98 of them. This high percentage of convictions was obtained because of the promptness of farmers in reporting thefts and in getting sufficient evidence against the thieves. Much laughter among the delegates was created by Capt. Moore's announcement that the state championship for number of thefts and convictions belongs to Ulster County, which had 16 reports of thefts, 16 arrests, and 16 convictions. However, Capt. Moore hastened to add, the prevalence of thieving in Ulster is probably not the fault of the county but of its large number of tourists who "presumably are not as scrupulous as some honest people are."

The peak of interest in the afternoon was reached with the discussion of the milk production and marketing situation by Professor H. A. Ross, of the State College of Agri-

(Continued on page 16)



The United States Department of Agriculture says that for every \$100 earned by the farmer with no school training, \$375 will be earned by the farmer with a short course in college training. The boys in the picture are students in the short course given at the New Jersey State College at Rutgers, and are studying potato growing machinery.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 121 November 26, 1927 No. 22

A Thought For the Week

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.—LOWELL.

* * *

Important Announcement

NO announcement that we have ever made has given us quite so much pleasure as to be able to tell you now that the next issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will come from OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT and OUR OWN PRESS at Poughkeepsie, New York. We have also contracted for a much better grade of paper on which to print AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and this, together with our new equipment, will give you the "Old Reliable" in a brand new suit of clothes, including better paper, better printing, and better pictures. We have been busy all summer moving and erecting the new press and equipping the plant with all the necessary modern machinery needed for producing a magazine of the best appearance. The editorial and business office will still be maintained at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and no mail should be directed to Poughkeepsie.

In addition to all of these plans for a bigger, better AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST than ever, the next number will also be our ANNIVERSARY ISSUE and will celebrate the eighty-fifth anniversary of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the fifth anniversary under the direction of the present publisher and staff. Without question this next issue will be the finest copy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you have ever received and it will also be an indication of what you will continue to get in the future. Do you wonder that we are enthusiastic?

We have worked for weeks on this Anniversary Issue. In addition to the regular farm material usually found in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, there will be some intensely interesting historical articles on the development of farm progress along many different lines since AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was founded in 1842. There will be letters from readers who have read the paper as long as sixty years, and, last but not least, there will be one of those splendid historical stories by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

This great step in progress has been made possible because of the fine support we have had from our people and this step forward shows our appreciation of this continual growth in the confidence of our readers and our determination to be worthy of that confidence by increasing service. Since taking over the paper five years ago, we have hired the printing done and have received most excellent service from our contractors. Nevertheless, it has not been possible to give you the kind of a mechanical job that we now will be able to do in our own plant.

During all of this time, the publisher has been looking forward to the day when he felt that the growth of the paper and confidence of its readers justified the immense investment needed to purchase a new printing plant, a great magazine press and all the other machinery necessary to print a high class magazine. That day has now arrived.

Richard Pattee

IT is with great regret that we announce the death of Richard Pattee, Managing Director of the New England Milk Producers' Association. Dairymen of the entire country and particularly of the East have lost a leader in the cooperative movement almost without equal in America, a man who was a pioneer in milk marketing organization work in this part of the country. We have heard Mr. Pattee tell some of the bitter experiences he had in the early days of the cooperative movement when he had nothing but a great idea and his own courage to carry it through and when in order to get support he went out and canvassed dairymen from house to house and from farm to farm. Finally his hard work and perseverance began to get results and dairymen of New England began to rally around Mr. Pattee's idea that they could get a square deal in the marketing of their milk products only when they organized.

Richard Pattee not only dreamed a great dream of organization of farmers but he had the wisdom, the courage and the practical ability to carry his dream through to successful realization. We have occasionally heard him criticised, but never did even his enemies doubt his sincerity, and the way dairymen of New England felt toward him is shown by the fact that he was elected Managing Director of the New England Milk Producers' Association when it was organized and held this position of leadership until his death. We have personal letters from Mr. Pattee which indicate that he was still keeping up his fight and working almost night and day while at the same time suffering from grave illness and ill health. In addition to his position as Director of N. E. M. P. A., Mr. Pattee was Vice-President of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association and a member of its Executive Committee. For years he took active interest and part in the cooperative marketing of dairy products throughout the country.

In his addition to his great ability as an organizer, a leader and a business manager, Mr. Pattee had a winning personality and a recognition of the spiritual values of life which won for him many thousands of friends throughout New England who feel a sense of deep personal loss at his passing. No greater tribute can be paid to the memory of this truly great man than for dairymen to carry on the work the foundations of which he laid so well.

One of the Great Feats of Our Time

ON Saturday, November 12, the governors and other public officers of New York and New Jersey dedicated the opening of the Holland Vehicular Tunnels connecting New York and New Jersey under the Hudson River. Without doubt these tunnels are the most spectacular engineering feat of the twentieth century. Just stop to think for a moment of the genius of men who have been able so to conquer the forces of Nature as to build safe tunnels two miles long under one of our large rivers.

The tubes cost \$48,000,000 and took seven years to build. There are two of them, each for one way traffic. They are nearly two miles long, twenty feet wide, and approximately fifteen feet high. They are lined with white tile throughout and have a ventilation system so perfect that the poisonous gases and smoke from the heavy automobile traffic are almost instantly carried away. After the conclusion of the dedication exercises, the tubes were thrown open for inspection and many thousands of persons walked through them, after which they were closed to pedestrians and opened for the regular automobile traffic.

The building of these tunnels is destined to have tremendous effect on the economic life of New York City and all the surrounding New Jersey country on the other side. They make it possible for New Jersey farmers to bring in their great truckloads of produce without having to bother with ferries. It is said that the railroads with Jersey City terminals like the Pennsylvania, Erie and Lackawanna have already planned expenditures of \$65,000,000 in warehouses, piers and terminal facilities, and railroad engineers estimate that millions of dollars will be saved annually in the handling of perishable freight alone.

It is a tragedy that the engineer, Holland, who planned the tubes and who had charge of the work during the first years of building, died from overwork and never lived to see it completed. Certainly no man or men ever had a greater monument to their genius and labors than the engineers and the workers who built them have in the Holland Tubes.

Letter from an Eye Witness of Vermont Floods

WE wonder if all of our folks realize the great calamity that fell upon thousands of our brother farmers throughout the northern part of New England because of the terrible floods. The Vermont State College of Agriculture estimates that 15,000 dairy cattle were destroyed in that one state alone. The loss of other property, much of which belonged to farmers, was so great that it has not yet been possible to estimate it, but it will run into millions of dollars. Nearly as many lives were lost as there were in the great Mississippi floods of last spring. Hundreds of thrifty Vermont farmers fairly prosperous before the floods are now actually dependent upon charity. In Montpelier alone 7,000 people were driven from their homes and \$3,000,000 damage done.

One reads about a great catastrophe of this kind and often it seems distant and far away, but we have just received a letter from our son attending Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont, describing the flood conditions which he saw in such a way that it brought home to us what the fine people of Vermont were suffering more than anything we have read in the newspapers. Here is a part of the letter Donald wrote about his experiences:

"We have had quite a time up here but I hope you have not been worried any as I am able to take care of myself. We have not had any outside communication until today and that is uncertain. I tried to send a telegram so that you would not be worried but the lines could only be used for critical situations and the direction for relief. It was useless to write a letter since the mail will have no way of going until tonight.

"There have been so many things happening in the last few days that I will be able to give you only the idea of this disastrous flood. Middlebury was not hit by the flood but we were surrounded by water on all sides. The town was in danger once however since Otter creek runs through here. At Rutland the huge Chitman dam was in danger of going out so they opened the flood gates. Some parts of Middlebury were under water but it was not so bad as if the dam had gone out. The College is upon a hill so we would have been safe anyway.

"The first news we had of the terrible floods was Friday morning. We had no outside communication of any sort and no trains came through. Saturday morning we got word from Burlington and learned of the terrible havoc the floods had done. Sunday morning some of us volunteered to do anything we could to help out but President Moody told us we would help more if we stayed right where we were.

"Sunday afternoon a few of us fellows went down to the railroad station and borrowed a hand car. We took it all the way to Burlington. At times the water came up to our knees and we did not know if the track was there or not. There were lakes on both sides of the track with dead cattle and animals and debris floating around. From Burlington we hiked to Waterbury, which was about the hardest hit. The town is a complete wreck. Buildings are torn off their foundations and about six inches of mud covers everything. Death took its largest toll here and I don't wonder. Some soldiers finally drove us out so we came home. We were without electric lights until yesterday. The food supply, however, did not give out here.

"I am certainly glad that my folks live on top of a big hill."



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BUILDING PAGE



Practical Garage and Tool Shed

A PRACTICAL type of combination building to serve for garage, shop and machinery shed is suggested in the plans shown herewith. The shop and the garage are located side by side in one end of the building, and the machinery storage space occupies the other end. The dimensions given might be varied, but they will be found correct for most needs.

The garage is 18 feet long, sufficient for almost any car or tractor, and the shop 13 by 18 feet is large enough to work on almost any farm machine except a separator or tractor. The machine storage space is 24 by 42 feet, with wide sliding doors, making it convenient to get in or out with machinery.

Sliding Doors Require Heavy Construction

The roof is one-quarter pitch which makes it possible to use almost any kind of roofing. Rafters are two feet apart on centers, every other rafter being trussed as indicated, to make the building rigid. It will be noticed that the plates specified in the plan call for three 2 by 10's. This very heavy construction is necessary because of the wide sliding doors.

In erecting this building the roof, rafters and plates should be joined to-

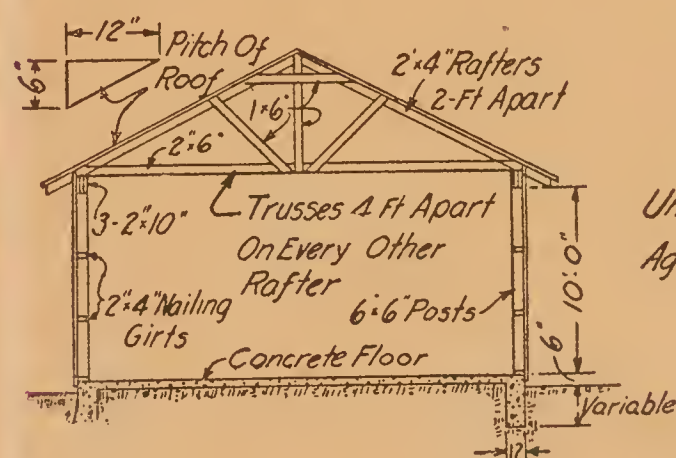
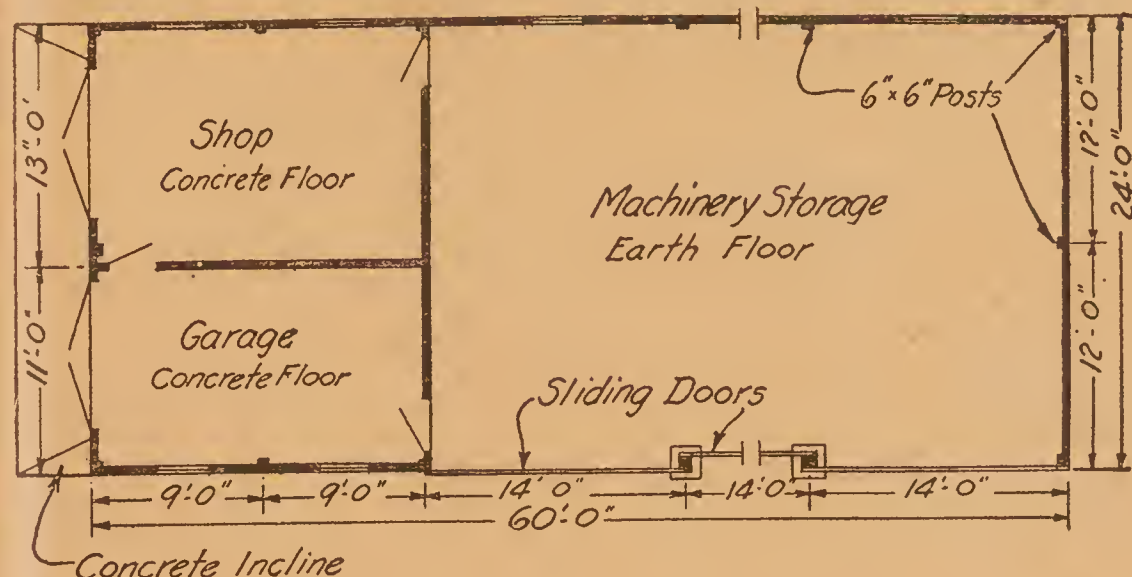
to be much simpler and more enjoyable to keep the machinery in good repair.

Learn About Lumber

A VERY extensive promotion campaign to tell about lumber, is being carried on by the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association. It will give the general public a complete education on the uses and the value of wood.

An idea has grown up that the lumber supply of this country is nearly exhausted. In the minds of many people the idea of conservation means avoiding the use of lumber whenever possible. The fact is that there is an abundance of timber in the United States and at present there is actually a problem in securing fuller use of lumber rather than in saving it. Vast areas of trees in the western part of the country are ripe and ready for cutting, and if they remain standing will fall prey to decay, so that instead of being conserved they will be wasted. Modern forestry is a good deal like modern orcharding, in that it harvests the trees which are ready for cutting and thereby gets the best possible value from them.

The lumber industry, taken as a whole, is one of the largest in the country. It



A building like this is needed on many farms

gether solidly, because this type of construction with a wide span and no posts in the middle requires all the strength possible. Sliding doors should be kept closed because of the possibility of strong winds getting in and getting a lift under the roof.

A Concrete Floor Will Lessen Fire Risks

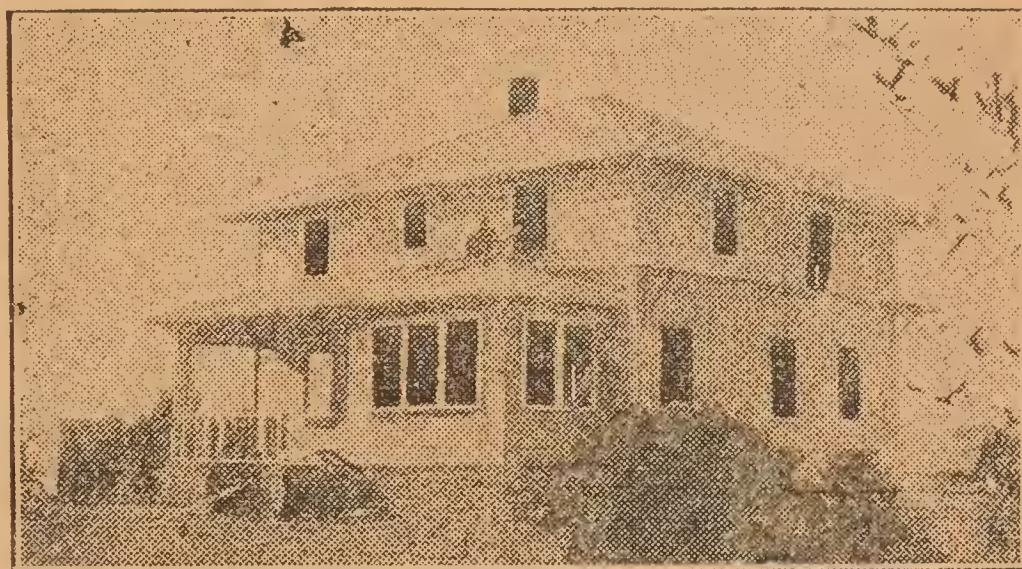
It is highly desirable that the floor of the shop and of the garage be of concrete, raised at least six inches from the surrounding surface.

One of the advantages of this design is that since there is a good deal of winter work in the shop, and a stove will be going there most of the time, the inner door to the garage can be left open, and the car will be warm and easier to start. Having a building of this kind it ought

supports a total of about 12,000,000 people as compared with about 40,000,000 supported directly by agriculture.

The present campaign, which will be continued for five years, includes scientific research on reforestation, employment of types of trees hitherto unused, prevention of decay in wood construction, rendering wood fireproof or fire resistant, and many other research problems. There is much to learn and much worth learning about wood in farm construction. It would be a good idea to see your lumber dealer and ask him about this campaign and ask what literature he is able to supply, giving the new information about it.

Large, rectangular fields are the cheapest to plow, for less time is lost on the turns and in plowing the headlands.



THE MOST POPULAR TYPE OF AMERICAN FARMHOUSE

The square house is practical and gives full value for the money. It has no frills, but it is full of comfort and convenience. A big basement extending out under the front porch is one of its best features.

The Most Popular Farm House

NO ONE type of house has been more popular in the country than the plain square house built for comfort and space. The illustration shows such a house under construction. It is a full two stories in height, having full square corners on every room upstairs with no sloping ceilings. The shape lends itself to a simple but strong construction, which gives the most house for the amount of material and labor involved. A house like the one illustrated may readily have eight large rooms besides bathroom and an abundance of clothes closets. The same shape of house may be adapted to a six-room size, although it is doubtful if it should be carried any smaller than that, for a small square house is inclined to look rather dumpy.

The way the porch is built in this particular case, half of it becomes a sun parlor, and as the house faces south it will probably be one of the most popular places during the winter.

Although the roof on this house looks rather flat there is in fact a considerable amount of attic space, and if it should be desired, one or two nice rooms can be finished off under the roof. A floor in the attic, or at least a covering of insulating board will do a great deal to conserve the heat of the house and make it easier to keep warm.

The problem of installing the heating and plumbing system in a house of this plan is comparatively simple, on account of its compact construction. Some designers favor the idea of leaving a shaft in the middle of the house through which water pipes and sometimes pipes of the heating system are carried, thus removing any possibility of any of these pipes ever freezing. There is only one chimney necessary, although it is advisable to build this with two flues, one of eight-inch size for the heating plant of the basement and the other giving a connection for the kitchen stove.

The frame of this house is of two by fours, but the outside sheathing instead of being ordinary lumber is of insulating board, a type of construction that is becoming more popular, and has considerable to recommend it. The outside finish is of narrow siding.

For anyone planning a new house, particular attention should be given to the designing of the basement. Space in the basement of this house is as useful and as valuable as any other part of the building, especially as it is set well off the ground, giving good light. When the walls are properly constructed of cement blocks or poured concrete, with necessary precautions for waterproofing, and

the floor is of cement, the basement becomes a delightfully cool workroom, suitable for the laundry or for use in the canning season or for a dining room or playroom.

We would especially urge that if a porch is put on in the manner shown in this house, that the basement should extend under the full width of the porch, giving just that much extra space which can be used to excellent advantage. One of the best ways to use the space under the porch is to partition it off with solid walls, putting a fruit and vegetable storage cellar on one side, and a coal and fuel room on the other side. Having the solid walls will be an especial advantage in helping to keep the rest of the basement clean of coal dust, and also in keeping the fruit and vegetable room cold even in warm summer weather.

The cost of a house like this varies widely with the character of materials and workmanship. We would recommend that the floors be made double, the finish floor being of hard wood, unless it is desired to use one of the modern types of floor covering which is cemented over felt and which some people prefer.

You can probably see a house of a type similar to this in your own neighborhood, because a study of the types of houses built during the last 15 to 20 years shows this as one that has had solid popularity because of its thoroughly practical form.

The Cellar Provides

AT this time of year the storeroom shelves begin to fill with empty cans, and we find this a good time to can some of the beets and carrots and other vegetables stored last fall as in the rush of gathering the garden and orchard we could not find time to can earlier in the season.

We lengthen the flavor of early fruits by combining with apples which we can find time to can now. When I use a can of plum sauce there is always more syrup than is needed. This I use with sweet apples, pare and quarter the apples, add plenty of sugar and cook until transparent. If sugar is added before cooking apples will keep their shape and this makes a delicious sauce.

Strawberry and raspberry syrup are added to apple juice to give color and delicious flavor to apple jelly which I like to make during the winter. I use sweet apple juice with currant juice canned last summer for jelly making. I think it jells quicker and takes a little less sugar than the sour apple.—Elinor J. Smith.

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There's a cold storage egg shortage now. Egg prices WILL BE HIGH again THIS winter. Will you have eggs to sell at a big PROFIT, or will you feed your hens for nothing? Invest 5c per hen—the winter market price of just ONE egg—in FLEX-O-GLASS. Put it on a scratch shed, or on your poultry house front, and on windows in place of glass. The Ultra-Violet rays this wonderful material admits will keep your hens healthy and active and they'll lay to the limit in this cozy, warm, sunlit room—even in zero weather. Your hens, under Flex-O-Glass, will pay back the cost of this material in a few days—then they'll pile up a golden harvest of egg profits all thru the cold months. Thousands of poultrymen proved this last year: YOU can do it THIS year. 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass is all you need for 100 hens. Use same 15 yards in Spring for baby chicks. They'll grow faster and won't get rickets. See Our Special Guarantee Offer on this exact amount, below.



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You don't need any special mill work, no elaborate frames, no special tools to make a Flex-O-Glass scratch shed or to replace your glass poultry house windows with this Ultra-Violet ray admitting material. Just cut to size and nail on. Wind can't tear it off.

There is only One FLEX-O-GLASS
All flexible glass substitutes are not Flex-O-Glass. The genuine is made on special cloth having a scientifically calculated mesh that admits the most Ultra-Violet rays and at the same time is doubly strong and durable to resist wind, rain, ice and snow for many seasons. Flex-O-Glass users and State Experiment Stations find Flex-O-Glass stays bright and new much longer than other materials. There is only one Flex-O-Glass and every yard is marked for your protection. Be sure to get the genuine and avoid dissatisfaction. Act NOW on our Special GUARANTEE OFFER.

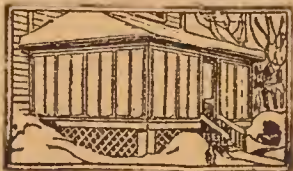
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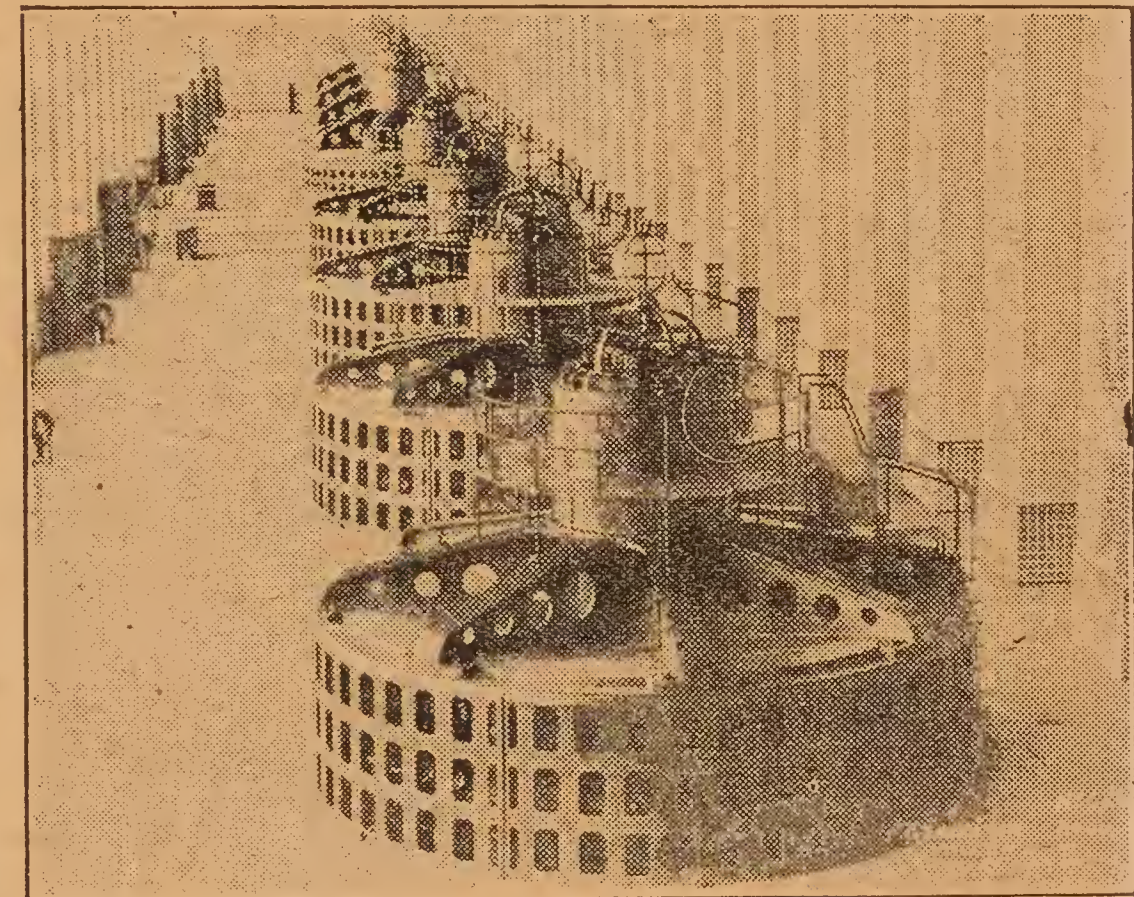
A Visit to Muscle Shoals

(Continued from page 1)

forty-six per cent, all of which goes to show that we are still both from an ammunition and a fertilizer standpoint very dependent upon foreign countries for our nitrate supply.

These facts were all realized by those in the government who favored the building of the Muscle Shoals dam and of the nitrate plants, but just as the plants were completed, the war came to an end and since that time there have been almost constant bitter arguments and controversy over what should be done with these great national properties that belong to all of the people. Almost every kind of a scheme has been proposed for handling these properties or, at least, for disposing of them. For several years the question has been one of the most important ones before Congress, but so far no solu-

The Wilson Dam backs up the waters of the Tennessee River for more than fourteen miles, making an artificial lake nearly a mile across. When the water is released through this dam we have a man-made Niagara Falls, a tremendous spectacle that increases one's respect for the genius of the engineers. The water rushes through the gigantic water wheels generating the power and then pours out at the lower end of the dam in a roaring cascade. The dam is wide enough so as to provide a good automobile road across it. The power of the water that is held by this dam amounts to 87,300 horse power for 98 1/2 per cent of the time, but owing to the rise and fall of the waters in the Tennessee River and its tributaries, the secondary power, that is, the power that can be generated at least



Each of these cylinders contains a gigantic water wheel turned by the tremendous power of the waters made possible by the Wilson Dam. Should the electric power thus generated be sold for light and power, or used to make fertilizers in the great nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals?

tion has been offered and the plants are standing idle and the dam is running only to a part of its total capacity.

There has been so much propaganda, so much argument for years over this problem, that it has been hard to get at the real facts and as the final disposal of the plants affects the interests of farmers and because of the need of getting for our farmers some reliable information on Muscle Shoals, the American Agricultural Editors' Association appointed a committee of three to visit Muscle Shoals, to talk with many persons representing all points of view and to report their findings back to the annual meeting of the Editors' Association, that they in turn might pass this information on to the farmers of America.

The committee appointed consisted of C. A. Cobb, editor of the *Southern Ruralist* and President of the American Agricultural Editors' Association; T. L. Wheeler, editor of the *Indiana Farmers' Guide* and Secretary of the American Agricultural Editors' Association; and E. R. Eastman, editor of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*. We met at the National Dairy Show in Memphis and proceeded at once to Florence, Alabama and early on a beautiful October morning, we went on the famous Wilson Dam, the greatest and largest structure of its kind in the world. I will confess to a feeling of awe when I looked at this example of man's own handiwork. The Wilson Dam, or dam No. 2, as it is often called, is 4,500 feet long, that is, just a little less than a mile, and it is 100 feet high. It took some 1,350 feet of masonry to build it. The next largest dam in the world is The Assuan in Egypt which is used to dam the waters of the Nile River in order to irrigate the lower regions of the Nile Valley in times of drought.

part of the time, runs as high as 131,500 horse power.

Another projected dam, called dam No. 3, is already planned about fifteen miles above the Wilson Dam and when this is completed, it will create a great pool or lake eight-four miles long with a surface area of 32,500 acres. The construction of dam No. 3 will add forty per cent to the power of dam No. 2, and in addition to this tremendous water power which will be made possible by these dams, the Tennessee River will be made navigable from its source through its entire length to Chattanooga, Tennessee, thus greatly increasing the shipping possibilities for the entire surrounding country.

So much for the water power plants. Now a word in description of the nitrate plants which were built by the govern-

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ment, but which never were used because they were not completed until the end of the war. Plant No. 1 cost the government about thirteen million dollars. It was proposed to produce thirty tons of ammonia per day in this plant, by what is known as the synthetic ammonia process. When the plant was completed, it was given a trial run and proved to be a complete failure. All activities were definitely discontinued in January 1919, and the plant has stood idle since and is generally conceded to have little value beyond what it is worth for scrapping.

Plant No. 2 Successful

With plant No. 2, however, there is a different story to tell. This plant cost Uncle Sam about \$67,500,000. It was designed to produce three hundred tons of ammonium nitrate per day by what is known as the cyanamid process. It was completed just two weeks before the Armistice was signed in 1918 and in its trial run it proved to be successful beyond the hopes of its builders. This is the plant about which there is so much controversy. It has stood idle since the war, although the government has been very careful to keep all of the machinery in good condition. It is claimed by many of the large farm organizations and others that the power from the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals should be used in this plant No. 2 to produce fertilizers for the American farmer and that if this were done it would greatly reduce the price of fertilizers. Not far from these plants, the government also owns an immense limestone quarry, known as the Waco Quarry, consisting of a site of 441 acres, located on a deposit of some of the highest grade limestone in the world. Limestone is necessary in the process of manufacturing nitrates at plant No. 2.

I might add incidentally that this Muscle Shoals section of the South is not far from some of the greatest mineral resources on the American continent. It is said that there are over forty different minerals within fifty miles of the Shoals, some of which are the largest deposits in the world.

Around both nitrate plants No. 1 and No. 2, the government has purchased and established big reservations containing thousands of acres of land and has laid out on these reservations well ordered cities with good roads, many houses, electric light and other facilities. All of these are standing idle at the present time. In fact, the whole country within several miles of Muscle Shoals has been laid out in real estate tracts and the real estate "sharks" stand ready to pounce upon every visitor to the region in an effort to sell him a small lot at an exorbitant price.

Plants Are Idle

Such is the Muscle Shoals situation as it lies today. Millions and millions of the people's money are lying idle and going to waste in the nitrate plants and in the further power possibilities of the Wilson Dam and other dams which are started or planned while men argue and quarrel and disagree over what is to be done about it all.

What are the possibilities? What can be done? The proposed schemes or plans may be placed in three groups. First, there is a combination of all the electric power companies of the South who made a proposition to Congress for the rental of the Muscle Shoals property on a fifty year lease. In their proposal it was their purpose to scrap the nitrate plants, including both plants No. 1 and No. 2, and use most of the power from the great Wilson Dam to generate electricity to be sold over the power lines to various industries throughout the South. These power companies stated also in their proposal that if the government would contract with them to lease this property they would erect another synthetic ammonia plant and would agree to produce a maximum of twenty thousand tons of fixed nitrogen per year after the sixth year starting with ten thousand pounds production after the third year.

The proposal, as we understand it, did not absolutely bind these power companies (Continued on page 11)



World's Most Modern Mill

and Manufacturing Methods Keep BB (Bull Brand) Feeds Uniform Year-In and Year-Out

BB (Bull Brand) Feeds are made in the world's most modern mill. They are manufactured by the world's modern methods. And every practical test that science has devised is used to keep them uniform and dependable.

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The approved ingredients are first run over magnetic belts which remove all bolts, nails, metal, scraps, and steel fuzz from them. They are next given three thorough cleanings, by fine screening machines and are distributed into huge steel tanks. Then they are measured—weighed—properly balanced in contents—and blended thoroughly by scientific machines. The mixed feed is carried in conveyors to a special screening machine which gives it a thorough cleaning. Then it must pass a chemical analysis before it is sacked.

These painstaking manufacturing methods insure that every sack of BB [Bull Brand] Feed contain only good, pure, clean, wholesome, balanced, and well-mixed rations. They guarantee feeds that do not vary—feeds that are always the same in quality, formula, analysis, and result-producing value. They are the reasons why practical Feeders get the maximum production and health results from their cows and poultry year-in and year-out.

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Try BB [Bull Brand] Sweetened or Dry Dairy Ration under our money-back guarantee. Get 300 pounds of BB [Bull Brand] from your dealer. Feed it to any one of your cows according to the directions that are given in each bag. Check the milk produced each day. Compare the results. Then if BB [Bull Brand] Dairy Ration has not produced more milk per dollar of feed cost—bring the empty sacks and the unused feed back to your dealer and he will refund every cent of money that you paid to him.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	....\$3.42	\$3.32
2 Fluid Cream	..	2.20
2 A Fluid Cream	.. 2.36	
3 Cond. milk		
Soft Cheese	.... 2.61	
Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	.. 2.45	2.20
Butter and		
American cheese	.....	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is \$3.52.

The Class 1 League price for November, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The

September surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.77 per cwt. for Class 1.

October Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following October prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	.....\$2.94
Expenses	......06
Net Pool Price	..... 2.88
Certificate of Indebtedness	......10

Net Cash Price to Farmers\$2.78

The net cash price to farmers in October 1926 was for 3% \$2.48 (\$2.68 for 3.5%). The October 1925 net cash price to farmers was \$2.11½ (3%).

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for October 1927 is \$2.81 per hundred. This is equivalent to \$3.01 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for October a year ago was \$2.60 for 3% milk.

BUTTER MARKET STEADY

CREAMERY	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15, 1926
SALTED			
Higher			
than extra	..50½-51	49 -49½	51 -51½
Extra (92 sc)	50 -	-48½	50½-
84-91 score	..40 -49	39½-47	39½-50
Lower G'ds	..39 -39½	38½-39	37½-38½

The weather has again changed and the exceedingly mild temperatures for this season of the year has had some unfavorable influence on the butter trade. However, advice from the west remain firm and consumption appears to be quite satisfactory.

In spite of the unfavorable weather the receipts are being absorbed in good shape. Another favorable factor is the reports from producing sections which indicate a further shrinkage in the make and it is expected that the make in November will be fully as light as in previous years. This fact has caused a growing feeling of confidence yet operators have been inclined to be conservative and have not forced prices up to a point that will lessen consumption.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that the cold storage holdings in 141 warehouses in New York state this year was 22,076,615 pounds as compared with 15,405,685 pounds last year.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	-----	27½-29	25 -25½
Fresh Av'ge	-----		
Held Fancy	..28 -29	28 -29	25½-27
Held Av'ge	..27½-	27½-	24 -25

The cheese market has been steady but rather quiet. The make in the west is running heavier than last year. Canadian markets are showing some weakness. Added to this has been some weakness in the consumptive demand. Cheese is moving out of storage warehouses about as freely as it did about a year ago.

FANCY EGGS FIRM

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras	....72-74	72-76	79-80
Average Extras	....68-70	68-71	76-78
Extra Firsts	....58-66	58-65	67-75
Firsts	....50-56	49-55	60-65
Gathered	....38-64	38-62	40-72
Pullets	....39-43	37-43	43-48
Pewees	....36-38	35-36	40-42
BROWNS			
Hennery	....65-66	62-64	65-70
Gathered	....43-64	43-61	---

The greatest improvement in the egg market during the week was shown in brown eggs. There has been a good demand for the fanciest grades of eggs but the fact that so many of the arrivals were ordinary quality has caused many dealers to turn to storage eggs. As a result prices on storage eggs have slightly improved while the market on poorer grades of nearby eggs is very weak.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports holdings of case eggs in cold storage in the United States on November 1 5,487,000 cases compared with 5,888,000 cases November 1, 1926 and 7,960,000 cases October 1, 1927. The October reduction this year was 2,473,000 cases; last year 2,158,000.

POULTRY UNSETTLED

FOWLS	Nov. 16	Nov. 7	Nov. 15, 1926
Colored	....24-27	24-28	---
Leghorn	....16-21	21-	---
CHICKENS			
Colored	....-30	28-31	---
Leghorn	....20-27	23-30	---
BROILERS	....	35-40	---
TURKEYS	....35-45	---	40
DUCKS, Nearby	....22-23	33-40	---
GEESSE	....-22	---	25-26

The live poultry market is rather in an unsettled condition and on November 15 buyers were as far apart in their ideas

and values so that it was wise to wait until Wednesday to get some values in order to get a more accurate line on the probable receipts. Receipts for the past 2 days were very liberal and undoubtedly in excess of the trade demand.

As usual the demand for fancy stuff is quite satisfactory.

The 1927 turkey crop is about 5% smaller than 1926 in the leading producing states taken as a whole. All the states east of the Rocky Mountains except Texas, show a smaller production than last year. Texas, which is the largest producer of turkeys than any of the states, shows an increase of about 12%. The New England flood had considerable effect on the crop in the eastern sections. It is reported that a large number of the turkeys were lost in the flood and it is

per acre compared with 2,646,853,000 bushels harvested in 1926 and an average of 2,766,561,000 bushels harvested during the past five years.

HAY MARKET DULL

The demand for hay continued to be dull and there is a free supply of most grades on hand. Timothy and No. 1 light clover mixtures in large bales are quoted at \$22 and \$23 with \$21 to \$22 for smaller bales. Prices ranged down to \$15 to \$18 for No. 3 and 4 in large bales and \$14 to \$17 for small bales. However, some hay was being offered for sale at lower figures in order to dispose of it. Rye straw was quoted at \$22 to \$23.

BEAN CROP LARGE

Bean production in New York State promises 1,282,000 bushels this year compared with 1,145,000 bushels harvested last year. Michigan has 5,364,000 bushels compared with 6,624,000 bushels last season. There is this difference however. Whereas last year's crop in New York and Michigan was of poor quality and had many culls, this year's is of high quality with very few culls or stained beans. For the whole United States a production of 18,112,000 bushels is promised compared with 17,138,000 bushels last year and the five-year average of 16,300,000 bushels.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

On the 15th country dressed veal calves were in light receipts and were selling very slowly. Prime to choice were quoted at \$21 to \$23 with prices running down as low as \$10 to \$14 on poorest grades. The market on live calves was steady and quotations ranged from \$17 to \$17.50 for prime veals down to \$8 to \$10 for poorest grades.

The market on lambs was dull and lower with \$13.50 as the top price. Common to medium were as low as \$9 to \$11.50. The market reports a light supply of fresh roasting pigs with a steady demand. States range from 10 to 12 pounds reported at 25 to 27c with prices ranged down to 15 to 17c for those weighing 30 pounds or over.

There is little activity in hot house lambs and not much expected until after Thanksgiving. Light to medium hogs were reported at \$10 with heavy from \$8 to \$9. Prices for bulls range from \$5 to \$7.75 and for cows from \$3 to \$8.

Rabbits were quoted at 23 to 25c. Receipts are heavy and the market for rabbits is in a slump at present.

THE APPLE MARKET

Due to ideal harvesting weather New York State's lightest apple crop has been secured in excellent condition. The total New York State production is now estimated at 13,842,000 bushels compared with 40,375,000 bushels last year. On the 15th Baldwins in barrels were reported at \$5.50 to \$7 for fancy stock; Greenings \$7.50 to \$10; McIntosh \$7.50 to \$11; Northern Spies \$6 to \$9 and mixed varieties from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Out of the total U. S. production of about 384,000 tons of Danish cabbage, it is estimated that New York this year has 243,650 tons.

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For a crystal set the aerial can be A. For a crystal set the aerial can be from 125 to 175 feet long, or even 200 feet. The best way to avoid interference is to use a wave trap. The trap is tuned to the wavelength of the interfering station.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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probable that this will effect the market conditions, at least so far as local market is concerned.

POTATOES SLOW

MAINE	Nov. 12	Nov. 7	Nov. 1926
150 lb. sack	\$2.85-3.35	2.65-3.00	---
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.60-4.00	3.25-3.60	---
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	---	3.10-3.35	---
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.25-3.75	---
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00-4.40	4.00-4.35	---

The potato market continues to be barely steady. The recent release of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets states that while the potato crop in New York State is smaller than last year it is of much better quality. Some rot has been reported from the western portion of the state. However, the yield and quality have been good on Long Island and fair yields of high quality are reported from the northeastern portion of the state.

The potato production for New York State is now estimated at 28,620,000 bushels compared with 29,016,000 bushels last year.

Maine has the lightest crops since 1923 and in general the eastern states show a considerable lower production than last year, while the production of the western states is somewhat higher. The estimated production of the entire country is 400,305,000 bushels compared with 356,123,000 last year and a five-year average of 394,135,000 bushels.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Nov. 17	Nov. 9	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	....1.27½	1.25½	1.34¼
Corn	....85½	84¾	70¾
Oats	....49½	49¼	41¾
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.51¼	1.49¼	1.50¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel	..1.04¼	1.04¾	.86
Oats, No. 2	..61½	61½	52½
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	....37.50	37.00	37.00
Sp'g Bran	....31.50	30.00	30.00
H'd Bran	....34.50	33.00	33.00
Stand'd Mids	....32.00	30.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	....41.00	41.00	41.00
Flour Mids	....37.00	36.00	36.00
Red Dog	....41.00	40.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	....37.50	36.00	36.00
Yel. Hominy	....36.00	35.00	35.00
Corn Meal	....37.00	37.00	37.00
Gluten Feed	....39.00	39.00	39.00
Gluten Meal	....48.00	48.00	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	....41.50	42.00	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	....45.00	45.00	45.00
43% C. S. Meal	....47.00	47.00	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	....45.50	45.00	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture improved corn prospects in the late maturing states resulted from the unusually favorable weather in October, and production will be considerably larger than previous forecasts. A production of 2,753,249,000 bushels is indicated by the reported average yield of 28.2 bushels

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Woodlot should pay for place; 65 acres, 1½ miles RR village, new 5-room house, electricity available, good barn, neighboring values \$3,000 to \$12,000. Price \$1600, including horse, cows, pigs, furniture, implements, crops, firewood; \$300 needed. Details pg. 5 illus. bargain catalog. Copy Free. **STROUT AGENCY**, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.



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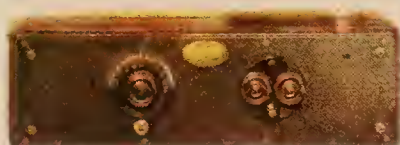
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Among the Farmers

News from Northern New York

AFTER nearly a week with more or less snow on the ground and the thermometer flitting backward and forward around the freezing mark we are again having some of the peerless autumnal weather that has characterized this fall. The highly advertised "cold wave out of the west" failed to anywhere come up to its reputation and today has been very comfortable, though rather undecided as to whether to get colder or warmer, and whether to rain or let the sun shine.

Plowing is probably some 65 per cent done in Northern New York as a whole—some having finished, greased their plows and put them away for the winter—others just getting fairly under way after spending most the fall filling silos, threshing, and handling the late crop of buckwheat. The considerable amount of changing work that is so necessary these days of few farm hands, while having its advantages when our own crops are ready to care for, causes much delay in other fall work while the debt is being covered by work being done in exchange.

"Winter surely is coming" remarked a friend of mine today, "because the Boards of supervisors are starting their five weeks annual session, the Granges are electing their new officers, the Farm and Home Bureaus are signing up members for 1928, the agricultural societies are holding their annual meetings and planning for next year's fair, the deer hunting season ends tomorrow, and last but not least our leading citizens are proceeding to Florida and California."

* * *

THE dairy improvement associations are continuing their good work, and another year is well under way. Those who are following the work done by the testers are well convinced that the money spent in this way is returning large dividends. They find that the cow that gave so much milk to start with, many times does not follow through (to borrow a term from the golfers), and her total yearly production is way below that of some individual that did not shine so brightly at the start but kept right on giving plenty of milk for ten months or so.

In the two Jefferson county associations we find E. E. Cobb of Sacketts Harbor having the high butter cow in one—a six year old Jersey giving 51.6 lbs. of butter fat from 1200 lbs. of milk; while in the other Frank M. Collins of Mannsville had a six year old Jersey that showed 70.7 lbs. of butter fat and 1413 lbs. of milk for the month. As for high milk yield F. J. Walton of Watertown led one association with a four year old Holstein giving 1416 lbs. of milk; and S. M. Guzewich of Adams had a nine year old Holstein that poured out 1530 lbs.

While talking about cow testing associations, E. R. Eastman, Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in his new book "The Changing Times" says that the first one was organized in Michigan in 1905, and that by 1925 the number of cows in this type of work totalled be-

tween 300,000 and 400,000. While this is not a very large percentage of the number of dairy cows in the United States, it still shows a goodly number.

This new book by Mr. Eastman is well worth anyone's time and energy for perusal. "These Changing Times" is a subject most interesting and absorbing for any of us, and the author considers

The Anniversary Issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which you will receive next time will be worth the entire subscription price of the paper. It will contain historical articles, intensely interesting, describing the changes in farming since 1842, when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was born.

in his unparalleled manner and interesting way, not only the developments of the past but dips somewhat into what may well be expected in the future. His conclusions give food for thought as well.

* * *

THE New York State School of Agriculture at Canton is holding its annual Farmers Week this week. Unfortunately the program did not receive

distribution early enough for us to give any resume in advance. There are quite a number enrolled from Northern New York, but many come from as far as New York City. The school is progressing nicely under the leadership of Director Van C. Whittemore, and the enrollment this year is said to be larger than for some time.

An interesting thing is that one of the professors in the Home Economics courses is Lorraine Van Wagenen, a daughter of our old friend from Law-yersville, Jared Van Wagenen, who has delighted and interested A. A. readers for many years, with his whimsical, homelike writings. Miss Van Wagenen, from all reports, is certainly living up to her family reputation established by her illustrious father.

* * *

A CUSTOM developed in the North Country has resulted in one day before Thanksgiving being designated as "Turkey Day". In days before the auto had made such a stand, from all over St. Lawrence county, flocks of turkeys that had been carefully attended, would be driven to stations on the main

News from New Jersey

THE New Jersey egg laying contests are again under way at Vineland and Bergen and we see many new names on the lists that are being sent out from Prof. Willard Thompson's office, New Brunswick. Of course there are many that have been there in other seasons, but the newcomers probably outnumber those that were there during the past season.

Probably the most important development in New Jersey agriculture this fall, is the interest being shown in poultry work and the establishing of egg records on promising flocks. In this division, we find some 200 flocks in the official egg laying contests, then there are nearly one thousand flocks in the home egg record contests and then some 20,000 birds entered in the Home R. O. P. work.

Going back to the egg laying contests we find the various sections of the state more generally represented in the contests. Then there are a number of flocks from outside of the state that are here for the first time. It is very gratifying to see the interest being shown in the New Jersey contests by poultrymen from other states. It means that an official record from New Jersey must have considerable standing among the poultrymen of the state.

* * *

COUNTY AGENT GAUNT, in Hunterdon County, is doing a big piece of work with the poultrymen of his district. A number of important meetings have been held and the interest shown by the farmers indicates a new day dawning for this section of the state in the development of modern poultry plants. It is less than a year since the County Agent movement was made possible in Hunterdon County, and we find that Gaunt has lost no time in making a favorable impression on the farm folks of his district.

* * *

WE have started a tour of some of the irrigation and market garden farms of New Jersey. The first leg of our trip took us through South Jersey and we have been quite surprised at some of the new ideas that are being tried out on these farms. It was quite interesting to learn on the farm of Edward Stern, Williamstown, Gloucester County of the great increase in the use of cover crops on land under irrigation. Instead of growing the last crop of the season that could be secured from a particular piece of land, they are seeding it down to rye and other cover crops.

The big problem confronting the mar-

ket gardeners of South Jersey is to find a variety of lettuce that will develop into a big solid head like the California Iceberg. With but few exceptions, this was the cry from growers in three counties we visited one day. Many are turning from lettuce to other crops that are more certain and less expensive to grow. Spinach looms big as a crop to replace lettuce on many farms. They tell us that the net income will be just as large, with but a fraction of the labor and cost of growing. Lettuce this fall would not head up regardless of the condition under which it was grown and the growers are very much discouraged.

* * *

WE find C. A. Thompson, Mt. Holly, is quite happy over the records hung up recently by two of his cow testing associations. Burlington Number 3, carried off high honors of the state on returns for a dollar spent for feed, while number 2 association under Chris Schoitz, tester, is second. Herbert Harriet, is tester in Association 3, the one to lead the

line of the railroad, where buyers would take their pick, load them on railroad cars and send them on their way to market. The buyers and their train would be at Canton one day, Ogdensburg another, Heuvelton, Gouverneur, and so on.

This "Turkey Day" still persists despite the numbers of huge trucks that come into this territory, and this week is being carried out at the different northern stations. Of course the turkey flocks are not driven on foot as of yore, but travel in more haste, if not in as much style, by the farm truck. Many thousands of these birds go out of this North Country each year to add to the spirit of thankfulness of the many families that gather for the day.

With Thanksgiving only a step away, farmers of Northern New York, as a rule are feeling more thankful, and optimistic as to the future than in a number of years. Crops all the way through have averaged fairly good at least; milk is bringing a better price than for some time; eggs are picking up, although they could be better, farm work is in better shape than has prevailed at this time for several years due to the good fall we have had; and no severe epidemics of disease are scouring our northern territory.—W. I. Roe, Nov. 14, 1927.

* * *

NEW JERSEY will be well represented at the annual meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials, opening in Chicago on November 28. B. W. Sherburne, chairman of the Market Information committee of the National Association, is well known throughout this state and there is not a farmer or a poultryman in the state but what one time or another receives the reports sent out by Mr. Sherburne.

Delaware will be represented by W. T. Derickson, Dover; Pennsylvania by P. R. Taylor, Harrisburg; Maryland by Franklin Bomberger, Salisbury; New York by Earl R. French, New York City, James Boyle, Cornell University; H. Dean Phillips, Albany.—Amos Kirby.

A Visit to Muscle Shoals

(Continued from page 7)

to the production of fertilizer, in case the synthetic process should not prove economical. This offer of the power companies to lease the Muscle Shoals property was primarily a power proposition and not a fertilizer production.

Another group in Congress, including many of the farm organizations, has endorsed the principles of the proposition offered by the American Cyanamid Company. This company made a proposition to Congress to lease the Muscle Shoals property for fifty years. This proposal provided for operating plant No. 2 as was originally planned to produce fertilizers in time of peace and nitrates for ammunition in time of war. This company also intended if their proposal were accepted, to sell surplus power in the form of electricity that was not needed for the production of fertilizers. But supporters of this offer claim that it differed from the power companies' offer in that it was primarily a fertilizer proposition with the sale of electrical power as a secondary possibility. Both the offer of the power companies and that of the American Cyanamid Company provided for rentals to be paid to the government for the use of the properties. The power companies offered a considerably higher rental, but the

American Cyanamid Company agreed to limit its profits in the manufacture of fertilizers to the cost of production plus an eight per cent profit. Those who favor the offer of the Cyanamid Company claim that it would make fertilizers at least 40 per cent cheaper to farmers and would therefore be a great boon to American Agriculture.

Still another proposition is for government operation of Muscle Shoals. This plan is sponsored chiefly by Senator Norris. He claims that the government already owns the property and that it is in duty bound to operate the dam and the plants, especially plant No. 2 for the manufacture of cheap fertilizers, and ammunition in war time.

All proposals have failed of acceptance in Congress, so the whole question of what to do with Muscle Shoals will come before Congress again this winter. In the meantime, all sides are lined up for another bitter fight, for all agree that the disposal of Muscle Shoals is one of the most important questions before the American people today.

Watch coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for further news, information and discussions of Muscle Shoals and its effect on you as a farmer.

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store serve its community to the utmost, to give every Kinney customer perfect shoe satisfaction.

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5% will be allowed for a limited time on purchases made at one time amounting to \$10 or more providing you clip this square and bring it with you.



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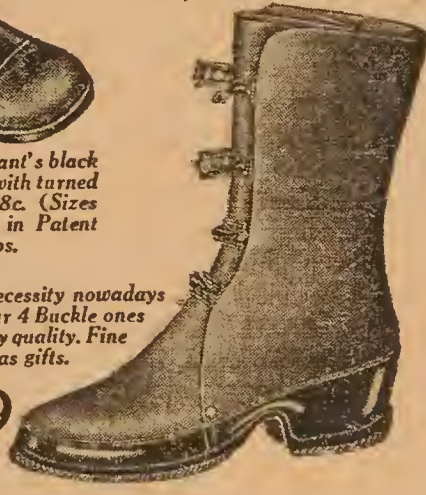
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Aunt Janet's Corner Plucky Lad Wants to Regain Health

In 1917 when I was sixteen years old I had typhoid fever and went to a hospital where I had to remain for ten weeks and then I was carried home on a stretcher and had to go to bed for about four months more and when I did get up I couldn't walk because one leg was about three inches shorter than the other. The doctors claimed that the fever settled in my hip and caused hip trouble (T.B. hip joint) so I had to go back to bed for five months more with 15 pounds of weights fastened to my leg and then I was fitted with a brace and everything seemed to come along nicely until about two years back when things started the other way. I think that if things don't take a change soon my health will be a total wreck. I feel as if it was now but I have seen people worse than I am and anyways I wouldn't give up. Probably you have heard the saying "You can't kill a Frenchman". Probably not, but here is one who is getting pretty shaky.

Now I suppose you are saying this is no case for me but for some good doctor and I agree with you; but I haven't any money to go to see doctors and my parents aren't anyways able to furnish me with it. So this is what I want to find out about. Isn't there some State Hospital where I would be able to go and get some help? I would be willing to let them cut my leg off rather than have it make a total wreck of my health because then I wouldn't be any good to myself and only a bother to someone else and I feel sure

day's work has to be done every day. Aunt Janet will send you his address if you wish to write him.

Aunt Janet

Where to Get Book Lists

If you are interested in getting good books for children, a good method is to write to several of the largest and best book publishers and ask for their catalogs and lists of children's books. These lists and catalogs have the books graded according to the age of the child, and from them you can choose authors and titles of the highest quality literature that is suited to the needs of your child.

One of the best of these catalogs that has come to our desk in some time is the latest one called "Books for Boys and Girls" published by Macmillan Company of New York City.

Rochester Votes Against Daylight Saving

(Continued from page 2)

other groups adversely affected were active against the proposition. But it was undoubtedly the mothers who threw the balance of votes against it. Farmers in the immediate vicinity of the city, though much affected in their trading and marketing relationships, had nothing to say in the matter, but are naturally much pleased. In Utica where the proposition was carried the vote was divided by three propositions one against, one for three months and one for five months. I believe that this fad is gradually losing its attractive appeal and will finally disappear altogether.—Hilton, N. Y., November 12.

Fashionable Uneven Hemline



919

A stunning dress of Lelong blue sheer velvet with rippling drapery at front creating uneven hemline so fashionable in the mode. An effective trimming motif is the rhinestone buckle at end of deep open front, which is gathered at lower edge of opening. The vest is of metal brocade. Two surfaces of crepe or crepe satin, faille silk crepe, wool georgette, and supple novelty wools are appropriate for Design No. 919. Pattern in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting and 1½ yards of 27-inch lining. Pattern price 13c.

that even if they were to remove one of my legs I could find some way to get along. I sincerely hope that I am not asking too much of you and that you will be able to tell me of some place that I could go to where I would have at least a fighting chance to regain my health. I feel as though you can put me right so I am thanking you for your help.

"PLUCKY"

IN response to this plucky lad's letter Aunt Janet got in touch with the proper health authorities and whatever can be done to help will be done. Meanwhile if there are others handicapped so that they cannot be as active as they would like, we feel sure Plucky would like to hear from you. Illness, when not too severe, has its compensations in allowing one time for correspondence or for reading—time which never seems to come when a full

The Popular Flared Skirt



2639

Pattern 2639 is charming for the young girl's dress. The flared skirt is very popular this season being suited for either the light weight woolsens as well as for silks or cottons. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material. Price 13c.

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Women Meet Eighth Time Home Bureaus Have Largest Annual Meeting

LET the good work go on—thus say we after seeing the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus in its eighth annual meeting at Syracuse, November 9-11 inclusive. The days were packed to the brim and overflowing with business and pleasure. Thirty-eight counties and three cities sent representatives to the meeting, the largest official attendance yet recorded. All the officers of the federation were present, their names being as follows:

Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, Rochester, Honorary President
Mrs. Edward Young, Milton, R. D., President
Mrs. George M. Yawyer, Union Springs, First Vice-President
Mrs. Charles Hooper, Rome, R. D., Second Vice-President and Secretary
Mrs. S. M. Roods, Wilton, Treasurer
Mrs. G. Thomas Powell, Glen Cove, Director
Mrs. Franc Hall Morse, Levanna, R. D., Director
Mrs. Alfred Abbuhl, Greene, R. D., Director
Mrs. E. B. Gatchell, Alton, Director
Miss Martha VanRensselaer, The Circle, Ithaca, Ex-Officio
Mrs. A. W. Smith, 13 East Ave., Ithaca, Counselor

A subject which brought forth some able speeches was how to make money on the farm and its relation to the farm woman. The matter of marketing including roadside markets played no small part in these discussions. Noted speakers on this interesting subject were: Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Associate State Leader of Home Bureaus, Mrs.



This dainty rayon frock No. 3754 is especially suited for house wear but may be used for street wear too. It would make a charming Christmas gift. It comes in colors delft, tangerine, jade, lavender, maize, and rose. A detailed working chart, showing the exact color scheme and where each color is used, stamped on each frock. Price, postpaid \$1.50. Send orders to embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. An extra 25 cents brings you our Embroidery Book containing full descriptions and illustrations of how and where to use all the embroidery stitches.

Nancy Kritser Masterman, Miss Vera McCrea, Director Home Department of Dairymen's League Association, Mrs. Hazel T. Somerville, Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents of North Carolina and Mr. Dean Phillips, State Department of Markets.

Rural health is fast taking its proper place as distinguished from the urban health program. The Cattaraugus County health demonstration was fully described so that other counties know what to expect in the way of expenses and personnel when making a similar attempt. Dr. Paul B. Brooks, represented the State Department of Health in a discussion of rural health.

Education in rural districts was presented by Miss Helen Heyle of the State Department of Education. Miss Heyle showed the desirability of education for young people by telling the earning capacity of those who go on to college or to high schools as compared with those who do not have these advantages.

The possibilities of the drama as a means of presenting Home Bureau ideas was illustrated by a play written by Mrs. Ella Thurston and presented by Oneida

West Road players. "A Morning Conversation" given by Miss Jennie Schofield, Mrs. Gertrude Swarts and Mrs. F. D. Nicholson presented in refreshing manner ideas embodied in civic programs which are a feature on the federation's program.

Mrs. Henry Burden of Cazenovia gave an illustrated lecture "The companionship of flowers". This was a general favorite, for most farm women do love flowers. The farm and home bureau federations held one joint session and together celebrated the high spot of the convention, the banquet. At these joint meetings were splendid addresses by Nelson I. Greene, Editor of Educational Screen, A. K. Getman, Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, Direc-

Return

I walked alone with tears
And saw the ashes of a dream,
But would not dim your years,
Nor take one tiny Gleam
Of laughter from your eyes,
And, while I tried to keep you glad,
I found, in wondering surprise,
I had forgotten to be sad!

—Dorothy Rose.

tor of Home and Community Work of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, New York State Leader of Home Bureaus and Director of College of Home Economics, Edward O'Neal, Vice-President of American Farm Bureau Federation and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who awarded the prizes given by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the State Kitchen Improvement Contest. The prize winners were:

First — Mrs. David DuBois, Forest Glen—\$50
Second—Mrs. Arthur Austin, Aurora—\$25
Third—Mrs. Robert Britt, Holcomb—\$15
Fourth—Mrs. Catherine Hoffmire—Trumansburg, R. D. 31,—\$10

The officers elected by the Home Bureau Federation for the coming year are as follows:

President—Mrs. Edward Young, Milton, Southern District
1st Vice-President—Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, Delaware County, Central district.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. George Leach, Cattaraugus, Western district
Secretary—Will be elected by Board of Directors
Treasurer—Mrs. S. M. Roods, Saratoga, Southeastern district
Director—Mrs. G. Thomas Powell, Glen Cove, South Eastern district.

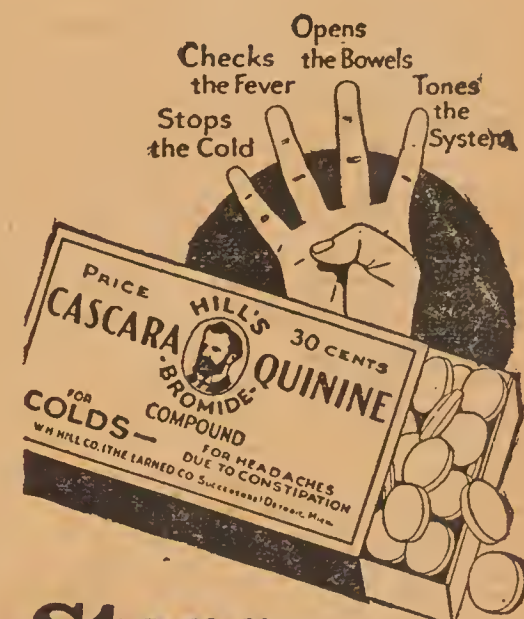
The next issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be in a brand new suit of clothes. It will contain better paper, better printing and better pictures than ever before, and will be the first issue from our new printing plant and press at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Becomingness in clothes isn't a matter of looks only; they should be suitable for the occasion and to the purse as well.

When basting velvet use silk thread. It will not leave a mark when drawn out.

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Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon—By W. E. DRIPS

WE took a little ride in the car but somehow I was worried. That ether stirred me up and called back to mind all the trouble I was having looking for my missing ease. But I couldn't see why I should connect Mike with it, as ether was used, I had heard quite often, to start slow motors.

Then I decided that I was foolish, although I couldn't just figure why Mike had called it gasoline when it was something else. When I got home I told Jim about the visit I had with Mike. I also spoke about the ether and Jim sure kidded me.

"Every time anyone says ether now you are going nutty, I s'pose. Have to see that you don't frequent hospitals or drug stores." And Jim got a big laugh.

"Just talked to Fred Frost," he said, "and he's been to town and there's sure excitement. The sheriff is running wild over the jail breaking. Had a couple of state agents out here from Des Moines. From all descriptions looks like Thomas had a couple of real bad crooks here and didn't know it. Maybe they was the ones that was stealing our stock. You know, Bill, I been a-thinking about that car tag you found, and wish we could decide the question. What do you think about turning it in to the sheriff and telling him about it?"

I wasn't so sure that it was worth while to turn over my best clue to the sheriff.

"If we had a track of the jail-birds, maybe Thomas would pay some attention," says I. "If Frost heard right and they are a couple of old-timers, maybe there's a reward on them, and so the sheriff is going to look harder for them than for hog thieves."

"Well, if they stole my hogs and he can prove it, there's a hundred up for that," was Jim's retort.

"Maybe so," I says. "Yours truly is going to collect that cash."

"Well, if you do, it's going to need more than a tin can that had ether in it," says Jim.

"I know it; maybe I'll borrow Mike Albert's renewed car."

That got a laugh out of Jim, and then we went out to do the chores.

Next morning the mail came about nine-thirty, and sure enough the News had plenty on the sheriff. A complete story telling of the get-away was there and all about the record the two were supposed to have. Then the News went on to retell how a crime wave had swept over our county since the present sheriff had been in office. It listed the two stealings Jim Barton had suffered. It told about the attempt to steal Mrs. Shaster's chickens, and how they tried to shoot her, and how Dan Carney and others had lost stock and chickens.

Then the story told how Henderson county had experienced a similar difficulty, and how the efficient sheriff had cleaned up the crooks single handed. It sure was hot stuff, and I'll bet Thomas was mad when he read it.

Jim laughed when he looked it over.

"Only missed one thing; didn't tell about Hansen's auto being stolen. Maybe he didn't care to mention the fact that Mike Albert had inherited it for fear he would get in bad with the Women's Club."

No arrests were made, either. The sheriff made a lot of fuss and actually started suit against the News for the slander in the paper, and that gave every one a chance to talk all the more. Jim was shipping again that week, and when the boys got together it was great to hear them tell all about what they would have done if they had been the turnkey and had been attacked.

They were so busy talking that day that something else happened. As usual, following my tag system, all hogs delivered were supposed to be inspected.

Jim and me had driven a dozen sows down to the scale yard to make our part of the load. These were a few that had been in a different pen, and which were

a trifle rough, so that we didn't plan to ship them at that time. But when the others were stolen, Jim says we might as well finish the sows off and ship them before they went away in the night.

Jim would weigh the hogs as they came in, and generally there were some of the boys on hand to act as inspectors. We would look at the hogs, check up on the ear tags, and then drive them on to the pens, waiting for the loading.

Fred Frost brought over ten, and others contributed from three to ten, so that a load was made out in this manner. The day was a trifle warm, and so between times when no one was unloading, I went over to the yards and pumped a trough of water and threw a bit about the yards to give the hogs a chance to cool off. It was while I was doing this that I had the shock of my young life. Two of the hogs at the trough had holes in their ears, but the tags were missing. They might have had tags, but somehow they had been lost. It sure looked suspicious, and I was all excited.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

I HAD been working in a news office for sometime but the work wasn't agreeing with me. One day Jim Barton came into the news office to report the theft of some hogs and the boss asked him if he didn't need a good hired man. It was finally arranged that I would go with him in a few days and start work.

The next day was hog shipping day and at arriving at the station we learned that a car had been smashed at Dan Carney's place but that they could find no trace of the folks who had been in it. Dan soon arrived and reported that thieves had stolen two of his best hogs the night before. The Sheriff arrived but soon left. The next night following an erroneous report that an old lady had been shot by them, we organized a vigilance committee and had a big meeting. The News printed a big story about the shooting and accused the Sheriff of falling down on the job.

About that time Fred Frost moved to the old Fox place that was reported to be haunted. A few days later Fred reported that someone was trying to scare him. I was surprised to pick up a can on Fred's place that had a strong odor of ether.

All the members of the Protective Association marked their hogs with numbered rivets in their ears. Things went along for a time with little excitement and then one morning I went out to feed our hogs only to find most of them missing.

The next day the sheriff raided an old house along the River, caught three fellows and found a lot of stolen goods. There was a box of drugs among the loot which proved to be ether. Later I was looking around the place and ran into Mike Albert. He also found one of Jim Barton's hog markers.

A little later during a storm the jail was attacked and the three men released. While we were patrolling the woods to catch them we stopped a car and found it was Mike Albert's.

One frosty morning I was over to Mike's place and found him using ether to start his car.

I went up to Jim while the rest were talking and called him off to the side and mentioned the fact that two hogs were peculiar. He went over to look at them.

"Which ones, Bill?"

"Those two over in the corner," I said.

"Why, those are mine; we brought them down."

"No, they're barrows," I says; "we only had sows."

"No tags. I swan. Bill! Them's some of the stolen hogs. Now where in time did they come from?"

Well, you bet we were excited. Jim says, "Keep it quiet, and I'll check up on who brought hogs, and maybe we can trace them back."

Before the gang was all gone, Jim called Fred Frost off to one side and asked him to stop at the house. Gosh, you should have heard them fellows talking over every one who had brought hogs. First, they decided their own hogs were marked. Then there was Dan Carney; his were marked. Then Mike Albert. Frost said he personally examined his hogs and remembered the tags. Then they debated over Peter Swain. No; they finally decided it couldn't be his, as they were a different color, and anyway Jim

finally remembered seeing a shiny metal on them.

Well, they started all over again and finally decided that it was either Carney or Albert who had brought them. Just about that time, I piped up that it was darned funny Mike brought any hogs at all, for I says I never saw any at his place last time.

That set them off. If Mike Albert had come along then and they had met the sheriff, Jim would have had him arrested. It sure was lucky, too, he didn't, or we might have missed some real excitement.

That night a few of the members of the protective association met at Jim's, and they went over everything, and there was some excitement. Some of the boys were for going right after the sheriff and having Mike arrested at once, but Jim held out, because he knew Mike was all right. They finally ended up by agreeing to keep watch from then on, and Jim says he would look up Mike personally and see what he could find out. So the meeting came to a close, and when the gang left

they all says they were going to have action soon or know why.

But they didn't get a chance. Maybe luck was against them and maybe it was with them, I don't know just how you would rate it.

Jim went to town the next morning in his new car, and was going to see the sheriff and find out how things were coming there, and left me home to run the churn. Being anxious to know all the details, I sure had a hard time waiting, and when supper time came and Jim hadn't returned, I felt that he sure had solved the case and I wasn't in on it. So I put the cows in and did the milking and got all the chores done and was waiting for Jim so we could have supper. Jim didn't come, so Mrs. Jim finally declared it was no use waiting longer, and so we ate.

It was nearly nine o'clock when the phone rang. Mrs. Jim answers and it was Jim. He was about half way home and his car was stuck. Couldn't make the blame thing run, he said, and tinkered with it, but no use. Said I better get the team and come up after him, as he guessed we'd have to pull it home. Well, I sure had a good laugh. Jim thought he was a first rate mechanic, but only a

week before I had to go out and pull him home, and when we began to look the car over we found out it was alright but he had jimmied the throttle and the carburetor was flooded. So I told the missus that it ought to be easily fixed, but I took the team along for safety. I hitched them to the light rig and away I went.

Got to where Jim ought to be and began wondering where he was, as he had phoned from Finley's, which was ahead of me. Passed Ottosen's place and thought I saw the car just ahead. So I slowed up the team and was just about ready to stop when I saw someone leave the car and run back to the barn. That didn't act like Jim, and I wondered what was up, so I began to drive careful like. Maybe you think I wasn't surprised when I came alongside the car, which seemed empty, and found out it was that old wreck that Mike had been driving. What's more, I got a second jolt when I took a breath and smelt the fumes of ether!

Now I was excited. Didn't know just what to do, but finally decided I better keep going. So when I was past the car, I whipped up the team and blamed near ran over Jim and his car, which was only a mile farther down the road.

It didn't take me more than a minute to tell Jim what I had seen. He was excited, I tell you, and was for doing something at once. He was sure Mike was up to some deviltry. Pete Finley was out there and he was sure things were wrong. Said the best thing to do was to go to the house and phone Ottosen and ask him if he had company and if he knew Mike was parked out near his barn.

So Jim and Peter went to the house to telephone. Meanwhile, I began monkeying with the car, and I don't know what I did to it unless I charmed the auto, but after I adjusted the spark and throttle and got down and cranked real hard, the blamed thing started and I had her running sweet as a sewing machine just as Jim and Peter came tearing back.

Maybe they were't pleased!

"Hooray," yelled Jim. "Just what we need; how did you start it?" and before I could answer, Pete sings out, "Bill, you made a discovery; someone just left Ottosen's and took with them some of his hogs!"

Well, it took me about two jerks to tie up the team to the fence and jump into Jim's car, and away we went back toward Ottosen's. When we got there the old man was out with a lantern and shotgun and he was so excited he could hardly talk. Said the phone call woke him up and that he had sent his boy out to see what he could find out and the boy came in to report an automobile had just pulled out and three of his seven fat hogs were gone.

"Which way did they go?" Jim asks.

"That way," the boy pointed.

"Well, get in, bring that shotgun, and we'll see what in thunder is up." Jim was already shifting the gears, and then he says to me, "Are you sure it was Mike's car?"

"Well, I didn't see Mike, but I ought to know that car," I asserted.

It took us only a few minutes to tear down the road and up to Mike's place. Jim turned in on two wheels, and I thought for a bit he was going to drive right into the house, but he stopped with a jerk and we jumped out.

There was no sign of a car about, but a dim light was showing in the house.

So up there we goes, and Pete Finley was right behind Jim. Pete was one scared calf, and he had taken the Ottosen gun so he was better protected than the rest of us.

Jim didn't wait to knock. He walked right up, opened the door, and we walked into the kitchen.

Maybe you think we didn't blink when right in front of us sat Mike and two other men playing cards.

"Evening Mike," Jim announced.

(Continued on page 16)

Coming!

THE first installment of "Wooden Spoil" by Victor Rousseau will appear in the issue of December 10th. The entire editorial staff of American Agriculturist has been searching for months for the best possible serial for our folks. We have found a story that will keep you looking for the next installment and which at the same time meets the high standard which we always maintain.

The hero of the story inherits some timber land only to find that those in charge of logging operations have been feathering their own nest. The story of his fight to gain what is rightfully his against heavy odds is an inspiring one. There is a beautiful heroine too, but we will let you read the story for yourself.

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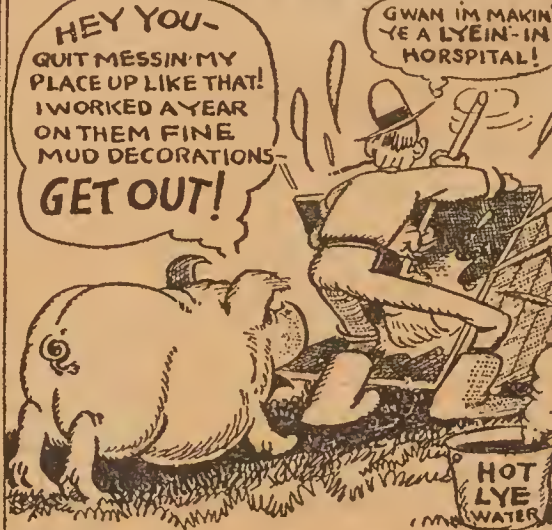
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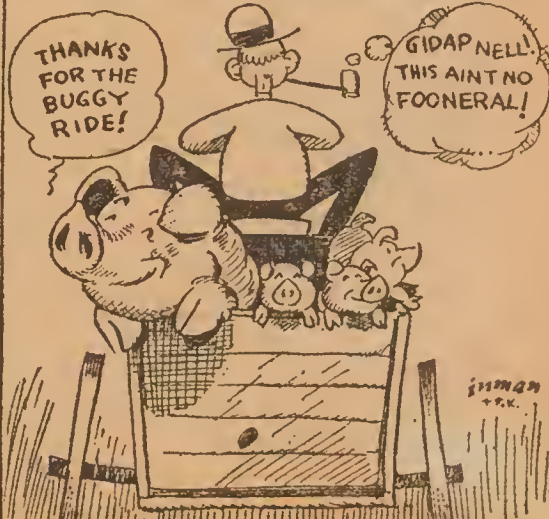
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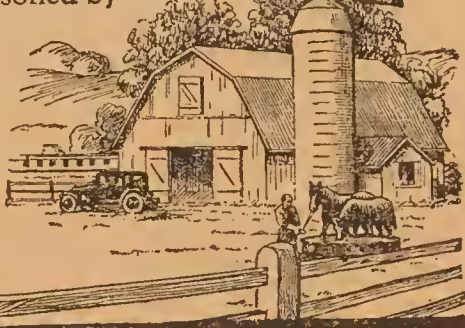
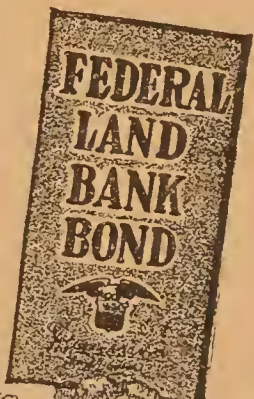
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SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet, EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

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P. S.—Selling pure bred Chester Whites now at \$5.50 each

State Farm Bureau Federation Meets at Syracuse

(Continued from page 3)

culture, and George Fitts, of The Dairy-men's League. So concentrated was the attention of the delegates when the matter came up that M. H. Streeter, of St. Lawrence County, who was acting chairman of the session, asked for a show of hands from the dairymen present. Over half of the men in the room raised their hands.

The results of the milk production campaign put on last May by Farm Bureaus, State College of Agriculture, Dairymen's League and other organizations, were graphically shown by Professor Ross in a series of charts. Delegates followed the encouraging 3% rise in August over last year's production, the 1% fall below during September, rising 1% above again in October only to go sharply down this month due, Professor Ross said, to the recent cold snap. An emergency situation now exists, for combined with the present shortage is New England's call upon New York territory for milk, the recent floods having cut off her own supply. If dairymen are going to give New York the milk she needs during the next two months, they will have to exert every effort. Special advice for feeding cows to speed up production during this critical time is now being sent to dairymen from the State College of Agriculture, according to an announcement made by Director Ladd, of the Extension Service.

Corn Borer a Hard Customer

Another vital problem on the afternoon program was the corn borer menace. The mightiness of its hosts, and the rapidity with which it is spreading over the country, in spite of the most scientific methods of control, was vividly pictured by L. R. Simons, state supervisor of control measures for the pest. Printed leaflets, giving the latest control methods, were distributed to delegates, and Mr. Simons announced that increased efforts would be made this coming year to halt the advance of the borer.

Fun and good spirits prevailed at the joint banquet held Thursday evening in the ball-room of the Onondaga Hotel. Dinner was eaten to the accompaniment of strains of old-time music. Between courses everybody sang; and not only did they sing, but when Chief Sod Buster Pease demanded action with "I'm a little prairie flower", all got up and twirled around in customary fashion.

Ed. O'Neal was the chief after-dinner speaker. Mr. O'Neal comes from Alabama, and has a delightful southern accent and a most winning southern manner. Besides, he has an intimate knowledge of the problems of agriculture, a passionate interest in their solution, and is a national figure among farm defenders. His topic at the dinner was "What organization means to America", and interest did not lag while he talked.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in presenting the prizes to the winners of the Kitchen Improvement Contest, emphasized the importance of the farm kitchen as an adequate workshop and as a spot where many farm activities center. It was in order to promote better arrangement of kitchens and to conserve woman power that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offered prizes to the winners of the contest sponsored by the Home Bureau Federation. In graceful speeches of acceptance the winners received the prizes awarded as follows:

First—Mrs. David DuBois, Forest Glen, N. Y.—\$50.

Second—Mrs. Arthur Austin, Aurora, N. Y.—\$25.

Third—Mrs. Robert Britt, Holecomb, N. Y.—\$15.

Fourth—Mrs. Catherine Hoffmire, R. D. 31, Trumansburg—\$10.

Another distinguished after-dinner speaker was Mrs. Charles Sewell, chairman of the home and community department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This is the second successive year that Mrs. Sewell has been invited to speak at the Federation's annual meet-

ing, and judging by the enthusiastic way in which delegates welcomed her back this time, and listened with delight and interest to her every word, she is due to have a yearly invitation from the Federation. Her popularity is easy to understand. She has a charming personality, combining a rare sense of humor, a deep and kindly humanity, and an intelligent grasp of life. Speaking of farm women, she said: "What does a farm woman want? She wants what every other American woman wants—everything she sees." This frank admission created so much laughter among the husbands present that Mrs. Sewell's speech was interrupted for fully a minute. She continued, seriously, "We farm women want a higher standard of living for the farm home, and a farm income big enough to pay the bill."

The second day of the meeting was largely taken up with reports of Federation committees on Viligancee Service, tuberculosis eradication, marketing, transportation, reforestation, legislative activities, and fruit. At the final session in the afternoon, elections took place. C. R. White, of Ionia, was re-elected president of the Federation. Other officers re-elected were M. H. Streeter, of Gouverneur, 1st Vice-President; J. C. Corwith, of Water Mill, 2nd Vice-President; E. J. Lonis, of Hannibal, treasurer; and Thomas McKeary, of Marilla, four-year director. Enos Lee, of Yorktown Heights, and President White were re-appointed directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Delegates wound up the meeting with a number of important resolutions bearing on the problems which had been up for discussion during the two-day session.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

(Continued from page 14)

Mike wasn't excited, but when the other two fellow saw Pete Finley, with that gun they jumped up and started out.

"Whoa!" Pete sang out. "None of that! Move again and you get buckshot. Back up and put them up!"

Just then we heard another ear coming up the lane, and Mike appeared nervous.

"What's the idea, Barton," he says, "coming in on me like this?" Rather unusual to burst into a man's house and make his friends put up their hands. I—Mike was real mad.

Just then I saw something, and says, "Jim, looky here." Right back of the table on a little stand were two cans just like my other can. Jim looked. Maybe you think his eyes didn't stick out. He didn't say much, but walked across the room, took an old roller towel off the rack, and with a butcher knife began to cut it up into strips.

Meanwhile, Mike was enssing, and Pete had backed him up alongside of the others who stood in shot-gun row.

"Here, Bill," Jim says, "take this strip and tie them fellers' hands behind them. Pete, if they move, do what's customary with a shot-gun. If I can find any rope, we will see what we can do further."

I tied them all right. Jim came in with a rope and we soon had their feet hobbled.

Then Jim steps outside and begins to get ready to load the cusses in our car.

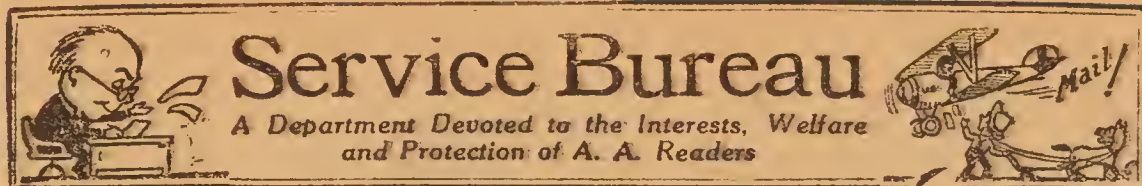
He walked over to the car and was just ready to open the door when he heard a faint squealing.

(Continued next week)

A good purebred sire is an effective means of improving a dairy herd in both type and production.

* * *

Genuine crude petroleum, just as it comes from the oil well and before it has been processed, is the most effective oil for treatment of hog lice and mange. This oil has body enough to stay on the hog and all the ingredients necessary to kill the parasites.



About Correspondence Courses

IN the past few weeks the Service Bureau has received an unusually large number of questions about correspondence schools and for the general information of our readers we are giving a few of the facts as we see them.

(1) Like all other enterprises, there are good correspondence schools and others that are not so good.

(2) A good correspondence school offers a wonderful opportunity for a man to improve his position. An electrician can learn more about electricity to prepare himself for a better position and a bookkeeper can learn more about accountancy, etc. However, we doubt very much whether a farm reared boy can become an electrical engineer, a forester, or an accountant by taking a correspondence course. It is probable that he can become a better farmer by taking a correspondence course, but fortunately he can obtain such a course without cost from most of the state colleges of Agriculture.

What would you think, for example of the city reared boy who expected to become a farmer through taking a correspondence course. The idea may make you laugh but is it any more reasonable to expect a correspondence course to make through correspondence, a farm boy into an electrical engineer, a forester, a mechanic, an accountant, or any one of a dozen other jobs about which he knows absolutely nothing.

(3) A contract is a contract and once signed is enforceable. Some schools are more lenient than others in taking circumstances beyond the control of the student into account in making adjustments, yet we cannot emphasize too strongly that such contracts should not be signed until the signer is sure he can complete and profit by the course.

Where conditions are right, a good correspondence school offers a wonderful opportunity for a young lad to get ahead while holding a job. If you want to be an engineer, get a job with an engineering firm, pick out a good correspondence school and do their work thoroughly. If you wish to become an automobile mechanic, get work in a garage and by all means take a good correspondence course in automobile engineering. On the other hand, do not be persuaded into signing for a course until you are positive you will benefit by it and until you are sure you have selected the right school. A contract is just as binding as a note.

William Morrison, Kingston, N. Y., Makes Another Failure

WILLIAM Morrison, operating under the name of the Ulster County Dairies at Kingston, N. Y., has failed again. Morrison's operations date back several years. In 1923 he was in business as William Morrison & Co., 297 Greenwich Street. He sent out attractive literature, with a large building on it and it looked as though he was one of the most prosperous and largest operators in the trade. He stayed for only a short time, however, in the little room at 297 Greenwich Street. Morrison left here last Fall. Early in January of this year, through tracing Morrison on account of complaints from shippers, he was located in Kingston.

Irving Goodman Fails

IRVING Goodman, doing business as Goodman's Dairy & Delicatessen, 34 Orchard Street, Tarrytown, N. Y., is in trouble again. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed last week

against Goodman by the following: Herman Weiss, \$281; R. C. Williams & Co., \$200, and the Prospect Supply Company, Inc., \$47.

Goodman has been in trouble more or less for several years. He has operated under various firm names in New York the past few years and there were complaints from shippers against him. His last venture in New York was when he was doing business in the Bronx under the name of the Irving Butter & Egg Company, previously mentioned in these columns.

Where Cauliflower Is King

(Continued from page 3)

From fifteen plants grown by one man with a liking for experimentation the cauliflower growing industry has grown

Service Bureau Report for October, 1927

The following is a list of complaints, involving money due our subscribers, which were settled during October:

Mrs. W. H. Smith, Bloomville, Delaware County, N. Y.	\$ 36.00
Mr. Frank M. Tyler, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.	3.75
Mrs. J. F. Connor, Cayuga, Schuyler County, N. Y.	2.46
Mr. John F. Calkins, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.	74.00
Miss F. Z. Mason, Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y.	7.49
Mrs. Andrew Winch, Java Center, Wyoming County, N. Y.	24.50
Mr. Adna Falcott, Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y.	7.79
Mr. M. B. Glerum, Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y.	14.65
Mr. John Van Hanchan, Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y.	14.65
Mr. Frank M. Lee, W. Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y.	5.50
Mr. Peter B. Cowan, Brookville, Jefferson County, N. Y.	13.50
Mr. P. B. Catlin, Ouaquaga, Broome County, N. Y.	15.50
Mrs. L. F. Schmidt, Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y.	5.50
Mr. C. A. Dort, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.	1.17
Mr. Charles E. Skillman, Dayton, Middlesex County, N. J.	11.30
Total	\$237.76

until in 1925, the peak year, an average of 3282 crates were shipped to New York daily during the months of July and August.

When Mr. Van Benschoten was asked about the prospects for the summer crop his reply was a familiar one among farmers. "I don't know," he said. "It all depends upon the weather."

Cauliflower is especially susceptible to climatic conditions. Too much rain spoils the crop, too little prevents it from growing at all. If it is too cold production is low. If it is too warm the flower is of inferior quality. In fact the weather is such an important factor that the Cats-

Promptness Appreciated!

MOTHER received the check for \$500 from the North American Accident Insurance Company to settle claim on the insurance of Father, who was killed by a train on a crossing at Afton. We wish to thank you and the staff of your paper, especially Mr. Weatherby, for the time and work spent on the case. We realize the case was very complicated and believe you have done your best for us. We shall always have a good word for the American Agriculturist.

Many have said we would never get a cent and that such insurance was a fraud. I notice that our policies have expired. Enclosed please find check for two dollars to renew same for one year each.

LYNN L. LOOMIS,
Afton, N. Y.

kill Mountain region is practically the only place in the East, certainly the only one in New York State, where it can be raised during the hottest part of the year. The warm days and cool nights are the secret. The rainfall is abundant but the gentle slopes of the hills provide drainage so that the water does not stay on the plants.

But One Crop Failure

Because the success or failure of a crop depends so much upon the caprices of the weather it is especially significant of this veteran farmer's ability that he has had but one crop failure in the thirty-six years he has been growing flower. This was in the famous "grasshopper year" of 1899. The grasshoppers came in swarms and destroyed all the small vegetation.

No one can be expected to make prophecies about the weather months in advance, but Mr. Van Benschoten was more communicative about the market conditions. A great many people are cutting down on their acreage, which will result in better prices he believes. Prices would be much better, he stated, if the growers would keep their poor quality of cauliflower out of the market and ship only their best. The shipping of inferior and carelessly graded cauliflower lowers the prices for all he said.

The local dealers watch the weather and the market with only a little less interest than the farmers, for they know a good cauliflower year means sales. While the majority of the farmers depend upon their dairies for living expenses, it is the cauliflower money that replaces the old Ford with a new six-cylinder car and buys the radio and other luxuries for the home.

Farm Bureau Has Helped

In 1924 the industry became important enough to be taken over by the farm bureau. Investigations have been made concerning the best methods of production and marketing. Tests to determine the amount of fertilizer and lime necessary to raise a good crop and to find the best way to check cut worms and prevent the disease of club foot have been made. Through the efforts of the bureau the growers have adopted uniform crates and a better system of grading and packing. Transportation facilities have also been studied.

Most of the flower is shipped to New York City. Danger of spoilage and increased express and freight rates have made it more profitable to ship to the nearest market. Shipping is done by express, freight, truck, and by truck to Kingston and from there by boat. Mr. Van Benschoten sends all of his by freight which he says is quickest, safest, and cheapest.

New York is the second state in the United States in the production of cauliflower. It is grown for the most part on Long Island, in Erie County, and in the Catskills. The first two have the largest acreage but their growing season is limited to the cooler autumn months. The growing season of the Catskill Mountain region lasts from the first of July until the middle of November. The largest shipments are in August. The acreage for New York State last year was 5,660 with a production of more than a million crates.

War Time Marks Have No Value

"I have a German Reichs bank note for 100,000 marks. It is dated February 1, 1923. There is also a number 120-012566 on it. Will you please write and tell me if this note has any value and if so, how much?"

WE have had a number of inquiries similar to yours lately. Following a personal visit to a foreign exchange bank we were informed that none of the German bank notes issued during the War and reconstruction period have any value.

Watch for our December 3 issue, celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and printed on our new magazine press at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Tools you need

The business of farming requires many tools and in order to prevent loss of time with broken machinery, general repairing and new construction work, there are many special tools that you should own, as they will pay for themselves many times over in an emergency. We suggest a few below. If you do not have them stop the next time you are near your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask about them.

COMBINATION VISES that can be used for machinery repairs, for holding boards while planing, for fitting pipe, and countless other uses.

HANDY GRINDERS to sharpen your butchering and kitchen knives, to grind down a bolt or smooth a rough metallic surface. They are inexpensive but useful nearly every day.

A SET OF SOCKET WRENCHES will save you much time and injured fingers and outside labor costs on everyday repairs on the automobile, tractor and farm machinery.

A BLOW TORCH for heating a soldering iron, making lead pipe joints, and doing many other jobs where heat is needed.

A HANDY BLOWER FORGE. If you like to do your own blacksmithing get a small portable one with a good blower that you can carry around anywhere.

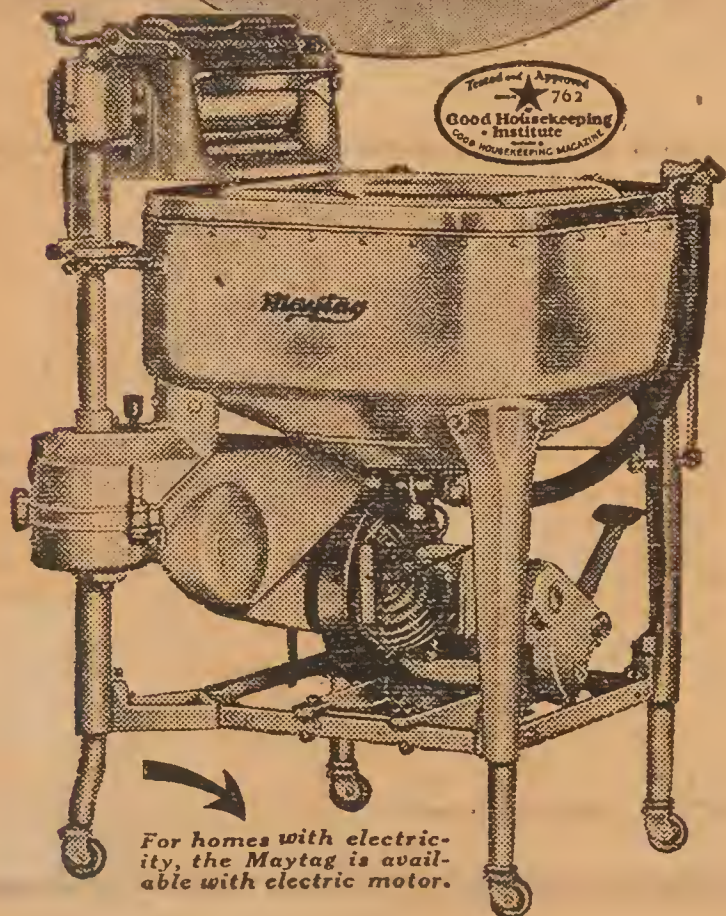
BOLT CLIPPERS save time and temper, and prevent barked fingers.

Spend a few hours in a "Farm Service" store and see these and countless other things. There are labor savers, time savers and money savers. You are always welcome to "see before you buy."

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men

Visit Your
**Farm Service
Hardware
Stores**

The New MAYTAG Gasoline Multi-Motor Washer



For homes with electric-
ity, the Maytag is avail-
able with electric motor.

"Step On It and away it goes,"

YOU will marvel at the New Maytag Multi-Motor Farm Washer. Nothing to compare with it has ever before been offered to the rural housewife.

Step on the pedal and away it goes. Gives the same, sure, even power as an electric motor, and plenty of it. The engine and starter

of the Multi-Motor are in one unit—so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts.

You must see this new Maytag to appreciate it. A washer far in advance of the times—different, better—an outstanding achievement in self-powered washers.

Wash with this New Maytag free

See the new Roller Water Remover, with semi-soft, never-crush rolls; the new Automatic Safety Feed Board that gathers in the clothes without getting your hands near the rolls; the seamless, one-

piece cast-aluminum tub and marvelous gyrafoam action that washes everything clean without rubbing—even grimy work-clothes and overalls. Does a big washing in an hour or so.

Write or Phone the nearest dealer for a Maytag, powered either with gasoline or electricity. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1894

Eastern Branch: 851 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York
City Dealer
Albany G. C. Reardon, Inc.
Astoria, L. I. Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn Ohio Maytag Co.
Batavia
Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Binghamton
Crocker & Ogden Co.
Bridgehampton . . Ernest Dredge
Buffalo Buffalo Maytag Co.
773 Main St.
Buffalo Kolipinski Bros.
1110 Broadway
Canandaigua
DeZutter Maytag Co.
Cairo, Hanning Elect. Station
Carmel J. R. Cole
Corning Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland, Crocker & Ogden Co.,
Maytag Store
Croton Falls
George Juengst & Son
Dunkirk Maytag Shops Inc.
East Aurora Genesee
Country Maytag Co.
Easton Thos. A. McGrath
Eldred Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville R. S. Walker
Elmira, Charles W. Young & Son
Flushing, L. I. . . .
Queens Maytag Co.
Fulton Johnston's Hdwe.
Gilboa Wm. D. Thorpe
Glens Falls
McConnell-Richards Co.
Gloversville
Bramer Stove & Htg Co.
Gouverneur, Northern Maytag Co.
Gowanda Hunt Maytag Co.
Greenport Harold K. Mulford
Hamilton Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners . . H. T. Covert
Highland W. R. Seaman, Inc
Honeoye C. C. Eldridge
Horicon, McConnell-Richards Co.
Ilion C. J. Nichols
Ithaca Amos A. Barns
Jamestown Maytag Shops, Inc.
Lackawanna, Kolipinski Brothers
A. Rosinski, Local Rep.
Liberty Kandel Brothers
Lockport
Conway Maytag Company
Lowville, Northern Maytag Co.

State of New York
City Dealer
Malone, Mason's Electric Store
Massena, Northern Maytag Co.
Medina Conway Maytag Store
Middletown . . R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon . . . F. E. Skinner
Naples John M. Vierhile
Newark DeZutter Maytag Co.
Newburgh . . . Joseph P. Morgan
Niagara Falls . . .
Conway Maytag Co.
Nichols A. M. Ryan
Norwich F. E. Skinner
Ogdensburg, Northern Maytag Co.
Olean Lang's Hardware
Oneonta Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego Johnston's Hdwe.
Owego Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pachogue, L. I. . . .
Home Appl. Corp.
Pawling E. M. Crowe
Perry Genesee Country
Maytag Co.
Pine Plains . . . Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg, Maytag Plattsburg Co.
Pleasantville . . .
Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jervis . . .
Port Jervis Maytag Shop
Potsdam, Northern Maytag Co.
Pulaski, Ohio Maytag Company
C. W. Blanchard, Mgr.
Richmondville . . L. R. Dibble
Riverhead . . . M. N. Ammann
Rochester
Rochester Maytag Co., Inc.
Salamanca . . . Hunt Maytag Co.
Saratoga Springs . .
The Farmers Hdwe. Co., Inc.
Schenevus . . . Grover T. Chase
Spring Valley . . .
Ramapough Elec. Co.
Stillwater . . . Curtis Maytag Co.
Syracuse Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga, Spring Hill El. Co.
Tupper Lake . . . Tupper Lake
Garage & Supply Co.
Tonawanda . . . H. H. Koenig
Troy, H. C. Calhoun Co.
Utica H. D. Morehouse
& Son
Walden, T. L. Millspaugh
Walton, J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown . . . Northern
Maytag Co., Inc.
Wellsville
Duke Maytag Co.
Williamson
DeZutter Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Allentown
Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte
The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem . . . Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford Joseph Marks
Bristol Clymer Maytag Co.
Carbondale, Scranton Maytag Co.
Carlisle, The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Catasauqua . . . W. T. Kleppinger
Coatesville . . . Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis . . . Ferree Electric Co.
Cresson Soisson El. Co.
Doylestown, Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois Grebe Maytag Store
East Stroudsburg, J. A. Seguin
Easton James E. Hauck
Elwood City . . .
Maytag Sales, Inc.
Erie, Erie Co. Maytag Company
Forest City, Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Hazleton . . . Eshleman Brothers
Honesdale, Vincent Maytag Co.
Hanover York Co. Maytag Co.
Johnstown . . .
Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square . .
John H. Voorhees
Kittanning . . .
Mateer-White & Campbell
Lancaster
Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe . . . Latrobe El. Appl. Co.
Lebanon Lebanon El. Co.
Lewisburg . . . Home El. Store
Lock Haven, H. E. Pursley Co.
Malvern Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield Tioga Co. Maytag Co.
Meadville Crawford Co.
Maytag Sales & Service
Mifflinburg . . .
Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Montrose
Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Muncy, The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.

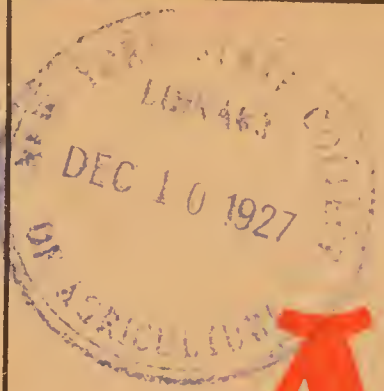
State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Nanticoke
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Brighton . . .
Beaver Co. Maytag Store
New Castle, Maytag Sales, Inc.
Newport Carlisle Maytag Co.
Norristown . . .
J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City Lynn W. Camp
Oxford Earnhart Brothers
Peckville, Scranton Maytag Co.
Pennsburg, Chas. V. Roitenberger
Philadelphia . . .
Ardmore Maytag Company
23 East Lancaster Pike
Delaware County Maytag Co.
7103 Market Street
North Phila. Maytag Co.
3639 Germantown Ave.
4743 Frankford A.
70 West Chelton Ave.
2017 S. Broad Street
4708 No. Fifth St.
West Phila. Maytag Co.
5206 Chestnut Street
4113 Lancaster Ave.
Phoenixville, . . McCarragher Bros.
Pittsburgh . . .
Loeffler El. Store
5904 Penn. Ave.
McKees Rocks Maytag Store.
413 Chartiers Ave.
Mt. Oliver Maytag Store,
162 Brownsville Rd.
North Side Maytag Store,
410 E. Ohio St.
Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio,
Cor. Beacon & Murray
Pittston, Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Pottstown . . . McCarragher Bros.
Pottsville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney . . . Grebe
Maytag Store
Reading, . . . Reading Maytag Co.
Reynoldsville . . .
McCreight Maytag Co.
Royersford, . . McCarragher Bros.
Sayre Harden Brothers
Scottdale, Ace Maytag Company
Scranton . . . Scranton Maytag Co.
Shamokin
Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon
Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah . . .
Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington . . .
Jones Bros. & Miller
Somerset
Shaffer's Maytag Shop

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Souderton
Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Tamaqua, Williams Maytag Co.
Tionesta S. S. Sigworth
Titusville . . . Lynn W. Camp
Towanda Harden Brothers
Troy Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock . . .
Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Uniontown Fayette Maytag Co.
Warren Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton . . Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre . . .
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport, Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
York, York County Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey
City Dealer
Atlantic City . . .
South Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne, Devlin Sons Co., Inc.
Bloomfield . . .
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook Smith Elect. Co.
Camden Camden Maytag Co.
Hackensack, H. Plager & Sons
Hammononton . . Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge . . . Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown . . .
C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell . . . Hopewell Elect. Co.
Lambertville . . Servu Appl. Co.
Montclair
Davega Home Appl. Co.
Morristown . . . James E. Hauck
Newark Hahne & Company
Passaic Rupp's Maytag Shop
Paterson, Paterson Maytag Shop
Pennington, Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove, Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy, Kelly & McAlinder
Pitman C. G. Pidgeon
Plainfield, Winn & Higgins, Inc.
Roebbling, Roebbling General Store
Port Norris . . . J. R. Prichard
Red Bank, Charles K. Hopping
Somerville . . . Smith El. Co.
Summit Arthur Manse
Sussex Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River . . . Albert W. Dorsett
Trenton . . . Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York . . .
Roth-Seufferling Co., Inc.
Wildwood R. W. Ryan
Woodbury, Elliott's Maytag Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

SI
Q 513

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DECEMBER 3, 1927

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

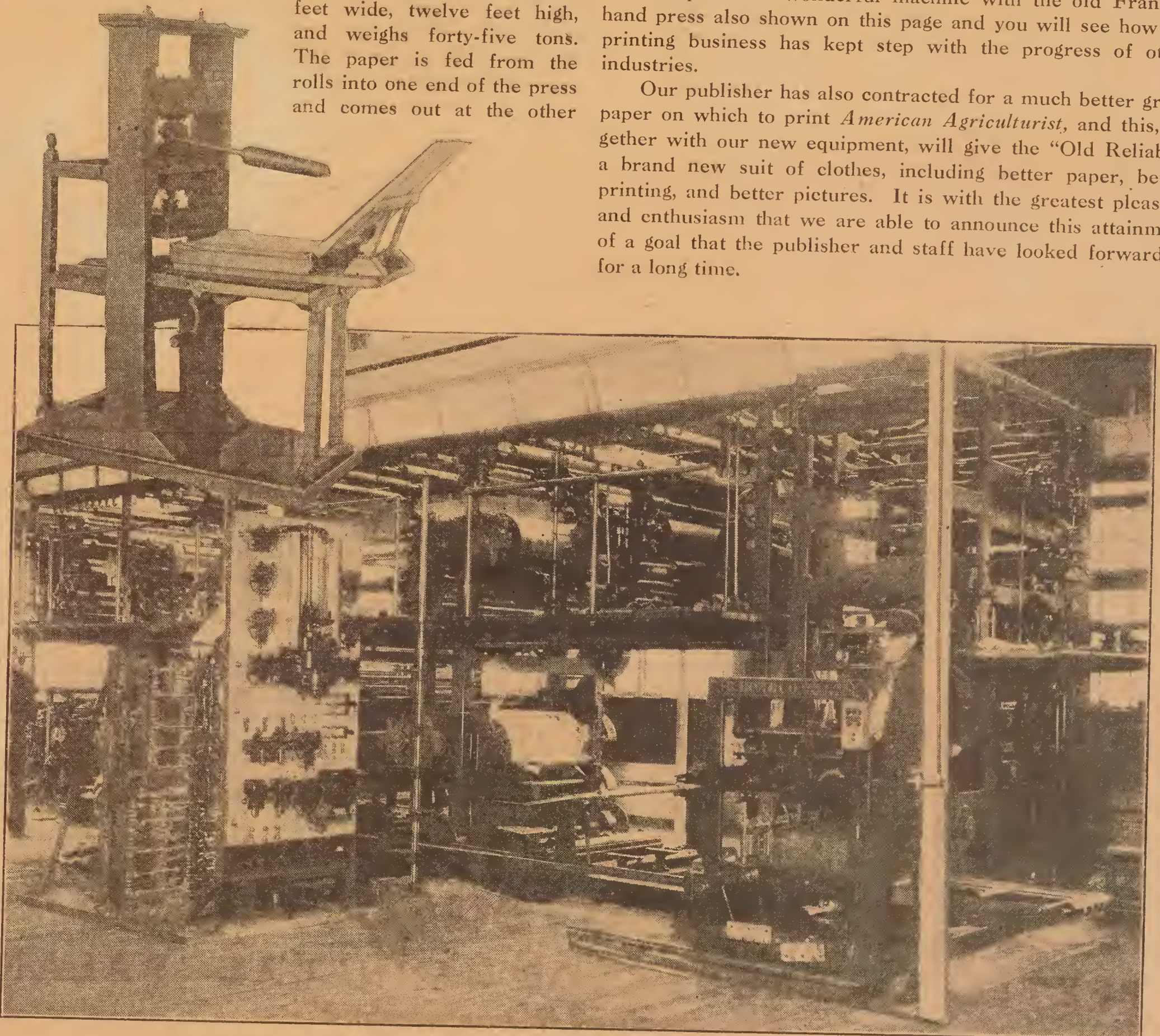
American Agriculturist in Its Own Home

THIS, the Eighty-fifth Anniversary Issue of *American Agriculturist*, was printed in our new plant at Poughkeepsie, New York, and on the great magazine press pictured on this page. This press is forty-five feet long, seven feet wide, twelve feet high, and weighs forty-five tons. The paper is fed from the rolls into one end of the press and comes out at the other

end completely printed and stitched ready for the addresses of the subscribers. The press can print six thousand copies of a sixty-four page paper per hour.

Compare this wonderful machine with the old Franklin hand press also shown on this page and you will see how the printing business has kept step with the progress of other industries.

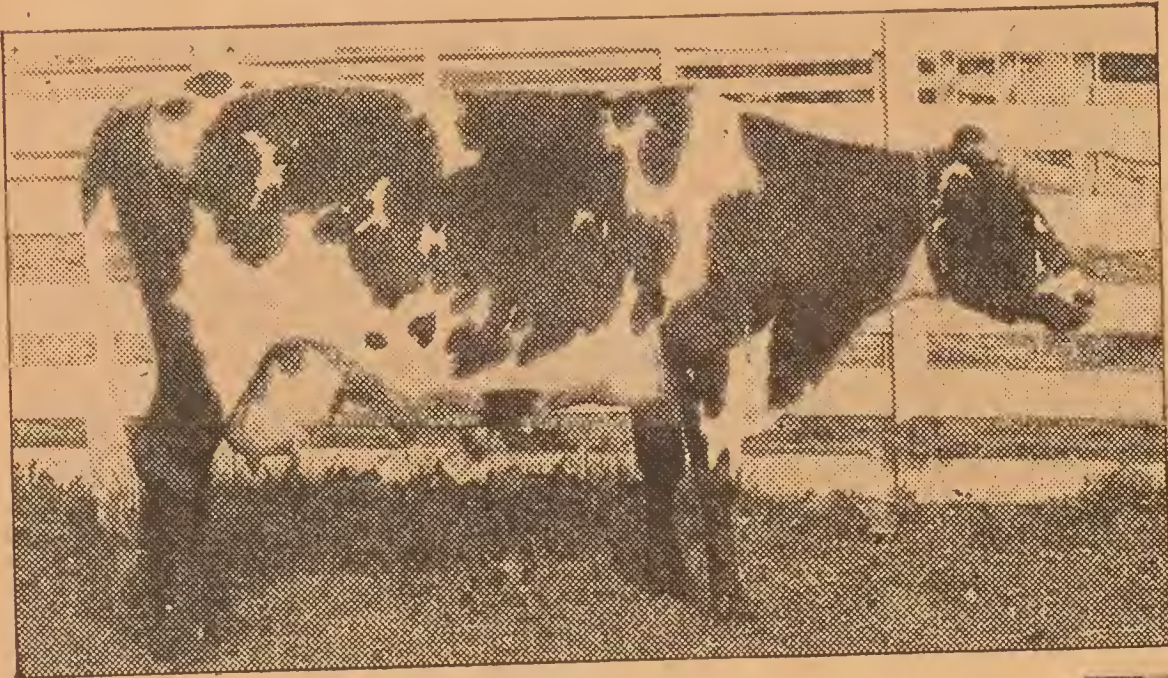
Our publisher has also contracted for a much better grade paper on which to print *American Agriculturist*, and this, together with our new equipment, will give the "Old Reliable" a brand new suit of clothes, including better paper, better printing, and better pictures. It is with the greatest pleasure and enthusiasm that we are able to announce this attainment of a goal that the publisher and staff have looked forward to for a long time.



BULLETIN

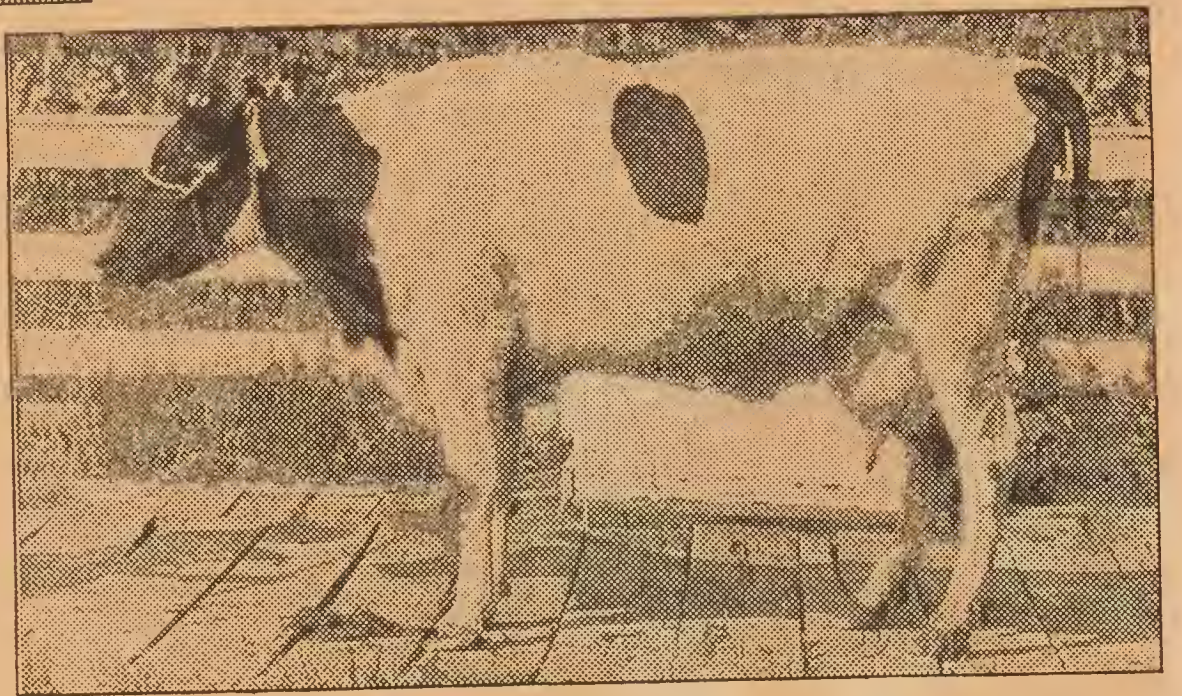
Milk Production Record of Two Cows for 10 Months

Research Farm, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



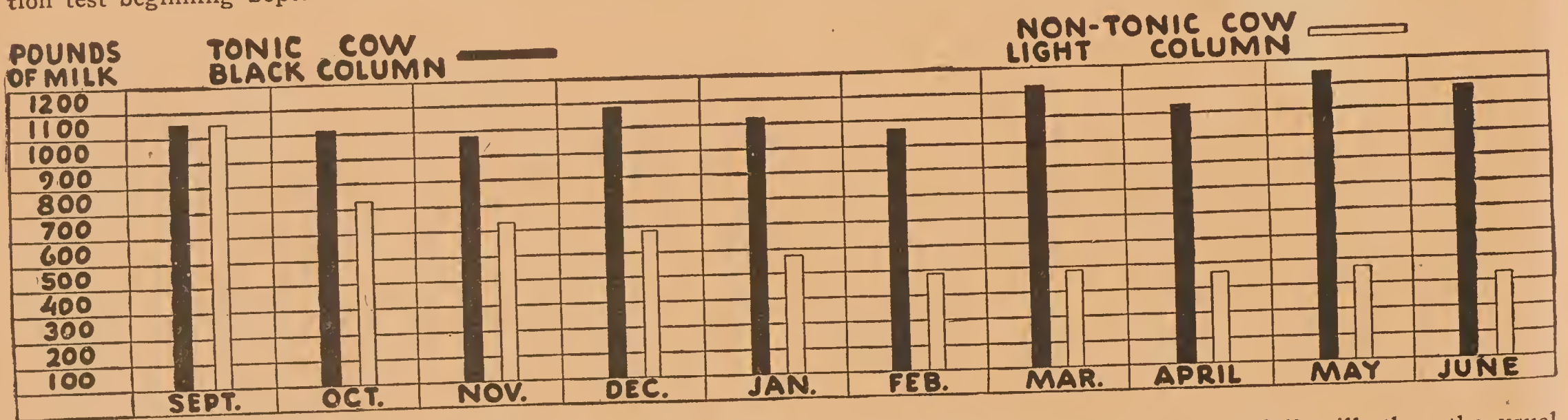
This is just an ordinary milker, getting ordinary care and feed—ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added. She freshened in August and began to receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in her ration in September. This continued for ten months. This cow and the one below were rated equally good milkers, there being but two pounds difference in production in September when the test began.

This cow might well be in the same class as the cow above. She was of the same age and condition. She got exactly the same feed and care. She freshened the same month. No reason is apparent in age, condition, feed or care why her production should not equal the other cow. But she did not receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic at any time, either before or during the test.



THE above two cows were placed in competitive milk/production test beginning September 1st and continuing ten months.

For better comparison, the milk production records for both cows are given month by month in the graph below.



The outstanding feature of the test is the sustained production of the Tonic cow. Instead of falling off the usual 10% a month after freshening, as the other cow did, she maintained her milk flow until the end of the test.

Production for the ninth and tenth months was greater than the first month after freshening. Compare the graph records of the two cows closely. The Tonic cow's total production was 10,493 pounds—that of the non-Tonic cow, 5234 pounds.

The Tonic cow was kept in better milking trim, in condition

to do her best, remained longer in full milk than the usual course, and thus was able to produce a little more than double the milk of the cow not receiving the Tonic.

The average butter fat test for the Tonic cow was 4.67%, for the non-Tonic cow, 3.73%.

The average monthly profit from the Tonic cow was \$21.10, for the non-Tonic, \$3.55. The total profit from the Tonic cow over and above the feed cost was \$210.97; total profits from the non-Tonic cow, \$35.46.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER — REGULATOR — MINERAL BALANCE

All combined in one product

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. at 9c per lb.; ton lots 8½c per lb.
(Except in the Far West and Canada)

The Story of Gerrit Smith

Reflections from a Visit to a Home Where History Was Made

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I AM hoping that some readers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will remember how two or three years ago I wrote concerning John Brown, that misatken zealot whose wild and stormy career came finally to an end on a hangman's scaffold at Charlestown, Virginia while 3000 soldiers stood guard in a hollow square about the spot. So died John Brown, but his "Soul Goes Marching On." Brown's strange and tragic story has never failed to fascinate me and so the other day I made a pilgrimage to the home of one who was his friend and confidant and adviser. In doing this I not only traced his foot steps for a little way but I was also granted entrance and acquaintance with one of

three or four stores, a garage and perhaps forty houses—old houses with pleasant New England doorways and fan lights and close shaven lawns.

But after all, Peterboro has a secure place in history chiefly because at one corner of the Green stands the stately old mansion where once lived Gerrit Smith, man of affairs, philanthropist, intimate friend of John Brown and ardent abolitionist. In the old house today still lives Gerrit Smith Miller, grandson of Gerrit, the Abolitionist. I might pause to say that on this farm very wonderful Holstein history has been made but the recital of it left me cold. I make my living milking cows but I have always found men infinitely more interesting than cattle.

Mr. Miller tells me that he is 82 years old but time has dealt so very gently with him that I think of him as a man old only in seasons—surely not in manner or in spirit.

In his library surrounded on every hand by the mementos of those stirring times, we talked at length of his family and of the days when this big house was a northern terminal station on the Underground Railroad. I very much doubt if in all the world there is another man now living who can boast personal knowledge—who can say with truth "I knew"—so many men who were outstanding figures in that great struggle which beginning many years before came to an end only at Appamatox when Lee bowed and handed his sword to Grant.

Sitting there Mr. Miller told me the story of his family for four generations. It was his great grandfather, one Peter Smith who came first to Peterboro and who was the founder of the tribe. His portrait done in oil still looks down from the walls of the library. Peter was in his day one of the greatest landowners in America. I question if any one else held as much land save only the van Rensselaers, greatest of the Patroons. He owned land in fifty-four of the sixty counties of our state and his vast domain totaled seven hundred thousand acres. It included a large part of Madison County—75,000 acres—in one solid block.

Peter Smith must have been a noteworthy figure in his time. He set up the township and called it Smithfield, he founded the village and called it Peterboro and he was the Lord of the Manor. He was a pushing, energetic and wonderfully successful man of affairs and yet so much the religious zealot that it was his pleasure sometimes to ride abroad on horseback ringing a bell and distributing religious tracts. I sup-

pose it was this same crusading spirit which in his son flamed out in a fiery passion for the freedom of the slave.

Gerrit, the Abolitionist, was born in 1797 in Utica (then called Old Fort Schuyler) in a



The old brick land office built about 1804 from which has been sold three quarters of a million acres of land.

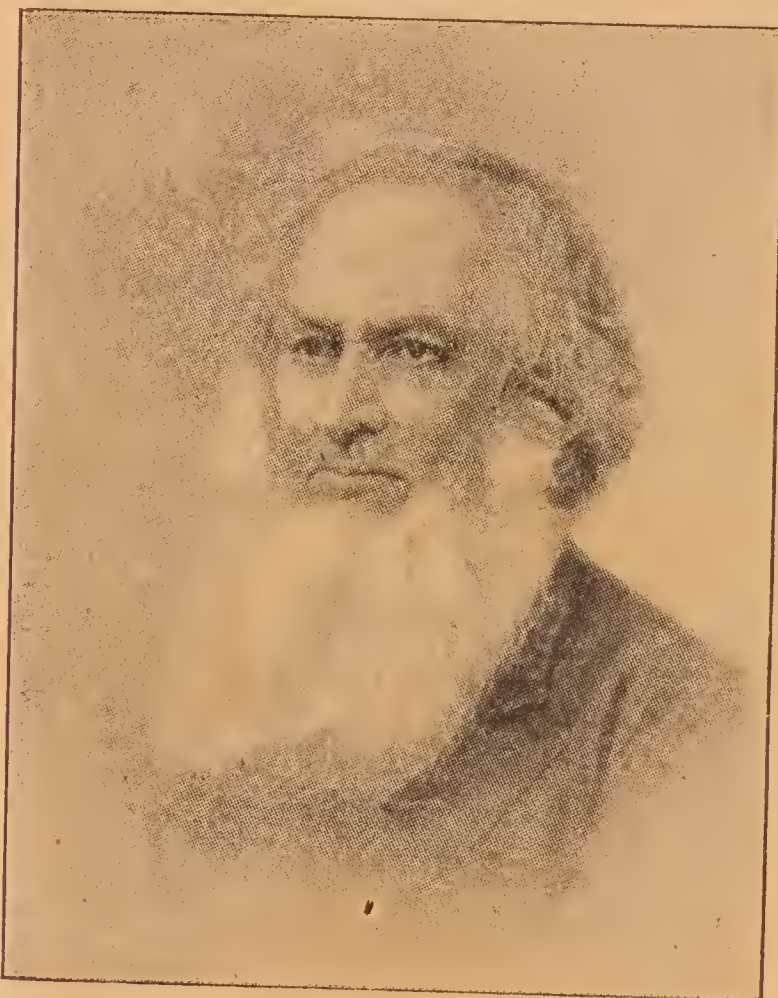
house which stood on ground now occupied by Baggs Hotel. While still a little lad he was taken to Peterboro where his father had established a home and here has been the hearthstone of the clan for a century and a quarter. As Gerrit grew to manhood he was graduated from Hamilton College and in a general way he enjoyed the very best educational advantages of his time. His earlier mature years were devoted mainly to the management of the vast and intricate business interests which were his by inheritance.

Close by the house still stands the old brick "Land Office" from which the estate was administered. His management of his land was diametrically opposite from that of the great Hudson River proprietors. They held their land in fee, never selling it but only renting it on long term leases with clauses in the lease insuring its ultimate reversion to the estate. On the other hand, Smith sold his holdings in farm-sized parcels to bonafide settlers taking their mortgages in return. By this wiser and more liberal policy he entirely escaped the anti-rent troubles which for several years, between 1839-1846, brought the Hudson River region to a condition little better than Civil war.

At one time Gerrit Smith carried on his books more than 2000 active land accounts and a considerable clerical force was required to care for the flood of business that went through the office. Not until the opening years of the present century was the last of this business closed up and Mr. Miller remarks—a little whimsically perhaps—that he still owns and farms some 500 acres of the vast barony which his grandfather once held.

Gerrit Smith must have had some liking for public affairs and in 1854 he was elected to Congress. He was according to the standards of this time a man, of large wealth and in 1854 he rebuilt the old manor-

(Continued on Page 22)

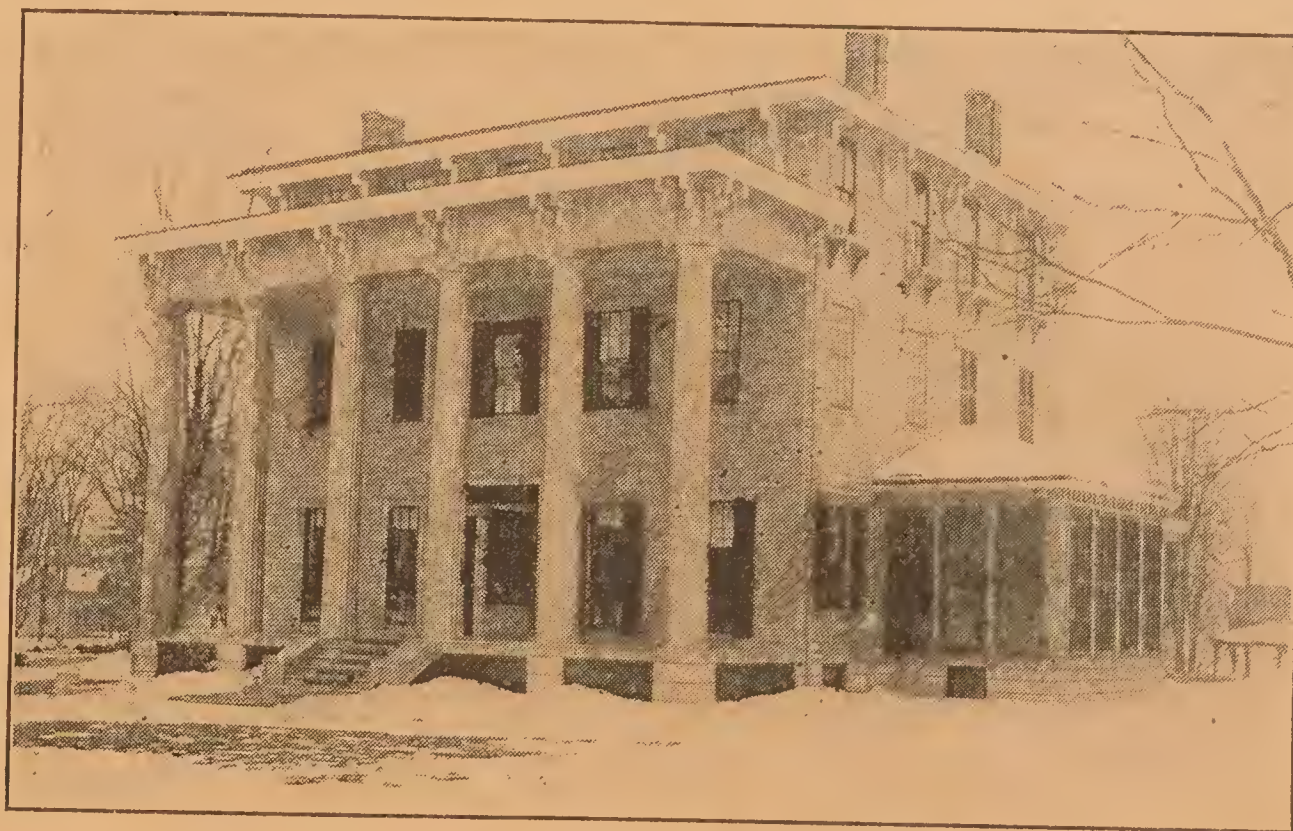


Gerrit Smith, grandfather of Gerrit Miller, noted Holstein Breeder. Gerrit Smith was a large landholder in Madison County and a noted Abolitionist.

the famous houses—I might almost say shrines—of our state.

High up on the limestone hills of Madison County lies the village of Petersboro. If you are trailing the Great Western Turnpike, turn sharp north at Old Morrisville and it is only five miles to the hamlet. If you are going through the Mohawk Valley, you may leave the state highway at Canastota and a wonderful drive of ten miles over noble hills will bring you to the same destination. Peterboro—after the good fashion of New England villages—or like the Holy City—"lieth four-square" around the village "Green."

Comparatively few villages of our state have this happy arrangement and those that do, owe it to a New England heritage. At Peterboro the Green is shadowed by old, old reest and the grass beneath is kept trim and neat by the lawn mower while in the center stands a soldiers monument, erected to the memory of the 75 men of Smithfield Township who served in the Civil War. It is a sleepy, peaceful place unchanging with the years unless it be that on the whole the population grows less as the generations slip by. Facing the Green and surrounding it are



Much history has been made in this old mansion. In the stirring years between 1840-60 it was a famous station on the Underground Railroad. Here John Brown was a frequent guest and here the great Abolition leaders of those days met in conference.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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A Thought For the Week

And where we love is home
Home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts
The chain may lengthen but it never parts.
—HOLMES.

The A. A.'s Birthday

WHEN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was first published in 1842, America was young. Most of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi was unsettled and largely unknown. The first railroad was only twelve years old. There were no telegraph and no telephone and in farming it was the age of the scythe, the cradle and the hand tool.

But today, behold the transformation! The period covered by the last eighty-five years of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's lifetime has been filled with more changes and marked by more progress than any other similar time in the history of mankind. Think how the world, the experiences, and the viewpoints of men have been changed in less than one hundred years by the railroad, the automobile, the aeroplane, by the telegraph, telephone, the radio, and by all of the machinery and inventions of industry and agriculture. Today San Francisco is nearer the city of Washington than Boston was in 1842, and on the farm the drudgery of hand work has given place to machinery so that farmers, now constituting only thirty per cent of the population, are easily able to feed the other seventy per cent, and have a surplus to spare. Not only this, but life on the farm is infinitely easier and pleasanter than it was in 1842, for all the modern means of communication and transportation have done away with the loneliness and isolation and brought most of the advantages of the city to the country with few of the disadvantages.

Through all of these changes AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has lived and grown and progressed with the country and its people. Down through the generations it has come, from father to son, until it has won its especial place as the old reliable friend around the hearthstone of legions of home that dot the hills and valleys of the eastern farm country. Like the members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family, it has had its ups and downs, its hard times and its good, its joys and its sorrows. It has sympathized with the troubles of its folks and rejoiced in their happiness.

Now we come to another milestone marking the eighty-fifth anniversary of the "Old Reliable," and also the fifth year under our own stewardship. During the past five years our publisher and the entire staff have been conscious of their responsibility to maintain and improve the ideals and services of the past and to this end we have given all we have. Although

the last five years have been a period of hard times both for farm people and farm papers, yet AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has made constant progress. Subscriptions and high class advertising have steadily increased, and best of all, correspondence and other various services to our readers have multiplied many times. All of which shows the ever-increasing confidence of our folks in the paper and its work. As a result of this confidence, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST now comes to you for the first time in this Anniversary Issue from our own press and our own large printing plant at Poughkeepsie, New York, with a better grade of paper, higher class printing, finer pictures and a larger paper.

As we look forward to the years that stretch ahead, it is with enthusiastic determination to be worthy of the ever-increasing confidence of our folks by giving you services through AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that will add to the sum total of your happiness.

Fewer Farmers But Better Ones

WE have often made the statement that we were not worried about the great migration from the farm to the city, so long as the boys and girls who stayed were a little higher quality than those who went. Of course, if the cities drained the best blood out of the country, it is only a question of time when the high standards that have prevailed in our American rural life in the past must decline.

Professor Carl Zimmerman of the University of Minnesota has been engaged in a very interesting study of the people who migrate from the farm to the city. This study based on 694 families of Minnesota appears to show that children of successful farm families stay on the farm more often, while those of the less successful families migrate to large industrial cities and enter the ranks of the wage-earning classes. Farm girls, according to Professor Zimmerman, from poorer classed families, migrate more often than any other group.

Of course, this one study from one State, does not entirely prove the point, but it is reasonable to suppose that those most likely to leave the farm come as a rule, from the most unsuccessful families and those most likely to stay from families that succeed at farming. If this is the case, then the future of farming is safe in spite of the large numbers who leave, for the quality of the farmer will constantly improve.

Farmers Interests Are Mutual

ALL eastern farmers will be interested in what Mr. Burritt says on Page 10 about the competition of western with eastern products. There is no question that agriculture is undergoing a change in the Central West, a change which in time is certain to affect vitally the interests of eastern farmers. Many of the western one-crop farmers have begun to diversify and wherever possible there is a decided increase in the production of dairy products, poultry, and fruit. Those who attended the National Dairy Show at Memphis this fall were also impressed with the increase of dairying in the South. The production of creamery butter alone in Kentucky has increased from about 3,000,000 pounds in 1918 to over 14,000,000 in 1925.

From these facts we can draw two conclusions for our farmers here to give thought to. First, more attention must be given by eastern farmers to produce high quality products, and more attention must be given to grading, packing and marketing those products. There is but one way to do this, and that is through organization. Our competitors from the West and South are only able to get into these large eastern markets by working together. If we are to hold them, we must do the same.

The second interesting conclusion from the facts stated by Mr. Burritt is that there is a cer-

tain solidarity in agriculture; that is, whether the farmer lives in the East, the West or the South, his interests are tied up to a very great extent with the interests of all other farmers; what affects them adversely will in the end affect him also. Over-production of grain and low prices of grain may for a short time react to the benefit of eastern dairymen, but in the end if they continue the westerner stops raising so much grain and goes into the dairy, poultry or fruit business.

It is because of this community of interest that all of us should be interested in any practical plan for farm relief. Early issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will discuss the different farm relief plans that have been proposed so that our readers can draw their own conclusions.

One Third Feeds the Rest

IT is said that it requires 16,000,000,000 horse power hours annually to do the work of the American farms. We hear about this being such a large industrial nation, but it may surprise some people to know that it requires more power to operate the farms than it does to run all of the factories in America combined. The encouraging fact about this power situation on the farms is that farmers are rapidly getting into position to use power efficiently in the place of hand work. In the five year period from 1920 to 1925, for example, the number of tractors doubled on the farms in the United States. Each year sees more attention on the part of the manufacturers to building and adapting power machinery that is practical even on small farms and each year sees the number of farmers increase who are applying this power to their work.

It is said that fifty years ago it took two-thirds of the population to raise the food supply. Today the situation is almost exactly reversed, for thirty per cent of our population feed themselves and all the rest. They have been able to do this by modern farm machinery and by the practical application of power.

Corn Borer May Destroy Greatest Crop

WE wonder how many farmers realize just how serious the danger from the corn borer really is. It is no exaggeration whatever to state that unless controlled, the corn borer will in time destroy our greatest American crop. With all of the hard work and fight that was made last year, both the infested territory and the number of corn borers increased. About all that the Department of Agriculture can claim is that without the fight the increase of the corn borer would have been much more rapid.

There are certain parasites that have been found that are enemies of the borer, and the U. S. Department plans to bring in these parasites in large numbers. We certainly hope that this may be an effective method of control. In the meantime, however, the clean-up campaign and other methods used during the past year must continue.

Eastman's Chestnut

A DARKY, in the habit of sleeping at every opportunity, lay sound asleep on a baggage truck at a station, with his mouth open. A travelling salesman came along and put a good big dose of quinine on the darky's tongue. He jumped up, groaning and gagging, and made for the nearest doctor.

"Why, what's the matter, Rastus?" asked the doctor.

"I'se a mighty sick man," said Rastus. "I dunno for sure, but I 'spect mah gall bladder's done busted!"

Publisher Lays Foundation For Future

EIGHTY-FIVE years ago, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was founded in New York State as a farm publication. This period that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had reached the ing devices in the world's history. Both on the farm and in the factory the output of one man's labor has been increased many-fold.

Six months ago, when I made up my mind that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has reached the point where it needed its own home, the task of



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

selecting the right press to do our work was not an easy one. After careful study, we bought a 64-page Hoe Press, which is driven by a 30 H. P. electric motor. It takes only three men to operate this huge piece of machinery. The paper is fed into this giant from rolls, and comes out at the other end in its complete form of a folded, trimmed and stitched magazine, at the rate of 6,000 an hour. It is not so many years ago that it would have taken about ten flat-bed presses and from 20 to 25 men to do this very same job.

After the magazine leaves the press, it is carried to an automatic mailing machine. Here the subscriber's name and address is stamped directly on the face of the magazine, at the rate of 12,000 an hour. The binding, stitching and mailing of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST required the services of about fifteen people as carried on by our last contractors. This same work will be done by three people in our own plant. This gives you some idea of the saving in man-power that we are able to make through the use of the most modern machinery. Through these economies, we will be able to spend more money in getting out a better printed and more readable newspaper. We have already contracted for a better grade of paper which will cost us \$5,000 a year more than the grade we are now using.

In our composing room where the written word is put into type ready for the press we have the last word in equipment. A brand new Intertype and a Monotype machine gives us new type for every issue. This enables us to give you the very best composition possible. Our subscribers will find the new AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST far more legible than in the past.

It has taken us almost three months to set up all of this machinery, and get it ready to function smoothly and efficiently.

During the five and a half years that I have been publisher of this paper, I have looked forward to this day when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would be printed in its own home, and we hope that you will be pleased with the result of our efforts in your behalf.

In 1922 when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST came under new management, the circulation was a trifle over 100,000—of which 60,000 was in New York State. Today, we have well over 140,000 paid subscribers—100,000 of which live in New York State which means that the magazine goes to more than half the farm homes in the State.

In the year 1922, American Agriculturist contained 968 pages and was sold for \$1.00 a year

In 1923 we gave you 1056 pages
In 1924 we gave you 1132 pages
In 1925 we gave you 1156 pages
In 1927 your dollar will bring you over..... 1200 pages

Without the cooperation of our readers this steady growth of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would not have been possible. We have only been able to go ahead as we earned the confidence of the farmers whom we serve. The fact that we have been willing to make this tremendous investment in a printing plant demonstrates our confidence in the future of agriculture during the next twenty years. We hope that many

of our subscribers will visit us at our new home in Poughkeepsie. We extend a hand of welcome to one and all.

What the next 100 years will bring us no one can tell. Will the perfection of the aeroplane mean the decentralization of industry and the increased value of our farms? Will not the constantly increasing population of the United States more than consume our surplus food stuffs? Doesn't the future hold out a promise

of prosperity to the farmer in the United States? Whatever the future may hold for our people, they can depend upon the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to continue working with them shoulder to shoulder as their friend and guide in the future as in the past.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A. A.'s Policies and Ideals

EVERY time we of the Editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sit down to make the plans for the next issue, we keep constantly in our minds and before us certain thought-out and organized policies and ideals that we use as a sort of measuring stick for every article and every bit of material that goes into the paper. I believe that much of the success that has come to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the last five years has been due to our following strictly and religiously the ideals set forth in this editorial plan.

Therefore, in this Anniversary Issue closing five years of work under the present publisher and staff and at the beginning of another five years, I have thought that you might be interested in looking over the editorial outline that guides us in the planning of every issue. I certainly hope you will take the time to read this outline so that you will know better how we are trying to serve you. I would be delighted too if after you have read it you will write us any criticisms or suggestions that will enable us to improve the service we are trying to render.



E. R. Eastman

- I. To give our people accurate information on *production* problems, not necessarily that production may be increased, but that the farmers' profits may be made greater by *lowering the costs of production*.

This is done by:

- 1—Providing interesting and authoritative articles and notes on dairying, livestock, sheep, poultry, fruit, farm engineering, radio, soils, fertilizers, and crops;
- 2—Maintaining an editorial staff of trained and practical farmers, including such men as Burritt, Cook, Van Wagenen, Hiscock, Roe and Kirby.
- 3—Issuing once a year an annual encyclopedia on agriculture known as the Reference Number;
- 4—Maintaining experts to handle thousands of questions by correspondence on what farmers want to know. Subscribers are encouraged to use this free service.

- II. To help farmers increase their profits, through *better marketing methods*. We do not believe in growing "two blades of grass where one grew before," unless both blades can be sold at *fair prices*.

This is accomplished by:

- 1—Maintaining the best farm journal market page in the United States.
- 2—Providing regular market articles and interpretations by specialists.
- 3—Furnishing frequent crop summaries and reports on conditions.

- III. To protect our people against fraud and injustice of all kinds, and render aid wherever we can.

This is accomplished by:

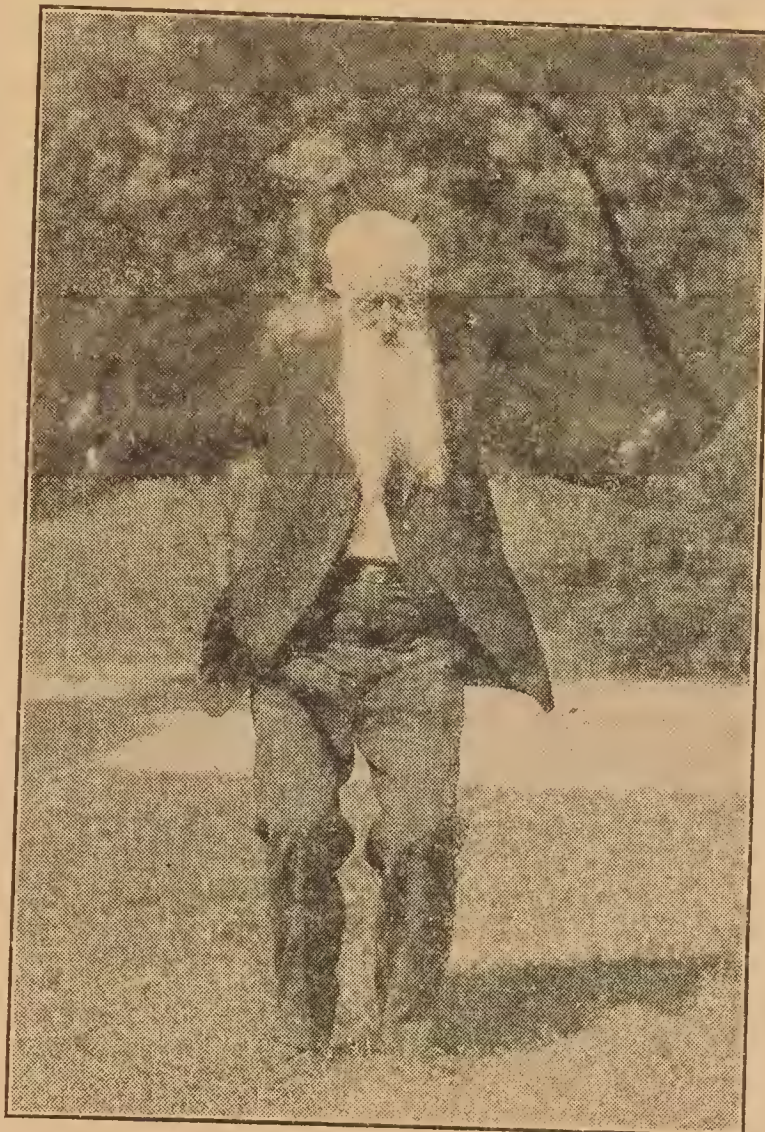
- 1—Maintaining a Service Bureau to which subscribers are encouraged to refer all of their problems;
- 2—Maintaining a lawyer especially trained in farm law;
- 3—Publishing constantly special warning feature articles;
- 4—Cooperating with farmers and with the authorities in protecting farmers from trespassing and thieves, with special reference to chicken thieves.

- IV. To recognize the great part women have in the farm business and home by maintaining an *unexcelled Household Department*.

This is done by:

- 1—Maintaining on our staff Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett, one of the most practical and best informed Household Editors in farm journalism;
- 2—Giving farm women the latest and best information in interesting form on all problems pertaining to the home;
- 3—Providing a pattern and embroidery department where farm women can get these supplies at practical cost;
- 4—Cooperating with the Home Bureaus in every way possible and especially in providing substantial prizes in a contest for improving conditions in the farm kitchen;
- 5—Maintaining a serial story of interest to everybody but of especial interest to women;
- 6—Publishing several times a year a whole issue especially devoted to the interests of women;

(Continued on Page 9)



TEN YEARS OLDER THAN A. A.

We hereby make you acquainted with Mr. Rudolph Doll, the oldest member of the John Godfrey Post, G. A. R., of Pasadena, California. Mr. Doll is ninety-five years old, ten years older than American Agriculturist, and he recently celebrated his birthday by jumping rope twenty-four times. Doll was the only member of Company K, 20th New York Infantry to answer the muster out roll call after the Civil War. He numbers among his friends of his younger days Presidents Lincoln, Grant and McKinley.

A Reader for Seventy Years

Reminiscences from the Days When A. A. was Young

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Several years ago Mr. Bullock, then editor of *American Agriculturist*, wrote to a few old time subscribers who had taken the paper for a long time and asked if they cared to say a word for publication in our Anniversary Number. As the Anniversary Number was not published then, these letters have been saved and appear on this page together with some other letters from long time readers that have been received since. You will note also the picture of Orange Judd, together with a brief account of his life and a photograph of a letter in his own hand writing written to subscribers in 1860. We believe you will find on this page some of the most interesting material you have read in a long time.

A Reader for Seventy Years

I am enclosing my check for \$1.00 in payment of one year's subscription to September, 1928. I would renew for a longer period, but life is uncertain and I may not be here three years hence. Your offer is a very, liberal one.

I am now in my 81st year, and have been a reader of the *Agriculturist* for seventy years, having commenced when a boy on the farm on the Oley Valley, Berks County, when Orange Judd was the editor and publisher. After reaching manhood I had letters from Mr. Judd in reply to mine. I was, also, a correspondent of Charles Downing, A. J. Downing, Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. Grant, and other fruit celebrities of their day, my specialty having been fruit growing and the combatting of the diseases of the plant life and insect enemies. I have given the best years of my life to these subjects, am today the oldest member of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, was chairman of the General Fruit Committee for 15 years and its secretary later. Have been a member since 1870, a life member since 1880, was trustee of the Pennsylvania State College, 1890 to 1903, and also served as State Pomologist for 27 years. I read and write without glasses.

While I was editor of the farm department of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, a local newspaper, I received an interesting letter on new varieties of fruit from Charles Downing. I published the letter and in the introduction to it I referred to Charles Downing as "that veteran pomologist." I failed to see a proof of the article before it appeared in print, and lo' and behold; it presented Downing as "that veteran polygamist!"

Imagine my chagrin and the correspondence that ensued before the incident was settled. Thanking you and with great respect, I am, *Cyrus T. Fox, Reading, Pa.*

Cheese Sold For 5c a Pound

I WONDER if you have a complete file of the *American Agriculturist* since it was first published? (**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—Yes we have, and very interesting they are too.) An old gentleman showed me the issue of April 1851 which he has kept and prizes very much. Thinking you might like to get them I took some notes about the paper. The editors were A. B. Allen and R. L. Allen. The publishers were C. M. Saxton & E. Blanchard. It was a monthly, size 7x10 inches with 32 pages. The following are taken from a market report of March

18, 1851. Butter, 9-15c; cheese, 5c; flour, \$5.25 bbl.; sugar, 5c; hame, 5c lb. by bbl.; whiskey, 23c gal.—*Clyde Abernethy, New Jersey.*

Went to School in a Log Cabin

I HAVE been a regular subscriber since 1859—and the *American Agriculturist* has been a welcome and regular visitor at our home through all these fruitful years. I was born in a log cabin in Twin Township, Preble County, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1841, attended school in a log cabin, and secured a good common school education. Was married January 31, 1878, and have been engaged in farming all my life.

We have three daughters. They are married and well situated on farms of their own. Their children go to school and high school. One is teaching in our centralized school here in our Monroe Township, and one is a freshman at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio.

I surely value and appreciate our long association with the *American Agriculturist* very highly. It has always been an inspiration and help to us in our work.

We have a farm of 200 acres and have a tenant living on the place. He is doing all the work and has the means to do all the farming for half the proceeds. We follow a three-year rotation of wheat, clover, corn or oats. Other crops are tobacco, potatoes and hay; livestock, cattle, hogs and chickens. We have apples, pears, grapes, peaches and berries of various kinds.

A great change has come to the rural people in 60 years. We have good homes with modern conveniences, electric light; telephone and power; rural free delivery at our door, better roads, a quick way to go and come, good schools, churches and Sunday schools. I am sending my photograph.

With best wishes for the *American Agriculturist*, I am, Yours very sincerely—*John M. Scheyling.*

Many a Pleasant Hour Farm Reading

MY father was born 1829 and died 1916. Like myself, he always lived in this (Clarke County) vicinity and practically followed farming all that time. I was born in 57 and my earliest recollection of papers and

magazines that came to our table was the *American Agriculturist*. In fact, I took so much interest in the *American Agriculturist* that I personally bound the volumes for a number of years. Father did not subscribe continuously so I am not able to give the number of years or the date we took it.

Of the four brothers of father, only one took up farming as a profession. Even father had graduated from a medical school and received a diploma to practice, but deafness caused him to go back to the farm. We followed general farming on the homestead place six miles from town for 15 years and then bought a 36-acre farm a mile from here in 1874, 10 acres of which are now in city limits.

We ran a dairy of from 10 to 15 cows for 30 years selling the milk directly to the consumer at five cents a quart. Now the dairyman sells his milk to the plant for 15c to 17c per gallon and the consumer pays 14c to 16c per quart after it has gone through a process of testing, inspection, pasteurization, and bottling.

We quit the dairy business 20 years ago and since then have been raising truck, which I retail direct to consumer, with a rotation of corn, wheat and grass.

Being an inveterate reader of all practical subjects, I get many a pleasant hour from the papers that come within reach of my eye.—*O. P. Miller, Springfield, Ohio.*

Orange Judd---Founder of American Agriculturist

The Ideals He Set for the Old Reliable, Still Stand

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following is a short summary of the life work of Orange Judd. He became Editor of *American Agriculturist* in 1853 and in 1856 became the owner and publisher. He continued to publish *American Agriculturist* until 1883.

This article is copied word for word as it appeared in the February 1893 issue.

THE *American Agriculturist* is one of those distinctly American institutions which have grown from a modest beginning to a wide usefulness. The local farm journal of over half a century ago has developed into the international rural magazine of today. Weakened by the struggles of its first decade, it soon received new strength from the daring of the late Orange Judd whose faith in American farmers broadened the field of this publication from the State to the Nation. Throughout this continent, the daily press has already announced the recent death of this famous journalist, who spoke to our older readers through many years.

Orange Judd was born near Niagara Falls on July 26, 1822 and therefore had fully filled the scriptural allotment of three-score years and ten. On the home farm the boy learned to work hard, to farm well, and to understand the farmer's interests. In the pioneer home in the Far West, he gained the experience and sympathy which afterward carried this journal into the homes of the settlers of America as they moved the West nearer and nearer to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. With some aid from home, but relying mainly on his daily earnings, he graduated from Wesleyan University, Connecticut, but the youthful thirst for knowledge was not to be satisfied by a general culture and the next three years were occupied with study of Agricultural chemistry at Yale College. By writing for the farm papers, while teaching chemistry and lecturing upon agriculture, Orange Judd so proved his talent as a journalist that in 1853 he became editor of the *American Agriculturist* and in

1856, its owner and publisher. Agricultural journalism was, at that time, in its infancy, and his scientific training peculiarly fitted him for his life work, to which he also brought an untiring energy, and exceptional tact in originating new and advantageous schemes for building up his journal. The circulation was then so meager

formed, with himself as its president. His stern life on the farm, the economics practiced in college, and the scientific training in the laboratories enabled him to select wisely the corps of able associates with whose cooperation this periodical became a standard authority on agriculture. He secured thousands of subscribers and conscientiously gave them the worth of their money. Every part of the paper, even the advertisements, passed under his scrutinizing eye, that the interest of the subscriber should be continuously maintained and guarded. He adapted to the needs of American agriculture the long experience and scientific knowledge of Europe, in the most readable articles, with the best illustrations obtainable.

He laid the foundations of the sorghum industry by importing the first seed, which he distributed widely. Through these columns he stimulated the people to a belief in scientific agriculture and a large development of horticulture. The broadening influences of the Civil War gave wider scope to his abilities. He found many avenues of usefulness beyond his editorial duties. He was with the Sanitary Commission at Gettysburg, and with the Army of the Potomac from Rapidan to Petersburg. He soon after projected the Long Island railroad system and was president of that company. He originated the crop-reporting percentage system now used by the Agricultural Departments of every civilized nation. He was the first to arrange a scheme of Sunday school exercises, prepared to last a year from which have developed the international Sunday school lessons. To Wesleyan University, the college of his youth, he gave \$100,000 to found the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science, in memory of a beloved son. He was largely instrumental in founding in connection with this institution the first American agricultural experiment station. He contributed much to the building of churches, and other philanthropic causes and was heavily interested in real estate speculations. These em

(Continued on Page 9)



ORANGE JUDD.

that he did all of the office work and wrapped and addressed the whole edition. His ambition was not only to make a better farm paper, but to bring its worth before the farmers in every possible way. All honorable means were used to induce people to subscribe and find out through one year's reading the worth of his paper. The faith of his readers established the *American Agriculturist* motto: "Once a subscriber, always a subscriber." He was a born advertiser, and his skillfully planning and striking notices were placed in the most widely circulated newspapers. Under his management, the journal prospered wonderfully, and, to still more increase its usefulness, and to insure its perpetuity, the Orange Judd Company was



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IT IS 4 P. M. and the mash hoppers are empty. And no mash mixed! With a hard day behind you and a good many chores yet ahead, here is an "extra chore" you would gladly avoid if you could. You start to mix your regular ration and find that you haven't enough meat scrap for a batch. You mix up what you can, and a day or two later you take the consequences! Droopy fowls. Fewer eggs.

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Up From Drudgery

What Eighty Five Years of Farm Machinery Have Meant to Farmers

WHEN *American Agriculturist* first began to make its visit to farms in 1842 and for many years afterwards, it was the day of the hand tool. The only power was that of the horse and of the oxen which were to be found on many farms in those days. The ground was plowed with walking plows, many of which were crude and are best described as "rusty irons on sticks." Many a farm boy received his first kick off the farm toward the city from the handles of a worthless old side-hill plow.

Modern cutaway harrows as we know them today were unknown in 1842. Many times the only harrowing that the ground received after plowing was from dragging brush across it. All grain was sown by hand and many a youngster of a generation and longer

was cradled and later threshed out on the barn floor by driving horses on it or by the hand flails. Probably many young farmers would not know a flail if they were to see one now.

When one is writing or thinking of the past he is likely to remember or emphasize only the romantic and pleasant things and forget that which is unpleasant. Hand labor on the farm in olden times was drudgery, monotonous and tiring and our fathers worked during the busy season from the first daylight until dark. One needs only to ride through some of the farm country in New York or New England and to note the old stone walls to remember the never-ending and unceasing hand labor and the infinite patience of our farmer forefathers in performing it.

themselves easily to the use of power-drawn machinery, but when the prairies began to be settled far-sighted men saw that their resources never could be developed by hand tools. So following the opening of the great West, shortly after *American Agriculturist* was founded, machinery began to replace hand tools on American farms. The scythe gave place to the mowing machine, the cradle to the dump reaper; then the automatic self-rake reaper followed and a little later the mechanical knotter was invented, and we have the wonderful modern self-binding harvester. To this has been added the combine threshing machine with enough power so that the grain is cut, threshed and bagged, all in one operation.

Even as short a time ago as twenty-five years, in the best of cow barns, milking machines, electric lights, scientific ventilation, sanitary stalls made with steel, drinking cups, swing stanchions, feed, litter and manure carriers, were practically unknown. Even as late as 1912, there were less than two hundred milking machines in use in this country. In 1924 there were over one hundred thousand. On one Indiana farm an eleven-year old boy and his father, milked their twelve cows in thirty minutes. The boy uses a two unit electric milker and the father does the stripping and this operation and time are now duplicated on thousands of dairy farms. At the peak of harvest time the eleven-year old boy does the whole job himself. Think of the difference in the attitude of that boy toward that kind of a job than what it would have been once in

realize and it is destined to have more. There were in 1925 about one and one-half million motor trucks in the United States, of which farmers owned one-half million. The big effect of these on farming is the advantage they give to farmers on short hauls to markets. Cyrus McCormick said recently that haulage of man himself is far less important to human progress and civilization than the haulage of those things whereby he lives.

Not the least of the efficient uses of



Oxen were in common use when *American Agriculturist* was young

ago filled his springtime days with dropping potatoes or planting corn out of a bag to the old jingle of:

One for the blackbird,
One for the crow,
One for the cutworm
And three left to grow.

Cultivation was mostly by means of hand hoes although the crude one-horse cultivators had been in use for a great many years. Country boys in those days received their second push toward the city from the handle of a hoe in the monotonous and almost never ending task of the hand work in the corn and potato fields. All the hay in 1842 was cut by hand, grain

When we recall all of this drudgery of handwork, we remember Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man With The Hoe":

Bowed by the weight of centuries
he leans,
Upon his hoe and gazes on the
ground.

The poem was written and applied to the peasant farmers of the old world. The picture never fitted the American farmer, except that it does well describe the drudgery of the never ending tasks that had to be performed by hand as symbolized by the hoe.

Today the farmer's occupation because of the coming of machinery has changed from that of menial and soul drudgery to one of the most complicated, skillful and interesting trades or professions in the world.

The opening of the Mississippi Valley hastened the use of machinery on the farm. Eastern farms do not lend

From cradle to combine has come in *American Agriculturist's* lifetime. A change that has revolutionized farming.



The drudging hand work of the hoe (above) has given place to cultivating tools that have changed a dull, slow task to an interesting and rapid job.

his trying to milk half of those cows by hand after he had hoed corn or potatoes all day in the field. Compare the efficiency of the modern separator with the awkward and unsanitary job of setting the milk from a large dairy in shallow pans for the cream to rise.

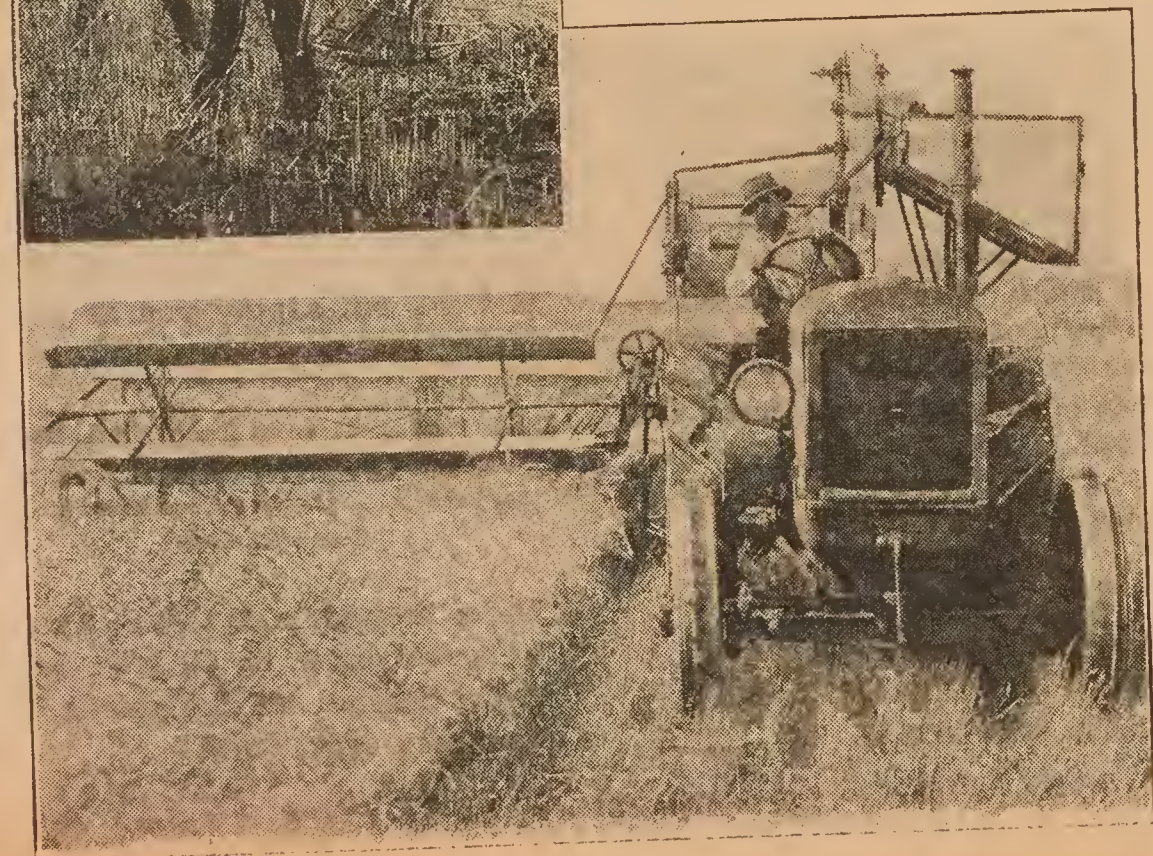
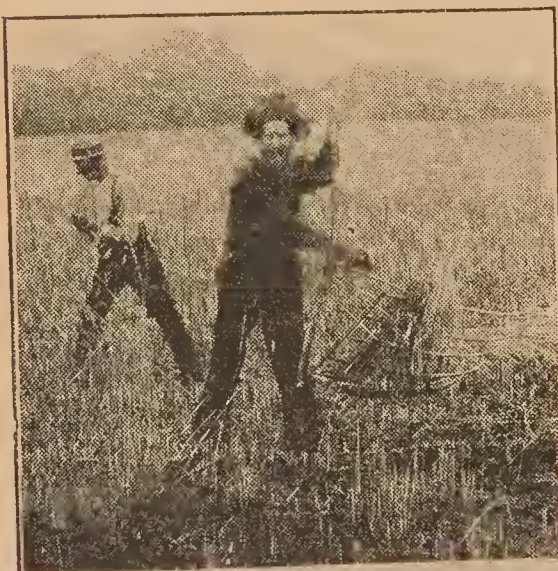
No mechanical improvement has meant more to modern farming than the coming of the gasoline engine. With the invention of the steam engine, high hopes were borne that it could in some way be hitched to farm machinery, but it never proved practical, except in stationary work. With the gas engine, however, amazing advance has been made in the application of gasoline and kerosene tractors to all kinds of farm work, including both stationary and field tasks. The gasoline tractor now is so efficient that not only is it used almost universally on the level farms of the West, but it is practical on almost any type of farm anywhere.

The motor truck has had more effect upon farming than most of any

the modern gas engine is the stationary work that it does on thousands of farms. A good stationary engine of small horse power is within the financial reach of most farmers, with the result that the farmers with initiative and a little mechanical ability have by applying gasoline engine power relieved themselves and their wives of dozens of drudging tasks formerly done by hand. Such jobs as running the milking machine, buzzing wood, operating the hay fork, lighting the buildings, turning the grindstone, running the washing machine, the cream separator and many others are now done by the use of the gasoline engine.

MacMaster in his history of the people of the United States says: "The Massachusetts farmer who witnessed the Revolution plowed his land with the wooden bull plow, sowed his grain broadcast and when it was ripe cut it with a scythe and threshed it out on his barn floor with a flail. The poor whites in Virginia in 1790 lived in log

(Continued on Page 453)



A.A.'s Policies and Ideals

(Continued from Page 5)

V. To work constantly for the interests of farm people in all public affairs, such as tax policies and farm legislation, to the end that justice and fair play be done to agriculture.

This is done by:

- 1—Maintaining a constant and fearless fight for a square deal to agriculture in equitable farm laws;
- 2—Working for an adjustment of the ruinous farm tax situation;
- 3—Watching and fighting for farmers' interests in the handling of such problems as Muscle Shoals, and in doing what we can to maintain the public institutions of farmers such as agricultural schools and colleges on a basis where they can be of the most service.

VI. To be constructive, and not destructive, that we may not tear down something good that others have built simply because we had no part in the building.

- 1—This means that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will support all individuals and organizations which are sincerely trying to accomplish something for agriculture, even though many mistakes are made. We reserve the right to point out the mistakes, but will do so in a friendly manner. This policy does not mean, however, that we will stand for individuals or organizations which are plainly hypocritical and working for their own selfish interests or along entirely destructive lines.

VII. To obtain and publish the latest and best farm news, with interpretations and explanations.

This includes:

- 1—General news, including what is happening of in-

terest to farmers in Congress and the state legislatures, the latest developments in agricultural science, and the news of farm organizations, general meetings, picnics, etc.;

- 2—An increasing amount of local news such as county notes, among the farmers, etc.

VIII. To give all the truth and the facts, so far as we know them, on both sides of important questions, trusting in the fairness and good judgment of farm folks when they have the facts, but reserving the privilege of expressing fearlessly our own editorial opinions.

IX. And lastly, to try to increase the sum total of our people's real happiness. We recognize that it is important to make a living, but more important to live. So we want to make the American Agriculturist truly the "Old Reliable," a real friend, who will rejoice in the joys of our people and stand by to help when trouble comes.

We will carry bits of philosophy, an occasional poem and a human interest picture. We will encourage recreation such as horseshoe pitching contests, and because we believe that it is good for folks to laugh, there will be an occasional joke and comic picture and cartoon. And lastly, it is our hope to so edit AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that in addition to being of practical service to our folks they will lay it down after reading with a little lift of the spirit and with a more optimistic and brighter outlook upon life and its problems.

times after this date. On the other hand, three cultivations—one made early, one during mid-season and one late in the season—gave as large a yield as where early cultivations only were made. In the test to determine the number of cultivations giving best results, three cultivations, June 6, 11 and 19, gave as good yield as five cultivations, three of which were made on the dates indicated above and two later, on June 25 and July 6. The third series of plots was cultivated five times at two, four and six inches. The yield of these plots was 293.7, 288.0 and 264.5 bushels respectively.

These results, while not conclusive, indicate that shallow rather than deep cultivation is preferable. They show also that late cultivations must be made carefully to avoid injuring the plant roots. In addition, they indicate that few cultivations made at the proper time will give as good results as a greater number of cultivations made throughout the season. This work will be continued another year on a larger scale, and we believe that some interesting and worth-while results will be forthcoming.

In New York State, Prof. Thompson of the Department of Vegetable Gardening at Cornell, has conducted some very interesting experiments on the effects of cultivation. His work shows the primary purpose of cultivation should be to remove weeds and that deep cultivation frequently does more harm than good.

Inoculating Alfalfa

Which is considered best for inoculating alfalfa, commercial inoculating material or soil from an alfalfa or sweet clover field. Is inoculation necessary?

EITHER may be good. Either may

be the opposite. It depends on the source. Inoculating material, prepared by the State College of Agriculture can be bought for a small sum at most Farm Bureau offices and is handier to use than soil. There are some commercial preparations that are good. Others are useless. Readers will recall an article in the Service Bureau sometime ago concerning "Soilvita" which failed to give any results in official tests.

By all means inoculate. The cost is slight and the cost of getting the crop started is too high to neglect any of the details that might result in failure.

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Orange Judd—Founder of A. A.

(Continued from Page 6)

terprises outside of his journalistic field, brought, at last, with a turn of the financial tide, bitter embarrassment, while his health gave out for a time, and his recovery required some years.

In 1883, Orange Judd withdrew from the Company which still bears his name. At the middle of this century, the American farmer was almost without reading matter pertaining to country life, but there was made for him a reliable, instructive and entertaining farm journal, pictorial, non-partisan, secular, with the highest ideals. Books were published on rural affairs, farmers' meetings were encouraged, the establishment of agricultural colleges and experiment stations was advocated and brought about, until, at last, agriculture has its own department of the national government. The paper which was made a national agricultural journal, has gradually grown to the present international rural magazine. In the midst of this fruition, Orange Judd, ripe in years but with the energy characteristic of middle life founded in Chicago another farm journal—the *Orange Judd Farmer*—which is his legacy to his bereaved family. In his comfortable home at Evanston, Illinois, on December 27, 1892, after a very brief illness, the last hour came to this widely known journalist and fully esteemed citizen.

New Jersey Studies Effect of Cultivation on Yield

LAST year the New Jersey Department of Agriculture made some investigations of the influence on potato yields of the time of cultivation, the number of cultivations and the depth of cultivation. Dr. W. H. Martin in reporting on the results, says:

In the time of cultivation studies, the plots cultivated three times before June 19, or before the plants were fully developed, gave slightly larger yields than those cultivated three

All Shipshape for Winter

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

THE delightful fall weather already noted has lasted well into the third week in November. Two more warm days finished the cabbage harvest in this section. This crop is practically all under cover now. Then came a twenty-four hour rain in which a good



M. C. Burritt

amount of water fell, which will help to fill the wells and cisterns for winter. This rain turned to light snows the latter part of the week, but the temperature is very little below freezing. However, a chill north wind warns us to get the last of the garden vegetables and the apples in the cellars, to tighten up the barn for the stock, put away the farm machinery in a dry place and fill up the radiators with alcohol. All these things we have done and are quite ready for winter. Ready I say, and yet not, for there is a lot more fall plowing I should like to do and some old stumps to pull out. The work is never done and there are always more jobs ahead that could be done. Yet we are in better condition than usual at this time of the year to go into winter quarters.

We might have added to the garden vegetables last week a list of flowers then still fresh in the flower beds and in the vases on our tables—Pansies, marigolds, petunias, chrysanthemums, sweet elysium, all growing out of doors until mid-November. But today, November 19th, everything except the wheat looks brown and sear. Winter is upon us, though not yet in all its rigor.

Agriculture Is Changing

While talking with a friend who had just come from the great grain belt of the middle west, it was impressed upon me that very important changes are taking place in mid-western agriculture which will eventually affect eastern farmers as seriously as did the original development of grain growing in the west or fruit growing in the northwest. The Genesee Valley here in western New York was once the granary of the United States. It still produces much grain but is no factor in the grain markets. New York originally produced two thirds of the deciduous fruits of the country. Now it has had to yield leadership in fruit to the northwest. New York is still a large livestock state—will it always be? What are the probable trends in our agriculture?

My friend said that the great complaint of the cooperative elevator men, with whom he had been talking, was lack of volume. There seemed to be less and less grain shipped each year. They could not get enough grain to use the elevators to capacity and thus secure low operation costs. This means just one thing. This middle western grain country is slowly but surely turning to dairy and poultry, as it learns and as it develops markets. The trend was distinctly under way before the war which interrupted it. Now it is strongly resumed. More and more we shall no doubt find dairy and poultry products from the west competing in our markets.

Competition Must Be Met

American Agriculturist readers will be affected in proportion as they are able to meet the competition or not to meet it. Eastern grain men and fruit growers have had to meet just such competition and most of them have survived quite comfortably although

much grain land had to be abandoned. Market milk men certainly have the great advantage of nearness to great consuming centers, and if they can maintain quality and volume they should have little difficulty in holding their own. With other dairy and all poultry products, nearness to large consuming centers is not so important an advantage. Here efficiency in production and good marketing grades and methods must be the measure of satisfactory survival. The population center is moving slowly westward also, as is manufacturing. More and more western products will be absorbed in western markets and the time may even come when we in the East will again become a grain and feed producing section then shipping west, although that time is a long way off.

I do not fear western competition with our best farmers on our best land. This competition however, will undoubtedly drive more eastern farmers off marginal land. We must avoid heavy investments in land and other fixed assets. We need to be sure that we are producing that for which our land and our general location is best adapted. We need always to study our problems and to be efficient.

We Need the Farm Bureau

In helping us to study these problems of adaptation and competition no agency can be more useful than our farm bureaus, manned by well trained county agents. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that such an agency is constantly looking after my interests and those of my neighbors. These agencies should become more and more valuable to us as they get hold of these large economic problems in a practical way. At this time of membership canvasses no farmer should refuse to join without a very substantial reason. The more difficult it is to make farming pay, the more the average man needs the help and advice of his county agent and the more he needs to join with his fellow farmers cooperatively to protect and promote his interests. We must maintain this organization at a high point of efficiency.

Plowing Under Straw

Is straw valuable or plow under? Is there any danger of damaging a crop by plowing it under?

STRAW adds to the humus content of the soil but there is some evidence that it may damage a crop if plowed under just before sowing a crop. The Geneva Experiment Station reports that when straw decays rapidly there is actually less nitrogen present for the growth of the crops because a certain type of bacteria which use nitrogen work on the straw.

Where possible the best use to make of straw is to use it for bedding or if it is plowed under, do it some time before the crop is planted.

Cultivate To Kill Weeds

I read somewhere quite recently that it may actually damage a crop to cultivate too much. Is there anything to this idea?

PERHAPS you have reference to a talk given by Professor H. C. Thompson at the convention of the vegetable growers at Syracuse. Professor Thompson reported the results of some experiments at Cornell which indicate that the only reason for cultivating is to kill weeds.

Cultivation is most important when the crop is small. After it is well grown cultivation may do harm by injuring the roots. The best time to cultivate is before the crop is planted.

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HERE'S a mill built to Papec standards—for Papec guaranteed performance—that has created amazing, ASTOUNDING interest—in its new features, its automatic feed control, its finer QUALITY grinding, its unusual capacity, its low speed design for tractor use—its attractive price.

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"Saved me \$100 first month grinding alfalfa for 125 hogs"—"rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors"—"capacity double my burr mill, feed much finer"—"grinds finer, faster, more capacity with easier power"—"handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover hay, sheaf oats, cornstalks, etc." Sure death to corn borers. Our demonstrations prove our every claim. Ask for folder No. 20 and prices. Tell us kind of grinding desired—we'll send sample.

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OTTAWA LOG SAW
ONLY \$39

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book.

Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.

OTTAWA MFG. CO. Room 801 W. Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Send for my NEW CUT PRICE Catalog—see the dollars you save this year buying from Jim Brown. Don't buy Farm or Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing, Paint, Pipeless Furnaces, Cream Separators, etc. until you get my NEW CUT PRICES

Now is the time to buy—my prices are lowest quality guaranteed—freight paid. Write for free book NOW.—Jim Brown.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3003 Cleveland, Ohio

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Dairymen Doubly Efficient

Changes in the Dairy Business Since 1842

HOW do the methods of the dairyman who read the first issues of *American Agriculturist* in 1842 compare with those on the dairy farm now? The answer is that the American dairyman of today is infinitely better in many ways than the dairyman of any other time or country. He and his business have made constant progress toward better conditions down through the years.

In 1842 the business of producing fluid milk for the great city markets as we know it today was of course unknown. Practically all of the cows freshened in the spring or summer and their production did not exceed very much that which was necessary to feed their calf until weaning time. Probably the cow that produced at much as three or four thousand pounds of milk during a year was a great exception. Nearly all of the milk was made into butter or cheese. There were no separators and the cream was raised in shallow pans in the dairy house or cellar. Churning by hand was another disagreeable and tiresome task. Much of the labor of tending to the milk and cream and making the butter fell upon the farm woman who, with all of the rest of her tasks in raising a family, doing more or less outside work on the farm, and caring for her home, often lost her health before middle age.

Present Day Dairymen Scientific Feeders

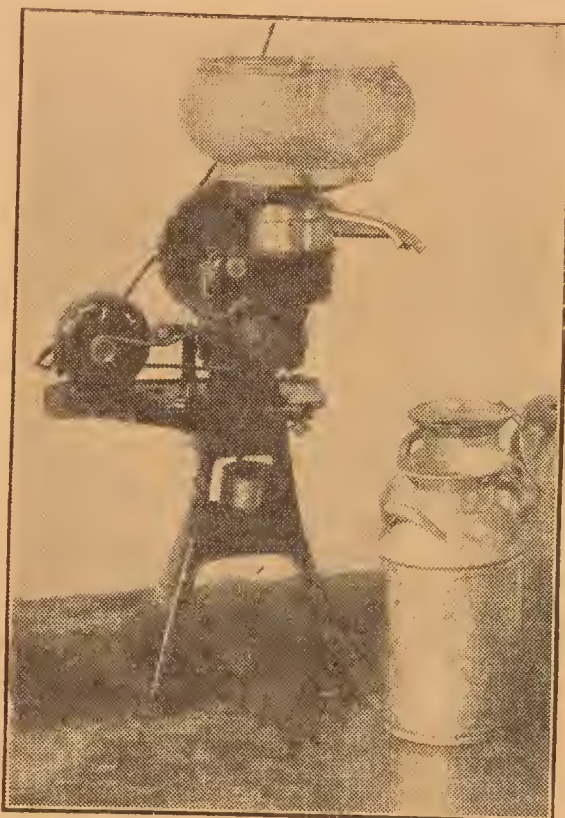
During the last thirty to forty years, we have seen the largest growth of our American cities and therefore the greatest development of the market for fluid milk. With this market have come stringent regulations for producing clean milk, regulations that so far as the farmer is concerned are rigidly enforced and now quite cheerfully practiced. It has only been in recent years that milk and ice houses with the proper care and cleaning of milk have appeared on practically all dairy farms producing milk for fluid consumption. Stables are white washed and the milk is clean and good. Then, also, dairymen of today run their dairies on a business-like basis. Cows are better bred and are much better fed and cared for. There are many cow testing or dairy improvement associations, pure bred cows are increasing, and pure bred bulls are becoming the rule rather than the exception.

The older men who read this well know that good feeding based on a study of rations and of the individual cow was little practiced among pure bred breeders even twenty-five years ago. Today, thanks to the State Colleges of Agriculture and to the farm papers and especially to the progressive spirit of the dairymen themselves, the average dairyman is quite knows what he is feeding and why.

likely to be a scientific feeder. He

As a result of this better business practice, the average production of the dairy cow has been at least doubled in fifty years. What other business man can point to similar increase in efficiency? What dairymen have done with individual cows in different breeds is one of the scientific wonders of the times. For example, remember Glista Ernestine. During eight years of her life, she made a record of an average of 17,600 pounds of milk a year. Compare this with the average production of two or three thousand pounds of the dairy cow in 1842.

We like to think that *American Agriculturist* has been an aid to the dairy industry in the fine record of dairy progress. The Dairy Department maintained in the paper has always been strong and practical and written by men who knew from actual practice what they were talking about.



A modern cream separator operated by an electric motor. It not only does the work without hard labor but it also does it quickly, efficiently and in a sanitary manner.

Plans have been made by the present staff to continue this service to dairymen and make it better than ever. In particular, we believe that the American dairyman needs help in his marketing problems. The big problem ahead is the sale of milk which the farmer now efficiently produces, so as to give both the consumer and the farmer a square deal. In addition to continuing to give our farmers the latest and best dairy production help, we want to cooperate with dairymen to find the best ways and means of selling milk and other dairy products. We hope that dairymen will continue to write us their problems and their experience.



"Setting the Milk." Picture is from the August issue of *American Agriculturist* in 1863. Dairying is hard work now but it is infinitely easier with modern farm machinery than it was even a few years ago.

Make 1928 your Best Dairy year

Time, now, for putting your best thought to increasing milk profits in the new year. "Turn over a new leaf," without endangering milk production. Put your herd on the proper Quaker Dairy Ration and reduce your production costs to a minimum. Follow the common-sense advice that says:

"Pick the Feed that Fits Your Farm, Your Herd"

Quaker Boss Dairy Ration is the ideal 24% grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn stover, or poorer grades of clover.

Quaker Big Q Dairy Ration exactly 20% meets the need of those herds receiving poor alfalfa hay, fair clover hay, or real choice mixed clover and grass hay.

Quaker Dairy Ration has no superior 16% when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed, as the exclusive grain ration, has a real place when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of the very best grade of alfalfa hay. For blending it combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, sheep, swine and steers—it is unexcelled.

All Quaker Feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk.

Send for the FREE book—"The Dairy Herd"—it tells you just how to meet the feed requirements of your farm, your herd.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of

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Ful-O-Pep
Poultry Feeds

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(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

Recorded In 1797

Document Shows Better Brands of Pioneers

ONE of the most highly prized possessions of Mr. Clayton Risley of Hamilton, New York is a home-made note book which contains a record of the ear marks of the cattle in the township of Sangerfield. The first entry in this remarkable book is dated April 5th, 1797.

The first part of it is taken up with a description of the distinguishing ear marks which were cut into the ears of the cattle of the township. The mark assigned to each man was described in detail in fine old hand writing and following this are a number of pages containing rough sketches of ears together with the marks which identified them.

What a story this old book could tell if it could talk! We can only use our imagination in an attempt to gain some insight into the place that these ear marks had in the agriculture of the time. The first few pages of the book were evidently written at one time, perhaps copied from an older book. Following this are a number of pages showing entries evidently made at different times and probably recording the ear marks of new comers into the township.

When Fences Were Few

It is impossible to understand the necessity of these ear marks without realizing the conditions at that time. Fences were few and far between and in all probability the cattle of many of the settlers grazed on common ground. We are reproducing a part of one of the pages of this old book as a matter of interest to our readers.

In commenting on this rare possession Mr. Risley says:

"I know very little about the history of my pamphlet 'Earmarks of Cattle Town of Sangerfield 1797.' I found it with a lot of old papers tied up with a number of the assessment rolls dated along from about 1820 to 1850. This would indicate that it was kept by the town clerk. My ancestors settled in that vicinity at about that date but those who were farmers were just across the line in the town of Brookfield and those in Sangerfield were cabinet makers.

"The descendants of some of those listed are still living in the town of Sangerfield, which by the way was

named for Jedediah Sanger the grandfather I think of Col. Wm. Cary Sanger who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and was a Colonel in the Spanish American war. Col. David Norton whom I think is mentioned was in the War of 1812 and was my mother's greatgrandfather so I did have an ancestor in the list.

"I have just found the assessment list for 1827 one hundred years ago which was \$1080.01 total for town and county and the ratio was \$4.25 on \$1,000. I do not know as I have given you much information but hope it may help some. Sangerfield was at one time one of the principal places on the Cherry Valley Turnpike and one of the Inns is still doing business but instead of being met by the hostler wearing a coon skin cap and served wild turkey, venison and corn bread you will have a six course dinner served by colored waiters and when you leave the hostler will ask 'how many gallons,' 'need any oil,' 'plenty of water?'"

Sheep Refuse To Eat

Can you give me information about sheep. I am having trouble here and the symptoms;—refuse to eat, stretch out full length, first one hip drop down then the other lie out then sit up on hind quarters and strain. They live about one week. I take the best of care of them. They had clover until about one month ago—now have timothy and clover. Have fed no grain, until now, as I always grain one month before lambing time, but they had no grain when they were taken sick. I feed oats. Had two taken in the pasture, and two in fall feed in meadow.—W. A. H.

JUDGING from the description of the trouble with your sheep, I feel certain that they have what old-time sheepmen call "stretches" which is really indigestion caused by a variety of conditions such as lack of green or succulent feed, lack of adequate water, lack of exercise, too much dry roughage or eating frozen material. You had clover until a month ago and since then they have had timothy and clover—timothy hay especially if allowed to get ripe before cutting is very poor fodder for sheep—some men have gone so far as to say that arsenic will kill sheep quicker but no surer. Early cut timothy is an entirely different matter. Prevention, in this trouble as in



This Book Saves Hours of Needless Hard Work

THE other day, a prominent farm paper editor made this startling statement: If the average dairyman would sell a third of his cows — even letting a blind man pick out the ones to keep — and feed the remaining two-thirds according to the latest methods, he would make more money with a third less work. And he proved it with figures! Why work your life away needlessly, when a postage stamp will bring you this free book of practical, tested rations for business farmers? Learn how to make higher profits per head, with Linseed Meal and your home-grown feeds.

Mail the Coupon!

Linseed MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed

Linseed Meal Educational Committee
Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Send Booklet No. R-12 "How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal."

Name.....

Address.....

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More Milk

YOU positively will get more milk—more cream—bigger cream checks—healthier cows—and in so simple and easy a way it hardly seems believable—merely by feeding your cows phosphorus and lime with their

rations. The reason is simple: phosphorus and lime mineral elements make up more than 50% of the minerals of milk (and over 90% of the minerals of body). All farm rations are short of these two minerals. Therefore, unless you add minerals to the feed, the milk supply suffers. The easiest, safest, most efficient and economical way to supply these minerals is by feeding

FOS-FOR-US Mineral Mixture

To feed FOS-FOR-US costs you nothing! Because FOS-FOR-US so increases the efficiency of feed that less feed is required to produce better results. What you spend for FOS-FOR-US you more than save in feed. And be sure you get FOS-FOR-US. Then you know you are safe because FOS-FOR-US contains only the four mineral elements recommended by science—Phosphorus, Lime, Salt, Iodine. No drugs, no dopes, no fillers—therefore costs you \$50 to \$60 a ton less than complex mixtures.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

CORPORATION Dept. 2 FERTILIZERS

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Samuel Meriam ---

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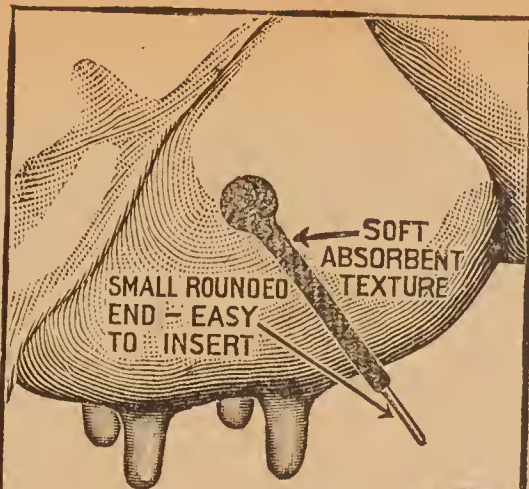
Ezekiel Basom ---

Samuel Stevens ---

Solomon Williams ---

Abel Thompson ---

This is a photographic reproduction of a part of one of the pages in the old note book which records the "ear marks" of the cattle of the town of Sangerfield.



Don't Lose the quarter

Dr. Naylor Medicated Teat Dilators reach the seat of the trouble—give positive results. Always keep a package on hand for treatment of **Spider, Obstructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers.** Sterilized and packed in medicated ointment. Their absorbent texture carries the medication into the teat canal.

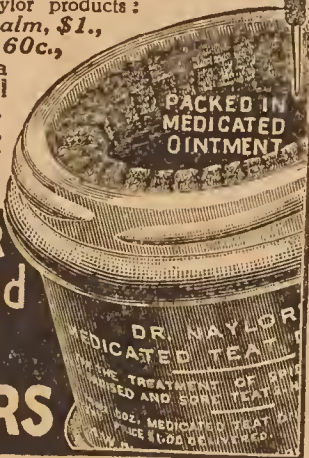
Heals the Teat— Keeps it Open

Big, 3 dozen package mailed postpaid for \$1. with **Satisfaction or Money Back** guarantee. Give dealer's name so we can arrange your future supply locally.

Dr. H. W. NAYLOR, Veterinarian
Dept. 7 Morris, N. Y.

Other Dr. Naylor products:
Liquid Udder Balm, \$1.,
Garget Powder, 60c.,
Car-min-ton, a concentrated mineral tonic for cows, \$1.
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White Scour Tablets, 50c.

DR. NAYLOR Medicated TEAT DILATORS



ARCADY "Sweet Sixteen" dairy feed has, for many years, been one of the most popular, moderate-priced dairy feeds and is used profitably in large quantities in the leading dairy sections of America. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, write us today for **FREE** Arcady "Sweet Sixteen" Dairy Feed booklet, dealer's name, etc. No obligation. **Arcady Farms Milling Co., Dept. 53 Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Illinois**

FREE WRITE TODAY for FREE ARCADY DAIRY BOOKLET

CLIP AND GROOM YOUR COWS—IT MEANS

Cleaner and Better Milk



Clipped and groomed cows during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep the dirt out of the milk pail. **CLIPPING AND GROOMING IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc.** Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC MACHINE.** Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List on Request

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129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

HAY - STRAW - COWS - BULLS - HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover, hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.

Henry K. Jarvis

Syracuse, N. Y.

most digestive troubles with sheep, is the important thing. This means feeding of root crops during the winter if possible or sweet silage, clover or other leguminous hays or early cut mixed hays, a little grain fed uniformly through the winter, including some wheat bran.

Sheep Inclined to Constipation

An old shepherd's remedy for the "stretches" is a tablespoonful of sweet spirits of nitre in a little water and a second dose if necessary. Harley Sherman, an old sheepman, says put a good cud of tobacco down them. That may be to stimulate the flow of digestive juices, I am not sure about that. You may never have another case. Sheep are inclined towards constipation in the winter when on dry food—epsom salts are sometimes mixed with salt kept before sheep—one to twelve or fifteen according to amount of salt they take. In the mineral mixture that I have fed this winter there has been glaubers salts.

A little grain fed uniformly through the winter is more efficient than more fed a month before lambing. When this lady's clover hay played out she should have fed on grain containing W. bran. I surmise her timothy and clover was not of best quality.—**M. J. S.**

Liquid Part of Manure Valuable

THE fact that urine contains a large part of the potash and nitrogen excreted by farm animals is frequently overlooked. A few men used to utilize this by draining it into a tank and later applying it to some growing crop but with the increase in number of water tight concrete floors, it is becoming more common to use more bedding as an absorbent.

Many old stables with wooden floors had a few holes bored in one end of the gutter so that liquids would drain away and cause the least possible trouble to the man who cleaned the stables.

The McLean System of Raising Hogs

We have read quite a lot about the McLean System of Growing Hogs. What is it?

THE McLean System originated in Illinois. It is a system whereby hogs are kept from infection and worms and has given uniformly good results.

It consists of:

- 1: Scrubbing the farrowing pens with boiling water and lye.
- 2: Washing the sow with soap and water before putting her in the farrowing pen.
- 3: Hauling the sow and pigs to pasture.
- 4: Keeping the pigs until four months old in pasture where no hogs have been kept for at least a year.

How Fast Should Hogs Gain?

How fast should hogs gain to be profitable?

IF pigs gain an average of a pound a day up until the time they are marketed they are doing well. Young pigs make the most economical gains but greater gains per day are made as they grow older. Average gains of 1½ pounds a day have been made.

Do Not Breed Sow Too Soon

Is it advisable to breed an old sow the third day after she farrows?

WHERE it is planned to raise two litters of pigs a year it is customary to wait until the pigs are weaned before breeding. Sows usually come in heat in from one to two weeks after the pigs are weaned.



ENOUGH IS PLENTY!

Nothing is gained by stuffing.
Excessive feeding is wasteful.

The greatest loss incurred from such feeding is that of the underproduction of milk due to impaired digestion.

The roughages you have to feed, given in correct daily quantities with the **Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed** compounded to combine with it, will produce commercial milk at least cost consistent with correct physical condition of Dairy Cows and the procreation of a normal calf every year.

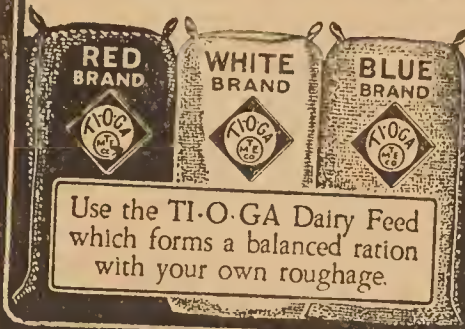
Red Brand Tioga Dairy Feed
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with Medium Protein Dry Roughage.

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with High Protein Dry Roughage.

Write to us for details and dealer to supply you.

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Waverly, New York



Use the **Ti-O-GA** Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage.

Ti-O-GA FEED SERVICE



Save with a Harder

The Early Buyer Gets the Extras

The 1928 Harder Silo will have many exclusive features which will make it more than ever, "The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy." There's a Harder to meet the needs of every dairyman, priced to fit his pocketbook.

We are making a special proposition to foresighted dairymen. If you will need a silo next season, it will pay you to place your order now.

Write today for full particulars of our Early Order Proposition.

The Harder Round Brooder House is built on the silo principle—extra-warm and strictly sanitary. Send for free folder.

HARDER SILO CO., INC.
Box F Cobleskill, N. Y.

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS

Tuberculin tested Herd. 15 Heifers nearly all from Registered of Merit dams—priced to sell immediately. **Wire or write for appointment.** Young Bulls. **THE TAYLOR FARM** STAMFORD, N. Y.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.75 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense. Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.** P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at \$5.50 each.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF

Born about October 1st. Dam A. R. Also herd sire, dam's record 729 lb. fat. **LOCUST LAWN FARM, Elverson, Pa.**

10 Guernsey Heifer Calves. Practically pure Whites \$25 ea., crated. **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

Big Type Chester Whites PIGS \$10 each Bred sows and gilts. **Geo. F. Griffie, Newville, Pa.**

White Leghorn Cockerels

We have 100 cockerels for sale, selected from 2400 certified chicks purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley. These cockerels are an exceptionally fine lot.

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
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STANCHIONS, Horse Barn Equipment

Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks.

Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Hay Track, and supplies.

Rochester Barn Equipment Co.
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Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"Never saw anything work like it did. We are ordering from our Wholesaler in our next order. It is not necessary to say that we are pushing K-R-O." Huey's Pharmacy, Sardinia, Ohio.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **Sold on money-back guarantee.** The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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KILLS-RATS-ONLY

LORD FARMS NEW YEAR BOOK

Our 1928 Year Book, now ready for free distribution, contains more information in regards to raising White Leghorns under modern conditions than any book recently published. This book was developed with the idea of selling it for \$1.00, but we decided to send it free to any poultryman who was contemplating getting new stock.

Just tell us what you are going to need, and we will send it without obligation.

Lord Farms is a big breeding institution and efficient methods have reduced our expenses so that our famous grade A chicks this year will cost little more than hatchery prices. We know there are hundreds of admirers of our stock who will find our price this year somewhere near what they have been paying for common Leghorns. The biggest book we have ever put out now ready.

Get your copy at once.

LORD FARMS,
85 Forest St. Methuen, Mass.
Largest Breeders Single Comb White Leghorns

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST
A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

POULTRY TRIBUNE
Make \$1,000 a year from 300 hens. Get eggs when prices are high. Raise chickens the Poultry Tribune way. New methods of feeding, housing, marketing, etc., that you can use. Practical articles every month by successful poultrymen. Free breed pictures in natural colors. 3 yrs., \$1. 1 yr., 50c; 3 month trial 10c.
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BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. From State Supervised Flocks.
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SCHWEGLER'S "THORO-BRED" BABY CHICKS

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton **BUFFALO, N.Y.**

December Chicken Chatter



The Cause of Molting in Pullets

Why is it that sometimes pullets that are hatched early will molt in the fall after laying a few eggs? Is this an indication of a poor hen, and is there any way in which it can be stopped?

MOLTING is a perfectly natural process and normally occurs in the fall. We have succeeded in regulating molting to some extent because we prefer the hens to lay eggs but they cannot do both very well. Molting will be brought on by a sudden change in housing or feed. Pullets that are hatched early in the spring will often begin laying early in the fall and then has a molt before beginning to lay, will begin to molt. A pullet always when the days begin to get short, they and another molt soon after causes her to be unprofitable for some time.

One way to prevent this is to have the chicks hatched at such a time that they will not begin to lay until after they are put in their winter quarters. If early hatched pullets begin to lay be very careful that no radical change is made in feeding or housing. Pullets that molt in the fall are not necessarily poor pullets.

Dominique Hens—Treating Scaly Legs

Will you kindly tell me what the American Dominique looks like? Also, what will take the scab off hen's feet and legs?

THE Dominique is one of the ancestors of the Barred Plymouth Rock, and is somewhat similar except that the bars on the feathers are slightly narrower, and the birds are not quite as large. The bird is practically extinct, and I doubt if you can find any of them although it may be that a few are still kept on farms.

The scabs on hen's feet are usually caused by a mite. This mite will spread rather slowly from one bird to another, but it is very easily controlled. Probably the easiest way is to dip the hen's legs into a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and linseed oil. This will kill the mite, and in a short time the hen's legs will heal up.

How Much Is Hen Manure Worth?

Please advise me as to the price of hen manure by the ton.

IF you are planning to sell to a neighbor, the price you should ask will have to be arrived at in a very general manner.

The composition will vary to a considerably extent but according to analyses given by the N. Y. State Experiment Station, air dried poultry manure will have about the following composition: 7.5 per cent water; 1.8 per cent nitrogen; slightly over 2 per cent phosphoric acid and slightly over 1 per cent of potash. This spring it was possible to buy ammonia, which is the commonly expressed term for the amount of nitrogen in fertilizer at \$3.25 a unit which is 1 per cent of a ton or in other words, 20 pounds, phosphoric acid at 85 cents a unit and potash at 85 cents a unit. This would make the ammonia value at approxi-

mately \$5.75, the phosphoric acid at about \$1.60 and the potash at about 85 cents, which would make a total of \$8.45 which might be considered as a very rough estimate of a price comparable to the same cost of a commercial fertilizer. It should be remembered of course, that these figures are for the dried product.

Our Experience With Lights For the Hens

Do we not forget or overlook the small things that would help us by looking past them and longing for the things too expensive for our family pocketbook. "We farm women" who work early and late feel the need of better lights and some of us cannot have electric or gas lights like our city sisters.

I want to tell you what I have done toward solving this problem. I sent and bought a kerosene pressure lantern or to be exact its a Diamond lantern manufactured by the Akron Lamp Company and uses either gasoline or kerosene. We used it last winter in the henhouse, and were getting 30 to 50 dozen of eggs per week from about 225 hens and pullets where the year before we got no eggs until the last of January. We light the lantern as darkness settles down and mix a generous feed of regular mash with warm water.

The house is divided into two parts by wire. So the lantern hung over the long mash trough, which is also half in each room (the fire fastened to the center of it and running the long way of the trough) lights both the pullets and old hens. And its surprising how much they seem to enjoy both the lights and the mash. I like to see them gather in groups where the light is strongest exactly as they do in the sunlight. Our fowls are all White Leghorns and make a pretty picture in the clear white light.

The thing that appeals to us most is the 60 to 73 eggs per day. That pays for their food and ours. They are left to themselves with the food water, etc., the same as in daytime till around 7:30 to 8 o'clock when they get their corn thrown into the litter on the floor and allowed to eat until the other chores at the barn are finished, perhaps half an hour. The last chore is bringing the lantern from the henhouse or "putting the chickens to bed", the children call it. Then we have the big light the rest of the evening.

Will Such Lamps and Lanterns Give Us Long Service

A number of friends have said "Yes those lights are wonderful, but too short lived." I was quite disappointed in our last spring. It did not work right so I put it away and thought perhaps they were right. But this fall when the pullets failed to respond to everything else we did to encourage laying, we tried the lantern once more and failed. Then I did what should have been done at first, I wrote to the manufacturing plant and was advised to return it to them for inspection. I did so and they replaced a cap and generator. The cap was all that caused the trouble and never even sent a bill. So if any of you are like my friend who had left one behind thinking it was not worth moving, find who and where the lamp or lantern came from and if any of the reliable firms who guarantee their goods I am sure you can have lots more service by having it inspected by experts and repaired.

It looks like a small beginning but

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Try this famous Egg Mash. Judge it by results. If your dealer doesn't have it send \$3.25 to factory for 100-lb. trial bag—today!



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I hope to get enough help in eggs and chickens to make an electric plant possible sooner or later. Meanwhile we can profit by an denjoy a light as strong and good in every way, we have only one as yet, thought they are more uncertain. I find if one has a suply of mantles and new generators it is a small job to get it in shipshape even in case of an accident.

We use ordinary kerosene oil for fuel and it takes no more fuel than an ordinary No. 2 lamp or lantern. We could change to gasoline by changing the generator but cling to the safety first policy. There is always more or less danger with gasoline in the house.

Mrs. John A. Miller,
Otego, R. D., 3, N. Y.

With the Radio Man



Do Northern Lights Bother Radio Reception?

MANY listeners seem to think that the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, interferes with radio receiving. Scientific experiments seem to indicate that this is not the case, however. At the same time, it is well known that when these lights are playing, stray currents are set up in telegraphic circuits which upset such communications very badly.

From the most northern radio station in the world, one at Godhaven, Nordgreenland, comes word that the Lights do not bother radio at all. Lieut. H. Holten Moller, manager of the radio station there, operated by the Danish Government, says that reception is very good all winter, whether or not the Northern Lights are playing. He states that the best broadcast stations received there are KDKA and WJZ.

Those Sizzling Noises

IF you hear sizzling and scraping noises in your radio set, here's a hint for finding the source of trouble. Sometimes it's at the broadcasting station. Tune out the station and if it keeps right on, you'll know it isn't. Next take off the aerial wire. If the noise stops, you'll know it comes from an outside source, such as defective insulators on electric light wires, wires touching etc. It may be dirty insulators on your aerial, poorly soldered joints in the aerial, bad ground contact, etc., also.

If the noise continues when the aerial is discontinued, the trouble is with little doubt in your own set. The first place to look is the positive pole of the storage battery. This gets corroded very quickly. If it is greenish colored and dirty, do a good job of cleaning and reconnect the wire. Coat the terminal and wire with vaseline or auto grease to retard further trouble. Don't use clip connectors if you can help it as these usually cause trouble of the kind described.

Other sources of trouble would be in old "B" batteries (test them), bad contacts in sockets (wiggle the tubes in sockets), bad contacts in jacks (wiggle the plug), poor contacts in rheostats (wiggle rheostat knobs). In this way the loose joint can be found and cleaned. Fine sandpaper is good for such jobs. Of course, tighten all battery connecting wires.

Some times "dead" tubes act that way.

A Good Radio Aerial Connector

IF you do not have facilities for soldering the lead-in to the aerial wire and have not been able to make the aerial proper and lead-in all in one piece, by all means obtain an aerial connector. This is a simple clamping device whereby the wires are held under screwheads securely. This method is much better than simply wrapping the wires together, even though they are taped. The clamping device should be covered with tape, however.

Questions and Answers

I use a UX 171 power tube with four blocks of "B" battery, 45 volts each. Won't the batteries wear down unequally, as two of them are also furnishing current for the first audio and two radio frequency stages and one of them for the detector besides this?

YES, they will certainly be used up somewhat unequally. You could, of course, partially compensate for

this by switching connections around once a month. Otherwise test each one with a voltmeter and buy a new battery to replace any that is run down to less than about 38 volts. It will help to give you an idea of the service you are getting from various makes of batteries if you mark with heavy crayon the date on which it was purchased and connected into circuit.

Is it absolutely necessary that I buy a relay switch for using a trickle charger and eliminator?

NO, but it is safer and much better for convenience. You then can-

not turn off the tubes and leave your eliminator turned on. Doing this is apt to burn out condensers in the eliminator and damage its tube or rectifier units.

Is it possible to make a cone type loud speaker by using a cone made up of the proper kind of paper and employing a good type of headphone as the unit? The rod connecting the cone to the unit would be soldered to the diaphragm of the phone.

NO, the plan will not work out very well as the speaker would be very insensitive. The only suitable type of unit for a cone speaker is one where

there is a small, light armature connected to the driving pin. You can buy a very good loud speaker unit for prices varying between three and ten dollars.

Do you believe any advantage is gained by making a cone speaker with a thin wood cone instead of paper? There are some on the market made in this way.

THE only way to decide that is to listen to both kinds, yourself. Some like the mellow quality obtained by such construction—others prefer the ordinary type. It's simply a question of personal taste in music.

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Tremendous saving in the world's finest radio

EVEN before these new 1928 low prices were announced, Atwater Kent Radio was overwhelmingly preferred in rural homes.

NOW the always moderate prices of Atwater Kent ONE Dial Receivers and Radio Speakers are still lower. NOW the radio that most farm families prefer, as proved over and over again by their words, is within the reach of thousands and thousands of

families who still thought the prices of really good radio were a little high.

Universal demand has enabled the largest radio factory to put the economies of big production into effect. At the same time our radio has been greatly improved in performance.

Much better radio—at much lower prices—with Christmas just ahead! Let the nearest Atwater Kent dealer show you.

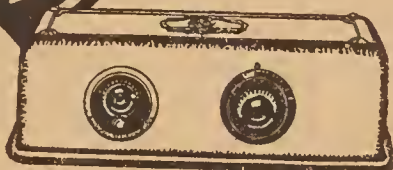
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Model 35, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with shielded cabinet, finished in two tones of brown crystalline. Ideal for a small table, window sill or bookshelf. Without accessories. \$49

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Any Atwater Kent Receiver can be operated from your electric light circuit as a source of current supply. It's merely a matter of equipment. Just tell the dealer which you wish—battery power or socket power.

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Model E Radio Speaker. New method of cone suspension, found in no other speaker, makes certain the faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical tones. An extraordinary speaker—hear it! \$24

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Model 33, a very powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with solid mahogany cabinet and gold-plated trimmings. Unusually effective where distance-getting is essential or inside antenna is necessary. Simple antenna adjustment device assures remarkable selectivity. Without accessories. \$75

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies West

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Model 30, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver. The mahogany cabinet of unobtrusive beauty is the type that many people prefer. Without accessories. \$65

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairyman's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairyman's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	\$3.42	\$3.32
2 A Fluid Cream		2.20
2 B Fluid Cream	2.36	
3 Cond. Milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.61	
4 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4 Butter and American cheese		

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is \$3.52.

The Class 1 League price for November, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was \$2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is \$2.64. The September surplus price for 3% milk is reported as \$1.77 per cwt. for Class 1.

Holiday Strengthens Butter Market

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 23, 1926
Higher.			
Higher than extras.	51 1/2-52	50 1/2-51	52 1/2-53
Extras (92sc)	51	50	51 1/2-52
84-91 score	40 -50	40 -49	40 -51
Lower Grades	39 -39 1/2	39 -39 1/2	38 -39 1/2

The butter market has shown considerable improvement during the last few days. Although some of the shipments rolled in late, nevertheless the stock was quickly absorbed by the regular trade, leaving only a very limited quantity for the outside buyers. Undoubtedly there is some extra demand for the Thanksgiving trade.

The trade has been watching the weather very closely. On the 20th we had some real cold weather, and there was every indication that the entire market was in for a strong session. However, on the 22nd it turned suddenly milder, and there are some who expect a slight recession especially following the holiday. Whether or not this will materialize remains to be seen, but the fact remains that the weather-man is still exerting a very

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Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

Fishkill Sir May DeKol Inka
Born February 15, 1927
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Born March 16, 1927
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Born June 3, 1927
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HENRY MORGENHATHAU, Jr., Owner
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Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission
West Washington Market, N. Y. City Merchant

Eggs,

Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENTH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

decided influence on the trade. Permanent winter weather is not yet with us, and as these mild spells re-occur, it is not unreasonable to expect slight fluctuations.

Cheese Trade Marks Time

STATE FLATS	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 23, 1926
Fresh Fancy			25 -25 1/2
Fresh Avg			25 1/2-27
Held Fancy	28 -29	28 -29	24 -25
Held Average	27 1/2	27 1/2	

There has been no change in the cheese market as far as prices are concerned since our last report. There is not enough fresh State cheese to warrant a quotation. This line of goods is practically off the market. In fact, held flats are very scarce. The market on held cheese has assumed a steadier attitude. The sentiment on fresh cheese has improved, mostly in primary points of Wisconsin. Out there the make is running heavy, possibly a little heavier than last year. However, in New York State the make is very low, and as a result it will be seen that Wisconsin must carry the most of the market.

Egg Market Breaks

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 23, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras	66-68	72-74	79-80
Extras	64-65	68-70	76-78
Average	54-62	58-66	70-75
Extras Firsts	50-53	50-56	65-67
Firsts	38-61	38-64	45-73
Gathered	40-45	39-43	43-48
Pullets	38	36-38	40-42
Peewees			
BROWNS			
Hennery	67-68	65-68	70-75
Gathered	44-66	43-64	45-68

The egg market has suffered quite a severe break since last week. For one thing the receipts of mixed colors have increased considerably, which has brought about a sharp decline. These are depressing the whole market. At the lower level the tone is very firm. However, there are other factors that we must take into consideration. For one thing a large proportion of the so-called fresh eggs arriving show the effects of holding. The trade has been on the fancier lines of cold storage eggs right along, preferring them to the low quality fresh arrivals. We do not mean that all of the fresh arrivals are of a low quality, but it is true of many of them.

One of the outstanding developments during the past week has been the marked gain by brown eggs. On the 22nd they were on par with the best whites. Browns have not been any too plentiful, whereas, we have been getting all of the white eggs that we need.

As in all lines, the weather has had a big influence on the market, the mildness on the 22nd and 23rd having a marked effect.

Quality Affects Holiday Poultry Market

FOWLS	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 23, 1926
Colored	23-25	24-27	26-30
Leghorn	16-20	16-21	22-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-32	24-30	26-28
Leghorn	16-30	15-27	23-25
BROILERS	30-42	32-35	35-45
CAPONS	35-38		
TURKEYS	45-46	35-45	48-50
LONG ISLAND			
DUCKS, Nearby	23-30	22-28	29-35
GEESE	28-30		28-29

The live poultry market just before the Thanksgiving holiday was running in several directions. For one thing it was not working right on fowls according to the opinions of many. However, it was going just as we expected. Fowls were not particularly wanted. Roasters are more popular at the holiday time, and it was expected that the trade would turn to chickens, ducks and geese for Thanksgiving. As a consequence the fowl market was not so good, especially where quality was concerned. Fancy fowls will always sell at a premium. Express fowls were rather quiet and the market was entirely influenced by the freight situation.

Chickens were selling well, and although the quantity was full, nevertheless where anything was real nice it found buyers.

The outstanding feature of the market according to many opinions was the extremely active demand for farm fed geese, fancy ducks, and turkeys.

The trade was more settled on these lines.

A few capons arrived, but they are not yet ready for the trade. Their big time will come at Christmas and New Years.

Several weeks ago, readers will recall, your reporter suggested a close investigation of local markets. A specific instance has come to our attention that bears out just what we have said. A farmer living near Poughkeepsie sold forty-odd turkeys at sixty-five cents a pound, live weight. The best he could have done in New York was fifty cents a pound. Too many people believe that the only place to sell produce is New York City, whereas they can frequently do not only as well, but better right at home.

Potato Market Drags

STATE	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 23, '26
150 lb. sack			4.75-4.90
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	2.50-3.25	2.85-3.35	4.25-4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.50-3.85	3.60-4.00	5.15-5.50
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.50		
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00-4.35	4.00-4.40	5.75-6.00

The potato market still continues to drag. One of the larger handlers of potatoes claims that it has been the very irregular weather that we have been having, that has been responsible for the lack of interest in potatoes as a diet. Considerable hope was expressed when the weather turned cold on the 19th and 20th, but as the temperature changed to a high degree of mildness sentiment was changed.

Another reason why potatoes have not received more attention during the past week is because the trade has been more interested in the Thanksgiving specialties. Between now and Christmas the chances are that we will see an improvement for a short period when things will undoubtedly quiet down again until after the turn of the year.

Earlier in the season we had a great deal of advice emanating from those with experience advising that it would undoubtedly pay to hold potatoes. On the surface it would look as if this advice was good, but we must watch our ground very carefully before we decide to hold to the bitter end. After the turn of the year we will know a little better, as to what is in the wind.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 22	Nov. 17	Nov. 23, '26
Wheat (Dec.)	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/2	1.34 1/4
Corn	.87 1/4	.85 1/2	.69 1/2
Oats	.49 1/4	.49	.40 1/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.53 1/4	1.52 1/2	1.50 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.06 1/4	1.04	.86 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.60 1/2	.61 1/2	.52

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 19	Nov. 12	Nov. 20, '26
Grade Oats	37.00	37.50	32.00
Spring Bran	32.50	31.50	20.00
Hard Bran	35.00	34.50	28.50
Standard Mids	33.00	32.00	28.00
Soft W. Mids	41.50	41.00	33.50
Flour Mids	38.50	37.00	32.50
Red Dog	44.00	41.00	38.00
White Hominy	39.00	37.50	31.00
Yellow Hominy	37.00	36.00	30.50
Corn Meal	38.00	37.00	31.00
Gluten Feed	39.00	39.00	31.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	48.00	41.75
36% C. S. Meal	43.50	41.50	27.00
41% C. S. Meal	46.00	45.00	30.00
43% C. S. Meal	48.00	47.00	31.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	45.50	43.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F.O.B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Market Quiet

The hay market is very quiet. The mild weather experienced during the middle of the week ending the 26th did not help the trade at all. The choice line of Timothy is priced at not more than \$23.00, although occasionally a carload of extra choice stock would bring a little more.

Pea Beans Firmer

Pea beans are turning a little firmer in some markets, and are held a little higher than quotations quote. At the present time we have had too mild weather to stimulate the consumption of this product. As soon as we have some real stiff winter weather we will undoubtedly see a change.

Built for Hardest Winter

Here's an arctic that's built for workers.

Uppers of heavy, tough cashmerette—to give double wear.

Lined with thick, warm fleece for northern weather.

Tough soles with an extra red rubber reinforcement where the hardest wear comes. Bumper-edged for rough going on frozen ruts. Try and wear 'em out!

The Hood name across the sole shows the maker's pride in these arctics. Ask for them by name—Hood Red Treads. Other styles for all the family offer the same plus value. Look for the Hood Arrow—and save money.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
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RUBBER FOOTWEAR

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SOLID TIRES

HEELS - SOLES - TILING



THE SYMBOL OF WORLD WIDE SERVICE IN QUALITY RUBBER PRODUCTS

The Fire Died at Midnight!

Cold gray dawn. Windows covered with frost. Dead ashes in the old stove. What a dreary way to start the day!

Even after the fire is started, corners will be cold all day. Floors drafty. Mother will keep a shawl over her shoulders. Baby will have snuffles. Cold feet a habit with the whole family.

Junk the old outfit and get one that is up-to-date.



YOUR family is entitled to modern heat in the house. There's no need to freeze at night and shiver in poorly distributed heat all day. A modern outfit will fill the house with mellow warmth, will glow with comfort all night, utilizing all possible value from the fuel instead of sending it roaring up the chimney.

When you buy a new outfit you want results and economy. Turn to a manufacturer who has worked out designs from years of study and experiment. Trust an institution where every man is proud of the company's reputation, from executive in the office to molder carrying splashing crucible of white-hot metal. Such are the advertisers in this paper. They make good equipment and their guarantee counts.

Steady warmth that circulates, leaving no cold corners, will keep the family vigorous and full of hustle, without the dragging handicap of colds. All this, yet economy that keeps your pocketbook cheerful.

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Three radio instruments designed by the engineers of these companies are specially adapted to give perfect radio reception and reproduction in communities



RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.

Less accessories	• • • •	\$69.50
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RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Less accessories	• • • •	\$78.00
With Radiotrons	• • • •	\$89.50

away from the congested centers of population.

These are the new, compact, storage-battery operated Radiola 16, the popular dry-battery operated Radiola 20, and the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Either of these fine receiving sets, when used with the wonderful new loudspeaker, will faithfully reproduce the programs from the great broadcasting stations—the best music, university extension courses, crop and weather bulletins, and the news of the world. And either of these sets can be adapted for operation from the electric light circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

RCA Radiola

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I call this living!

A PIPE and P.A.—what a wonderful combination for pleasure! I often read about “what ten books” a man would choose for companionship if he had to spend the rest of his days on a desert island. I’d want books, of course. But the thing I’d insist on would be a warehouse full of Prince Albert!

I would never be lonely anywhere with my pipe and plenty of P.A. In fact, I’d be lonely in a crowded city

without them. You’ll begin to understand “why” when you get that first fragrant whiff of Prince Albert as you tamp it into your pipe. You’ll know for sure when you light up.

Cool as a referee. Sweet as a decision for *your* side. Mild as cambric tea. So mild that you can smoke pipe-load after pipe-load without a stung tongue or a parched throat. Yet P.A. has that rich, full tobacco-body that satisfies to the limit in every pull. A grand old smoke, Men.

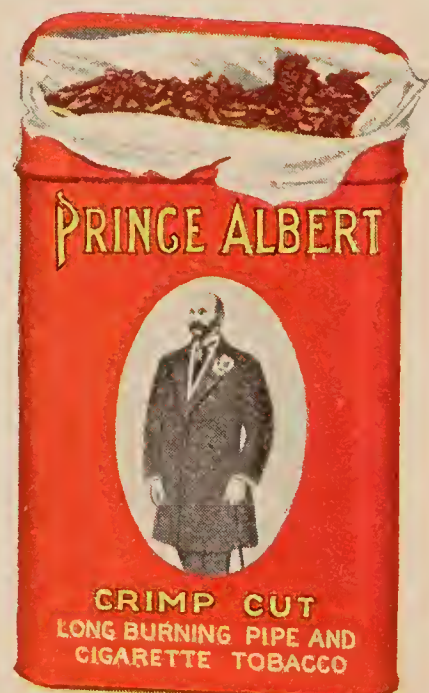
I don’t know what your present

smoke-program is and I’m not going to ask questions. But I’m going to state in no uncertain terms that you don’t know how good your pipe *can* taste until you load it to the brim with long-burning P.A. Millions of other contented jimmy-pipers will tell you the same thing. Why don’t you find out for yourself?

P.A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!



News From Among the Farmers

Floods Hit "North Country" of New York

THE Bible verse about the "rains descended and the floods came" certainly would have applied to Northern New York on Thursday in very truth. Several of the oldest inhabitants declare that they never saw any more water come down during a general rain than arrived in the space of 24 hours. At any rate the little town of Philadelphia was pretty well inundated in its lower sections, having three and four feet of water where the flood waters had never come before, Gouverneur had a number of houses under water, and many of the other towns had more or less trouble.

A number of temporary bridges on state roads under construction have been carried out, and will require travel by round about routes for a time, while county roads that had been newly constructed were pretty sorely tried when culverts could not carry the water and it tore over the new surfaces and carried the shoulders along too. The main line of the New York Central was closed for a time with washouts.

As for the general effect on the farms plowing will be held up again for a bit, as the lower places are full and many will not get dry enough this fall to permit a team working; a lot of farm cellars were flooded with more or less damage to vegetables and canned stuff; and cross roads have become more or less impassable with a car. Older farmers declare that with the ground so full of water now, we will have winter in strength very shortly.

At any rate we have cause to feel thankful that we are not in the same shoes that our brothers in Vermont are finding themselves, although most of us can scarcely comprehend just what it means to the farmers of that part of New England to find their cattle largely gone or suffering from exposure, farm buildings gone or badly damaged; and so on. A salesman, who was in the middle of the flood conditions there, just told me of the trials of travel now. How the beautiful gravelled roads over which we drove so quickly and easily this summer were now like the beds of our mountain creeks, state roads and hundreds of bridges gone completely, and railroad service demoralized. What it would mean to Northern New York to be in a similar condition, we hope we will never know.

* * *

IT has been snowing slowly today but not making at all, and the ground is freezing a little. Vegetables are all in and stored in cellars, barns or pits for the winter and what apples there were are harvested. Harrington Bros. of near Watertown, the largest apple growers of this part of the North Country have some 1500 barrels in their home made storage plant waiting for the winter trade. This storage plant was cleverly made out of an old barn, and shows just how gray matter and ingenuity can be made to produce the best of results. No artificial methods of cooling are used, yet when I was in it one warm day of late October, the temperature was very cool. At the same time it never freezes in the coldest of winter weather.

Another thing that has been attended to by many is the fall care of the flower beds in preparation for next season's bloom. Rotted manure scattered on for a mulch, together with the leaves that have already gathered, will fill the bill for most of the perennials. As for the roses, most of our best bloomers need pretty thorough protection, so we pile earth up around them to a height of perhaps eight inches, then later on the dirt will be

covered with leaves and straw. This does not take long, and at the same time it permits the growing of roses that otherwise could not be attained at all. We had roses this year well up to election day, and little can compare with the pleasure and pride of producing one's own Butterfly, Columbia, Red Radiance, Ophelia, Grussan Teplitz, and many other favorites, with their exquisite dainty colorings and perfumes.

* * *

EDITOR E. R. Eastman of the *American Agriculturist* was the main speaker of the day at the annual meeting of the Lewis County Farm and Home Bureau. Mr. Eastman who is very popular with farm audiences because of his intense human understanding and lifetime association with farm conditions and farmers, talked about "The changing times." He emphasized the point that the rapid strides made in transportation and in communication have had much to do with the extreme advances made in American farming and farming methods during the past twenty-five years. He also thinks that the future holds much of good in store for us.

Directors for the Farm Bureau were elected as follows: Jesse Ross, Charles Clark, Silas Virkler, Earl McPhilmey, L. S. Boshart, and John Hirdey. New Directors for the Home Bureau Board

were—Mrs. Lewis Archer of Lowville, Mrs. Hugh Archer of Barnes Corners, and Mrs. Spencer Burdick of Glenfield. The Home Bureau reported 541 members at the present time, and the Farm Bureau 323 with over 300 already signed up for 1928. The gasoline tax came in for discussion and a resolution was passed favoring a tax law that would provide for the return of a good proportion to pay toward the maintenance of the county highways. Tuberculin testing also received a large share of attention, especially as Lewis county is one of the few who have not gone into the county testing plan, as yet.

* * *

A SPECIAL letter through the Farm Bureau from the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell, has just come. This letter discussed the extreme importance of providing all the milk possible during the next four weeks at least, in order to meet the market demands. In addition to the normal shortage expected at this time of year, the milk producing area of a good part of New England has been seriously injured by the floods, and this acute situation in this section has added to the normal shortage experienced by other sections.

While it is generally conceded that additional grain feeding at this time cannot result in a great increase of

production with many Northern New York dairies at the present time, the fact remains that given a little better care and a more even distribution of the grain fed, many of these dairies can be brought through the summer and through this period with a considerably greater milk flow than is possible now. At the same time some increase is possible now, and everyone is being asked to do all that he can.

* * *

TURKEY days in the Northern territory are over for the Thanksgiving market. Many birds were sold, although not as many as formerly. The prevailing price seemed to be around 55c. Most of these birds have been shipped to the Boston market. For local and central New York markets most of the birds will be shipped by truck or local express.

The old saying that "it takes all kinds of people to make a world" can easily be construed to say that "it takes all kinds of farming to make a world." While these turkeys were being shipped along with the milk, and calves and cows and hogs and sheep, another farm product was shipped through our counties. This was a shipment of raw milk from Japan with a value running into the millions of dollars. These exceedingly valuable trainloads of the Orient farm product take precedence over all other traffic—human or otherwise—and take only a very few days to travel from the Pacific port until they go down across this state to New York City.

—W. I. Roe, Nov. 19, '27.

New Jersey Farm News

THE reputation of Guernsey breeders for hospitality at their gatherings was ably maintained at the dinner given by the South Jersey Guernsey Club at Salem on November 17. Two hundred dairymen of the lower half of New Jersey were guests of this infant cattle club at its first dinner. From a humble start made some ten months ago, it has developed into a husky organization that gives promise of setting a pace that will be hard to out step regardless of competition.

When a dairy club can include in its membership two youngsters George Borden, age 14 years, Mickleton, and Allen Patrick, 10 years, Salem, who have won championships at the Trenton Fair, it has the farmers that are bound to be heard from in the future.

Early this year a handful of the leading Guernsey breeders of the lower counties called an informal meeting to consider plans for boosting their particular breed. In the group were several good herds, owned by real dirt farmers who made their living from milk and the sale of stock. These men started a little program of their own including plans for exhibiting their stock at the fairs. As a result, they staged the first real Guernsey exhibit at the Bridgeton Fair and won many honors. Later they went up in Gloucester County and revived a live stock exhibit that had been dead for several years and then they went to Trenton Fair and carried off a nice share of the prize honors including a grand champion in the calf club division and third in the open class. Last year one of their members also brought home a grand championship.

The roast duck dinner referred to is the fitting climax to the first season's work with the boosting of Guernsey cattle in Southern New Jersey. Not only was the Guernsey breed boosted at this dinner, but the black and white boosters turned out in goodly numbers to join with their rivals.

The president of the club, Herbert T. Borden, Mickleton, turned the meeting over to William Chew, Salem, editor of one of the big weekly papers

of Salem County who acted as toast-master.

Among the speakers were A. M. Hulburt, Assistant Director of Extension, New Brunswick; Director of Markets, E. A. Mercker, State Department of Agriculture, Trenton; Charles Cleveland, Eatontown, the well known cattle breeder of Monmouth County; and E. A. Cattell, Philadelphia, the internationally known after dinner speaker. Mr. Cattell was the guest of honor at this memorable occasion. He is a former Salem County boy, who had left his home town early in life to make his way in the world, he returned again after circling the globe many times and addressing vast audiences in many parts of the world.

The battle of wits of the evening was waged between A. M. Hulburt and Charles Cleveland as they sparred with one another over the merits of the Guernsey cow. Samuel Ridgway, Salem, President of the local Holstein-Friesian Club, was accorded the honors of the meeting with a prominent place on the program.

* * *

THE Glassboro fruit growers are holding a meeting in the Franklin Inn on November 28 to map out a program of trimming, fertilization and spraying for 1928. It will be recalled that the *American Agriculturist* carried an article a few weeks ago on the successful control on the codling moth the Glassboro growers had been able to secure during the last two years. This meeting is to map out the campaign for the coming year and along certain lines that Dr. T. J. Headlee, of the Experiment Station staff has found meets South Jersey conditions.

* * *

MUCH of interest has been displayed in Warren County during the past week on the staging of the Farm Products Show in Hackettstown. Many of the rural schools of the county sent in exhibits and the prizes were donated by the banks of the county and some of the leading business men, particu-

larly of Hackettstown where the show was held.

The Rockport school won first prize of \$20, donated by the Hackettstown National Bank, while the Oliver prize of \$15 was won by Allamuchy schools. Stanley C. Oliver, teacher of agriculture in the Hackettstown school donated this prize. A prize of \$10 donated by W. J. Davis, Hackensack, was awarded to Port Murray School. Other schools winning prizes were Anderson, Karsville, Mt. Bethel and Quaker Grove.

The second evening of the show, J. C. Waller, farm management specialist, New Brunswick, spoke on the agricultural situation and the pupils of the High School gave a three act play, "Hurry, Hurry, Hurry." A poultry lecture by L. T. Barrette, of the agricultural college was an additional feature.

* * *

THE men folks in Passaic Grange, Passaic County served a novel supper to the sisters of the grange on November 17. A beefsteak dinner was prepared and served by the men folks of the grange. Not only was the steak and other things cooked by the men, but it was served in perfect style and later the dishes were washed and everything done by the brothers of the grange. The night following, the men folks gave the sisters a dance which was considered a real success.

* * *

THE Horticultural Society meeting in Atlantic City on December 14 and 15 promises to be of more than ordinary interest from some of the advance tips that has come our way. Among the features will be the announcement of the new spray schedule recommended by Dr. T. J. Healee for use during 1928. There has been a few modifications that will be made, following the results of the tests at Glassboro this year. Dr. Headlee has solved the spray residue problem if his observations this year are followed out. We will tell the story after the meeting.

—Amos Kirby.

The Story of Gerrit Smith

(Continued from Page 3)

house of a half century before converting it into a mansion which will as long as it stands remain an example of stately and dignified rural architecture.

But after all the thing which gives Gerrit Smith his secure place in history was his passionate devotion to the cause of the freedom of the slave. He is remembered mainly as one of the outstanding American Abolitionists. I take it that this together with temperance reform were his main interest for the last twenty-five years of his life. He brought to the often despised and sometimes hated Cause the prestige of wealth and culture backed up by invincible courage and conviction. So it came to pass that with the years a long procession of men interested in the Cause came to this remote house on the Peterboro hills to confer with the Master. Some of them were among the great ones of the earth.

Where Abolitionists Gathered

Hither came that flaming evangel William Loyde Garrison whom a mob had once paraded through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck. Here too came Charles Sumner, the urbane, polished gentleman, for twenty-four consecutive years United States Senator for Massachusetts—most eloquent of all the opponents of slavery. He it was who Congressman Preston Brooks of South Carolina felled unconscious to the floor of the Senate Chamber by a blow with a cane—testimony to the unrestrained bitterness of feeling at that time. Then there was Salmon P. Chase, United States Senator for Ohio, later Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet and always an Abolitionist. Also there came Wendell Phillips, life long crusader in the Cause who on December 8, 1859 made the funeral oration above the body of John Brown when it was laid away beside the great moulder close by the doorway of his poor North Elba home.

Probably there was hardly an Abolitionist of national reputation but sooner or later made the pilgrimage to confer with Gerrit Smith.

Then there were others. John Brown came often. Mr. Miller, then a boy in his early teens remembers him sitting far into the night in conference with his grandfather in the room behind the library. I must say that it gives me something like a thrill to meet a man who in the flesh saw and talked face to face with John Brown. He came for the last time in that mid-summer before his fantastic ill-starred adventure at Harper's Ferry. As a matter of fact, Gerrit Smith largely financed this attempt but he did it not knowing just what Brown's wild purpose was. Had he known he surely would not have countenanced it because he was wise enough to appreciate the utter futility of a servile insurrection directed against the might of the State of Virginia and ultimately the Federal Government.

This room is almost a portrait gallery of the prominent Abolitionists of that day and among them is the portrait of Brown in those last days with his great whitening beard which somewhat softened his rugged face but above it is the high, narrow forehead and the seldom-smiling eyes of the born zealot.

Also through the years there came many others of humbler degree. A frequent visitor was Harriet Tubman. She herself an escaped slave, subsequently became a conductor on the Underground Railroad and, it is said, brought through to freedom not less than 400 of her people.

I find many references to Harriet in the literature dealing with what John

Brown called "railroad business." She seems to have enjoyed the acquaintance and confidence of a large number of prominent Abolitionists at that time. Even after the war had begun she managed to penetrate far south of the Confederate lines and sometimes contrived to escape detection by feigning idiocy.

Transporting negroes by the Underground Railroad called for all sorts of ingenious devices. Women were sometimes sped on their way by means of a very simple and innocent ruse.

Mrs. Smith was accustomed to drive around the country in an old fashioned closed buggy with a driver but if on certain occasions her place was occupied by a veiled figure who sat far back in the shadow, inquisitive people had no reason to suspect that it was not Lady Smith taking her daily drive.

Then again and again through the years—sometimes at midnight came frightened black folk seeking shelter and concealment. All in all there was a long procession of them—sometimes singly—sometimes in groups of three or four—sometimes men—sometimes women with babies in their arms. Mr. Miller says that often in his boyhood he helped take them to hiding places—sometimes in the garret of the house or again in the hay mows at the barn. After being fed and rested and as opportunity offered they could be passed on to Oswego where the Captains of lake vessels known to Smith would give them passage to Canada and safety.

A Reward on His Head

Once in his memory there came an imperative knocking at the door and on answering it, there stood a South Carolina sheriff accompanied by a plantation owner who demanded the surrender of his fleeing property. Gerrit Smith replied that it was true that they had been there but that they were now gone and gave them permission to freely search the premises. They did so and departed "in some degree satisfied."

Gerrit Smith knew and loved the negro and that characteristic has persisted in those who have followed him. Today the servants and laborers—within the house and on the land outside are the descendants of slaves. Mr. Miller gave me the names of two colored families the members of which have served his people for four generations. Even today, the village has an unusual number of colored for a northern community.

I would like to set down a little of

the story of a very beautiful rosewood table which was shown me. When Gerrit Smith was in Congress he took this table to Washington with him where it served the purposes of a very gracious hospitality in his home. Bitter feeling ran so high that two southern states offered a reward of \$2000 for his body dead or alive, yet during his term of office every member of Congress, North and South alike, with four or five exceptions were guests at this table. Around it have been gathered all the great Abolition figures I have mentioned and many others—and at it have been fed fugitive slaves.

A Spirit Needed Today

Surely much history has been made and many a stirring drama has been played in this old mansion in the remote hamlet on the hills. I think that in our national life today we need something of the fearlessness and the devotion to an ideal which was in the heart of that group of men who championed the cause of Abolition in America. When William Loyde Garrison established the "Liberator" at Boston in 1831 he carried for a motto this uncompromising declaration "I am in earnest. I will not excuse, I will not equivocate, I will not retreat a single inch and I will be heard." Gerrit Smith and his associates fought for a cause which was surely unpopular and in the minds of most men hopeless but now their place in history is secure. I believe our 18th Amendment stands in need of just such heroism of spirit. It would seem that for some reason the abolition of alcohol has never been able to command quite the same measure of devotion or of the crusading ideal which was in the hearts of men like Smith or Wendell Phillips or Garrison or John Brown.

Smith was the head of a vast business and he kept minute account of all his activities. In his day one of the qualifications for voting in New York State was the possession of real estate and cash or other property to the value of \$250—one of his favorite philanthropies was to give land to negroes in order that they might become voters and it was his habit to appeal through various agencies for the names of worthy negroes on whom he might bestow land and thus enfranchise them.

The usual amount of land which he gave was from forty to fifty acres and the recipients of this bounty were chosen from every county in the state.

It was a very remarkable and very widely extended philanthropy.

In this way he gave the ballot to more than 3000 men. He was a beautiful bookkeeper and wrote a fine, minute hand. It is told of him that in his college days he once wrote the Lord's Prayer so that it was legible on a piece of paper the size of a dime. Mr. Miller brought out for my inspection an ancient ledger which had been kept by his grandfather through many years. It is headed thus:

"Account of my distribution of land among colored men" and then follows this notation:

"My conveyance is in every instance by quit claim deed and the consideration expressed in every deed is as follows:—"Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of one dollar and of his desire to have all share in the means of subsistence and happiness which a bountiful God has provided for all—"

That, I think, shows a pretty fine spirit on the part of this old time lover of men.

Gerrit Smith hated human slavery with a perfect hatred but to the slave owner he was charitable and kind. When the war was over none was more anxious than he to declare "Let us have Peace" and he joined with Horace Greeley in affixing his name to the bond for the release of Jefferson Davis. It is certain that malice had no place in his philosophy.

So I left behind me the old house and and its courtly Master with the feeling that I had enjoyed one of the most delightful experiences of my whole life.

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

Grease Spots On Maple Floor

How can I remove old grease spots from a hard maple kitchen floor? Scrubbing has no effect whatever upon them, I wish to oil same and would like to know about how much oil will be required for a 12 by 16 foot floor and how it should be applied.

SOMETIMES the most of these grease

stains can be removed by washing with gasoline and wiping up at once, being very careful, of course, about danger from fire. Probably the surest way is to mix chloride of lime with water to a thin paste. Put it over the spots in a layer about one-fourth inch thick, being careful not to let it spread over any but the grease spot. Let it dry, scrape it off, and wash with clear water. If not successful at first, repeat the operation.

Oiling is a very common method of finishing maple and birch floors in kitchens, pantries and other places where much wear results. Oiling is simple and easily done and is easily kept in shape, but darkens the floor considerably. Good raw linseed oil with a small amount of turpentine is the best material for oiling. A little hot beeswax or paraffin mixed with the oil helps in making a good finish. Have the floor clean and dry, have the oil as hot as possible, apply the oil generously with a mop, allow it to stand several minutes to soak in, then wipe up thoroughly with cloths, and rub briskly to prevent any spots from showing.

The amount of oil required will depend on how much turpentine is used, how closely the floor is laid, whether it has been oiled before, and how liberally it is applied and wiped up. Usually about a gallon will be required for the average kitchen floor. An oiled floor can be waxed if desired, but this is not usually done. A mop moistened with some of the oil is used for wiping up the dust and dirt which accumulates on an oiled floor. If scrubbed often, the oil will be removed and the floor will have to be re-oiled. The chief objection to oiling is that it gradually darkens a floor.—J. W. D.



The Barnyard—A reproduction of an old wood cut which appeared in the February 1875 issue of American Agriculturist.



The Question Box

Tallow For Leather Dressing

I have some beef tallow which I should like to use for greasing shoes, harness, etc. Can you give me a recipe for making such?

THE following recipe is given in the *Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Formulas*:

"A good oil for farm and team harness is made by melting three pounds of beef tallow, but do not let it boil, then pour in gradually one pound of neat's foot oil and stir till cold. If properly prepared, the grease will be smooth and soft. A little lampblack may be used to color."

If any of our readers have a better recipe, we should be glad to hear from them.—I. W. D.

Refilling Fire Extinguishers

What chemical solutions could be used for refilling the hand pumping type fire extinguishers, which would be nonfreezing?

THE safest thing is to use the same material in these extinguishers as they were originally filled with, buying it in cans through the manufacturers or their local agents. Carbon tetrachloride or some modification of it is the solution most commonly used for this type of fire extinguisher. There are other excellent fire extinguishing chemicals, but not many that can be used in the hand pumping type.—I. W. D.

Cleaning Sediment Out Of Batteries

I have a 32-volt farm lighting plant and some of my batteries are filled with sediment up to the bottom of the plates, although the plates seem to be in good condition otherwise. Can this sediment be cleaned out and if so, how? Can you tell me how to charge storage B-batteries from my 32-volt plant?—A. H.

I KNOW of no very practical way of cleaning out this sediment except to remove the plates, pour out the electrolyte, and then flush out the sediment. It would be well for you to get a service man to help you with this, because he should at the same time examine the positive plates and separators carefully and see if any of them need replacing. Usually by the time the sediment reaches the bottom of the plates, the positive plates begin to need replacing and often the separators as well, and this is the proper time to look after them.—I. W. D.

Gas Engine Blows Back Through Oil Cup

My 1½ H. P. gas engine has been giving me trouble with the oil not going down when the engine is running, the compression seeming to come back into the glass instead of working down into the cylinder. Have tried to overcome this by buying a new glass gauge with the pipe, and also have put in new rings and pistons, but it works no better than with the old but acts just the same. Have also tried different oils both light and medium, but with no success. Could the trouble be in the engine valves? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

YOUR trouble, it appears, is entirely in your oil cup. There is or should be in each lubricator a small ball valve which lies so as to leave the passage open, but when the compression starts back rises a little and closes the opening. Occasionally gum and lint collect enough to make this ball valve sluggish or to keep it from closing properly. Usually all that is necessary is to empty out the oil and wash the cup thoroughly with gasoline or kerosene. If this does not remedy the trouble, take the matter up with the service department of the engine firm and see if they cannot tell you just

what is wrong. But usually the cylinder rings or valves have nothing to do with this trouble.—I. W. D.

Firing Dynamite With Storage Batteries

I have a 6-8 volt storage battery which I should like to use for firing charges of dynamite where the electric blasting caps are used. Is this practical and advisable? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—C. D.

WHILE it is entirely possible to explode dynamite charges either with dry cells or with automobile storage batteries, I do not consider it safe or advisable to do so. To be sure I was right in this, I have taken the matter up with the United States Bureau of Mines, with several of the land clearing experts, and with some of the experts from explosive companies. In every case, these experts have warned against doing this, and have advised the use of the regular blast firing generators ordinarily used. If you do not feel that you can afford to buy such a magneto, it is very likely that there is one in your neighborhood that you could rent for a few days or even borrow. See your county adviser and see if he cannot help you out. This is a case where it is better to be safe than sorry, and where one slip might be a case for the coroner.

Power Required to Fire a Cap

The average blasting cap requires about 1½ amperes to fire successfully, with the necessary voltage to force the current through the cap and the amount of wire used. Four good dry cells in series or an ordinary six volt storage battery, with the usual 250 feet of double strand No. 14 rubber covered copper wire, should handle from two to three charges at one time without trouble. Induction coils and small telephone magnetos will in general not give sufficient amperage to handle blasting successfully. In firing two or three charges at the same time with batteries, connect the caps in parallel, or with each cap having one firing wire connected to one of the heavy line wires and the other firing wire to the other line wire. This makes each cap a separate path through which the current can go.

Dry Cells More Preferable

"Dry cells are preferable to storage batteries for farm blasting service because they do not require the same attention and skill to maintain them in proper condition. When using dry cells or storage batteries the following precautions should be observed:

(1) Be sure that the battery is in good condition. The condition of the cells can be determined by use of a small lamp if a meter is not available.

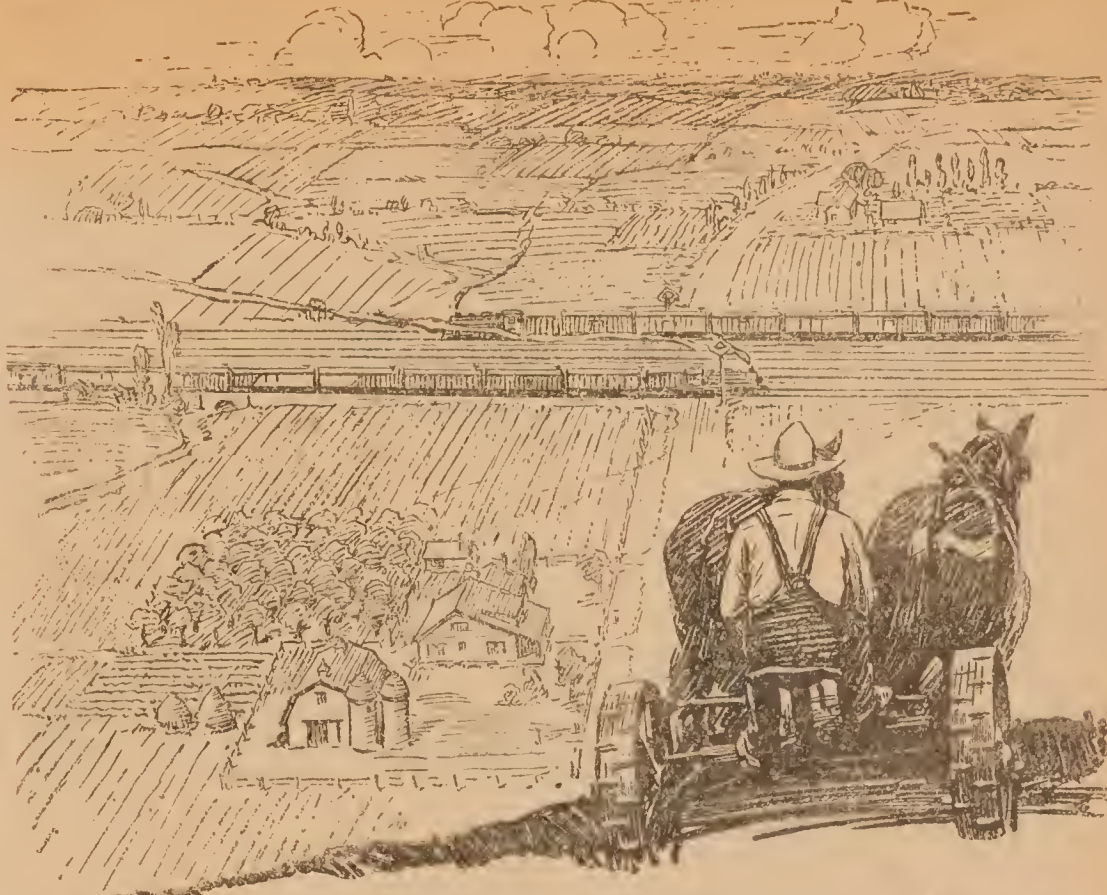
(2) Do not connect either of the firing wires to the battery terminals until the explosives and electric detonator are in place and all other connections have been made and every one is out of the danger zone.

(3) Disconnect both wires from the battery terminals as soon as the shot has been made.

(4) If the shot fails to fire, disconnect the firing wires from the battery terminals at once and wait ten minutes before investigating the cause of the mis-fire.

(5) Inclose the batteries in the insulated box that is provided with a cover. This cover should close down over the battery terminals when the wires are disconnected.

(6) Use rubber covered leading wire. Splices should be well made, both from an electrical and mechanical standpoint and the joints covered with tape.—I. W. D.



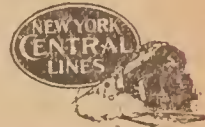
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THIS year 1,066,992 carloads of farm and animal products have been hauled by New York Central Lines. In one great train these cars would extend 8,800 miles, or nearly three times across the continent.

To move your products promptly is one of the chief tasks of the New York Central. To have cars when and where you want them is no light task in itself. Some idea of its magnitude is gained from the equipment that is now in use—127,822 box cars, 5,753 stock cars, 2,700 caboose cars, 13,862 refrigerator cars and 5,100 passenger coaches. These are hauled by more than 6,000 locomotives. During 1927, 115 locomotives and 5,808 cars have been purchased.

To study your needs and cooperate in the interests of more successful farming is the purpose of the Agricultural Relations Department. By working closely with you, this department hopes that it may help you make 1928 more prosperous than 1927.

That your Christmas will be merry is the wish of the New York Central Lines.



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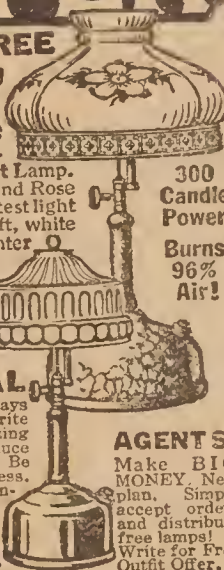
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How Far Have Women Progressed?

Home Managing Not What It Was When the A. A. Was Young

THE human peculiarity of remembering only the extremes of pleasure or of pain sometimes leads us to completely ignore how things happened in the majority of cases. The "good old days" that we hear mentioned with such tenderness of recollection were

child-bearing, and poor housing under rigorous weather conditions.

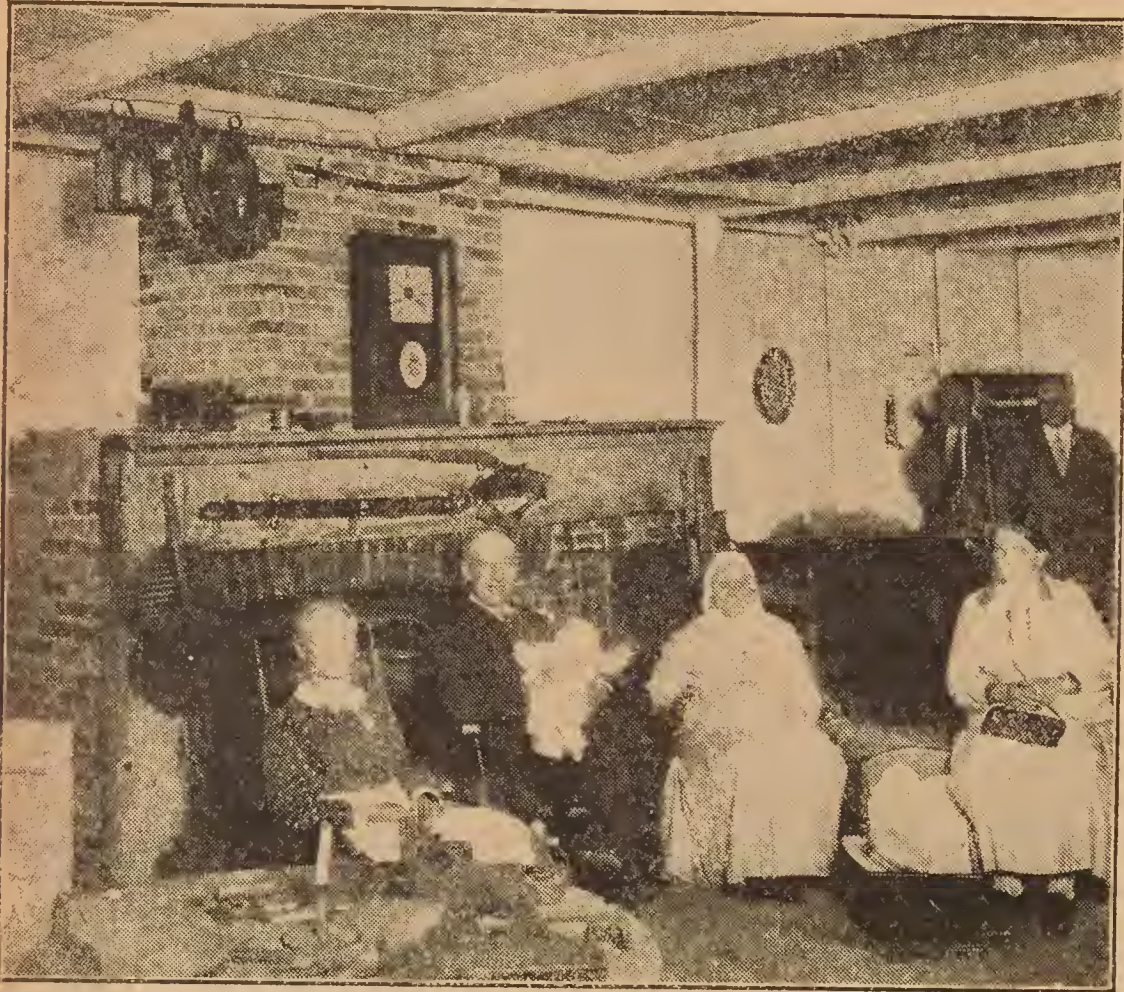
When *American Agriculturist* was young, each household was a small factory within itself with the mother as superintendent, and the rest of the family as co-workers. Such a variety of processes as they had to perform in

ble advance. We don't have to go back so very far, certainly not over two generations, to find that kitchen ranges were almost totally unknown. Baking bread meant hours of pre-heating the brick or "Dutch" oven by burning wood or charcoal within its walls until thoroughly heated through. Then the fire was raked out and the loaves inserted. If the yeast was good and if the oven was just right, results were satisfactory. Be it said to the everlasting credit of our foremothers that results were usually satisfactory, but what a lot of time and effort—and skill—it took to produce these everyday necessities. Old illustrations of some of the first portable ranges show that they were an adaptation of the built-in Dutch oven, which of course, being a section of the big chimney, was immovable. Contrast that process with the speedy oil stoves, or gas for cooking purposes which practically every rural home can afford in one form or another.

Or in the matter of clothing alone the modern woman who thinks she hasn't time to make her own dresses would have considered that phase of its development only a small part if she had lived in what Jared Van Wagenen calls the Golden Age of Homespun. She then took the raw wool after it had been shorn from her own flocks (this was usually done by the men, however) spun, wove and dyed it before she had what a woman today takes for granted as the beginning of a dress. It is small wonder that clothes were made to last and were worn until they were worn out. The one item of sewing machine alone has revolutionized home sewing. My grandmother had the first sewing machine in her village, an old chain stitch affair which was much faster than doing things by hand but which had disadvantages if the end loop was not securely fastened. It was exchanged later for the lockstitch machine which is still somewhere about the old place. Nowadays when milady sits down to her electric machine which requires no effort on her part beyond guiding the material and pressing a lever or button, it might be wholesome for her to remember what an effort it sometimes

was to even run the first rather cumbersome, foot-pedal affairs.

Fortunately for women, along with simplification of household processes has come simpler clothing. Instead of the elaborate ruffling, fluting and tucking—all by hand—which embellished all the clothing from infant's petticoat to man's shirt bosom, art and health demand fewer conflicting decorative features and less clothing altogether. Incidentally it may be said that wom-



Governor Smith visits old log cabin. The picture shows the exhibit of a pioneer home by the New York Agricultural Society at the State Fair. The Governor was much interested and had his picture taken. From left to right the persons in the picture are: Mrs. Lavina Jenman, Governor Smith, Mrs. Amanda Broman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Eastman. We do not know the name of the lucky baby whom Governor Smith "borrowed" to make the scene more home like.

good probably from a standpoint of youth when hopes are high and life is pleasant, no matter what are the material surroundings. But viewed from the vantage ground of housekeeper and home maker the best time is the present age.

This is aside from the social complications brought about by having so many influences which draw the family apart. In the early days a woman was practically certain that under normal circumstances her family would

order to be fed, sheltered and clothed. Spinning, weaving, dyeing, sewing, baking, curing and drying of foods, nursing the sick, and sometimes working in the fields—no wonder they arose before day and toiled far into the night.

It is a stirring story of a country's development to look back and see how one after the other of these processes has been withdrawn from the home and set up as a community industry; we have the great spinning, weaving and dyeing mills with highly specialized machinery and skilled workers; even the small communities have bakeries and laundries while in the larger places one can buy almost any article of food ready to serve. True enough, there are still remote sections even in New York state that have practically none of these community industries, but modern household conveniences have so reduced the time and labor element that a woman no longer is tied to the home from morn till night. Of course, speedier methods of travel and better roads do much to break down the stay-at-home-ness. The telephone, radio, and daily newspaper do still more to make a woman feel that the world is her home instead of being limited to her own door yard. In fact, it is this change in attitude of mind which is the most significant feature of American development. A woman may have a home and a family but she also has a part in community life, as member of the school board, as party committeewoman or in a dozen other capacities having to do with the larger housekeeping of community or state.

If we go back even for hundreds of years and into the history of countries other than our own, we find that food recipes do not vary a great deal. But the utensils and appliances used in preparing foods show a most remarka-

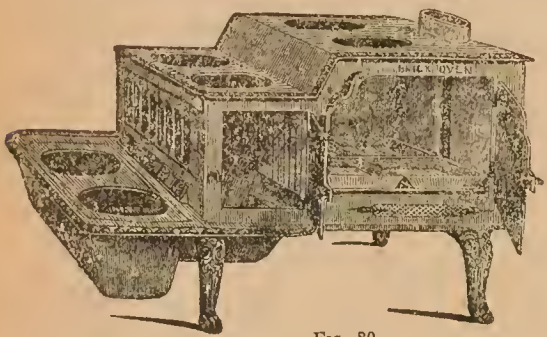


FIG. 89.

An old kitchen stove just one step ahead of the fireplace.

all be under their own roof tree every night. Poor lights, slow conveyances, and poor roads did not entice one to travel unless he had to go and the few community affairs did not come often enough to present much of a family problem. Besides that, when a woman married she presumably renounced the world, the flesh and the devil and devoted herself, body and soul, to the business of the family. And it was no small business, you may rest assured. It was a matter of the survival of the fittest, as was shown by the fact that many Puritan households had three or four mothers—in succession, of course. The average age attained by women in those days was approximately twenty-seven years, the early deaths being a result of a combination of hard work, early marriages and excessive

WASHING DAY IN THE DARK AGES!



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THE

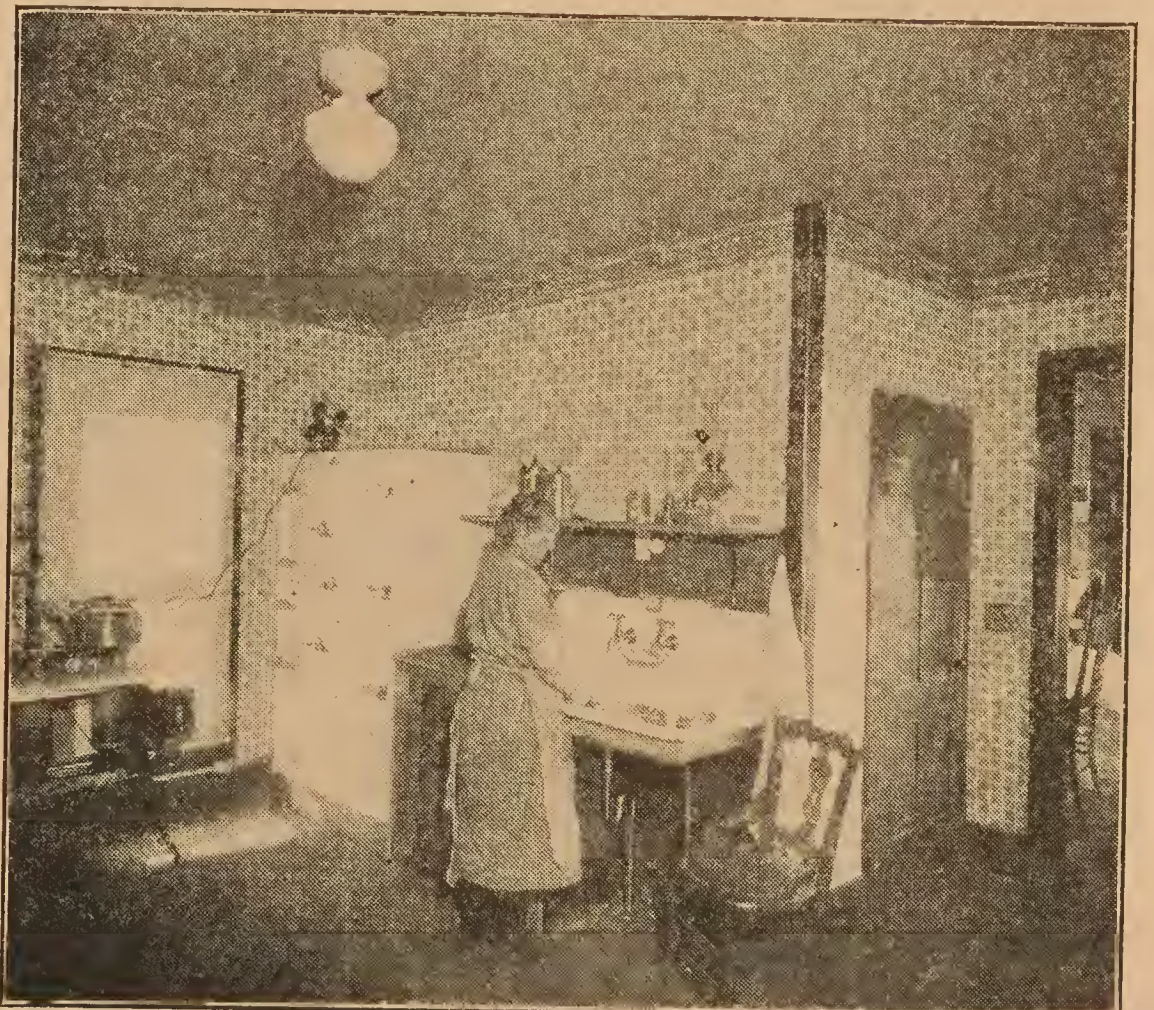
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

This old wringer was enthusiastically advertised as a great boon to women—compare it with the modern washing tools.

en's and children's clothing have evolved far more rapidly and have come nearer reaching hygienic perfection than have the men's styles which have changed almost not at all during the past thirty years.

Just the other day a woman remarked, "Well, babies are less trouble

(Continued on Page 25)



The modern well organized kitchen has cut women's work in half and made it infinitely more interesting; but there are still too many kitchens where all the work is done by back and heart breaking hand drudgery.

Up From Drudgery

(Continued from Page 8)

huts with the chinks stuffed with clay; the walls had no plaster and the windows had no glass. The furniture was such as they themselves had made. Their grain was threshed by driving horses over it in the open field. When they gathered it they used a rude pestle and mortar, or placed it in the hollow of a stone and beat it with another."

Of course, there had been a few improvements over this period described by MacMaster by 1842 when the first volume of *American Agriculturist* was published, but the changes were not as marked as one might think for the age of machinery had not yet arrived. In fact, H. G. Wells, the great modern historian, says that man has made a greater stride in the material and mechanical conditions of his life in the last hundred years (mostly since 1842) than he made during the entire world's history from the beginning of the age of cultivation up to the nineteenth century.

This tremendous change in the standard of life of people in the 85-year lifetime of *American Agriculturist* has been almost entirely due to the introduction of machinery. How much easier it is for the body, how much more stimulating to the mind, for a man to sit on a modern harvester and drive the team or tractor, than it is to work all day with bended back, swinging a scythe or a cradle. How much more interesting mechanical inventions have made life today than it was eighty-five years ago.

A Challenge for the Future

We like to think of the service which *American Agriculturist* rendered to its farmer readers during this period of such tremendous and vital changes. In looking back over and reading the volumes of the old issues we think the part played by this paper was well done. That which was untried and unwise the *American Agriculturist* advised against, but both its editorial and advertising columns have constantly been filled with constructive and enlightening descriptions and advice as to the newest and best of farm practices and equipment, and it has entered into the spirit and life of its people and the times so that during this most wonderful period in the history of mankind the *American Agriculturist* has played its part as a guide toward better and happier standards.

What of the future? Great as has been the development of mechanical equipment in the last eighty-five years, still wider fields open ahead. Agriculture now stands at the brink of another era of mechanical progress through the application and development of electrical power and as the past twenty-five years may be called the era of the gas engine, so will the next twenty-five receive its power and light from electrical energy. With all the wonderful advance that has been made, man has only scratched the surface. Our machines will seem as crude to posterity as our father's mechanics and methods do to us.

With all the progress that is sure to come, may it be the privilege of *American Agriculturist* to continue to serve its people as it has in the wonderful eighty-five years of its past.

How Far Have Women Progressed?

(Continued from Page 24)

now than when I was bringing up mine. They sleep and eat better and are usually better behaved." Now that is a great admission, coming from a woman whose superior age really entitles her—if it ever does—to say with doubtful shakes of the head, "It was not so in my day."

One could write at length about the changes which have come about in the

household—and it is predominantly a change in utensils and appliances, usually for the better. Instead of heavy cumbersome copper and iron kettles we have lighter aluminum or enamel ones, instead of brooms we have vacuum cleaners, in place of washing by hand we have electric or other power washers, instead of taking care of several fireplaces or stoves and lamps the central heating or lighting unit functions, and so on and on we might go.

With the advance in household conveniences which allow the mother more time for outside interests have arisen problems of keeping her family life intact which her grandmother never had to face. So perhaps we are justified in saying that instead of being the mechanical engineer which circumstances required in early stages of American civilization, she has become more of a social engineer. The mechanical aspect has not been entirely lost for all these contrivances have to be adjusted and operated—a task which in itself requires no mean

ability.

In no sense do we wish to detract from the glory and honor due our foremothers, but we firmly believe that they themselves would rejoice with us that women nowadays have it easier than they themselves did.

By GRACE W. HUCKETT.

Shellac Comes Handy

SHELLAC is an article that few people use much or understand the value of. It is rather costly and yet goes so far it will not prove expensive. It is a waterproof coating that really sets so close that it will not crack off, or be easily scratched or worn off, and can be used on almost any article that we want to protect from the air or moisture. It also gives a smooth surface that does not stick like varnish so often does. When used on hoe handles, ax handles, and other wooden objects that are subject to handling it preserves both gloves and handles from wear and prevents splinters. Where wood passes into or under anything that might permit a little moisture to

gather a little shellac will close the crevice and often save decay starting at that point. It is a gum dissolved in alcohol and will keep indefinitely if kept closed air tight.—L. H. C.

Outlet For Septic Tank

We are going to put in a septic tank and we want to know if we can let the outlet run to the ditch on the road. The tank will be about 100 feet from the road and the waste will run about 100 feet in the ditch in the road and then flow back on the farm into a gulf. The ditch has quite a fall as the road is very steep.—R. M.

WHERE I have seen this done, I have always found that it was very unsatisfactory. The odor during the summer months was very strong and made a nuisance. I don't say it can't be done, but I should advise against it.

Better by far install 100 feet or so of ordinary drain tile as explained in Cornell Extension Bulletin, No. 46. This you can get by merely writing, Mailing Department, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.—F. G. B.

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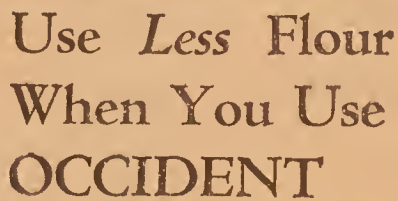
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PINEX

for Coughs

Ulster Wins First Prize

Twelve Counties Compete in Kitchen Contest

LAST week's issue of *American Agriculturist* listed the names of the winners of prizes in the State Kitchen Improvement Contest fostered by the New York Federation of Home bureaus, prizes awarded by *American Agriculturist*. Twelve counties competed, and although not all the contestants received prizes, practically all agree that what they gained from studying better kitchens and applying their knowledge to planning a more convenient and attractive kitchen for themselves was compensation within itself. Every one who sees the papers written by the contestants gains inspiration and ideas—one of the judges



Mrs. David DuBois

even writes that the idea of a drop shelf on the side of the refrigerator is so simple and yet so helpful that she herself expects to adopt it. The following letter won first prize according to the report of the judging committee who were Mrs. A. C. Pomeroy, Lockport, Miss Marion Van Liew, Albany, and Miss Ella Cushman, Ithaca.

First Prize Letter

DEAR AUNT AGGIE:

We are so enthused about connecting our house with the high voltage current line. You probably recall that we have had a Delco system but now we can have all kinds of motors which we couldn't have before and best of all I can have all manner of electrical appliances in the house. And so, I am planning to have an electrically equipped kitchen. Since we are making so many changes and since we are putting in so much equipment I have decided to rearrange everything in as convenient a fashion as is possible so that the kitchen itself will be a labor as well as an energy saver.

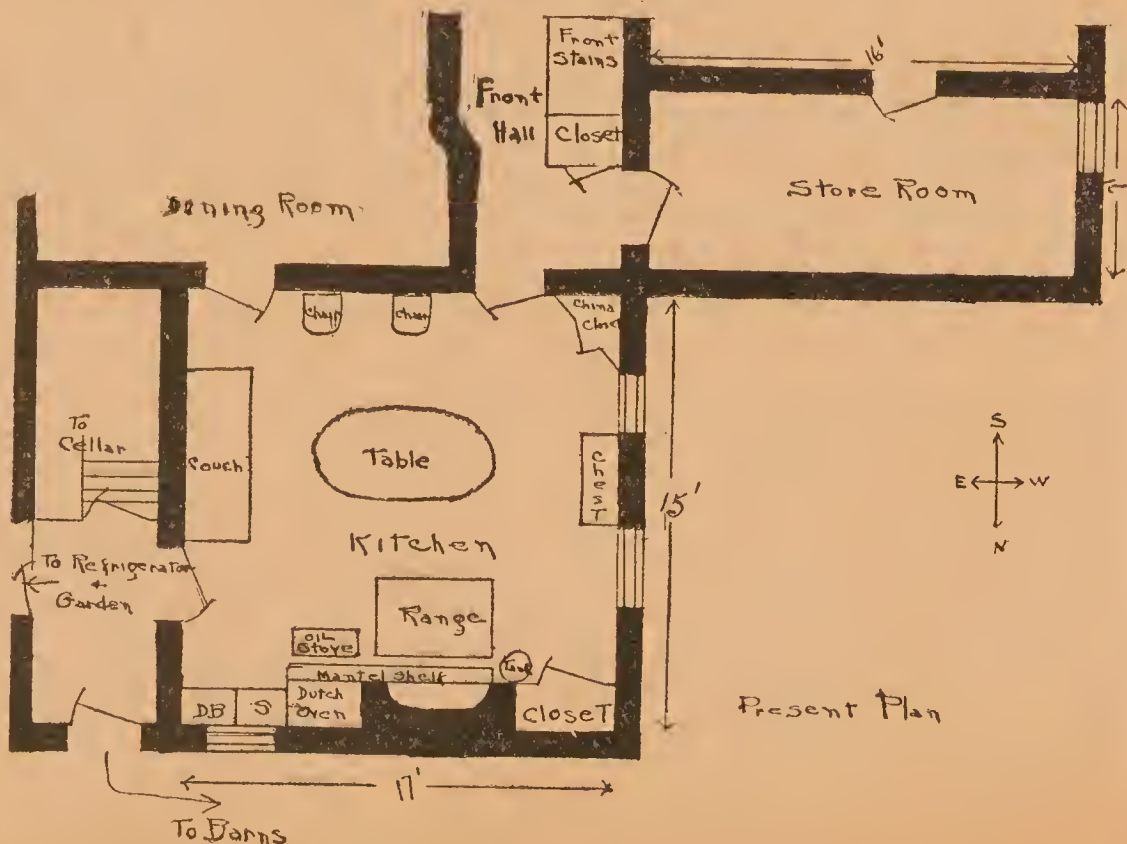
My present kitchen is very large and rather dark, due to the fact that it

has only three small windows in it and there is no possibility of improving matters much. And as I never did like my dining room because it is small and dark, I am planning to have a new kitchen and dining room too. The parlor is on the other side of the hall and at the front of the house. I shall use this room for my new dining room for it has three large windows which face the south and west. You are probably wondering about my living-room—I shall combine the present small one and the old dining room to make a lovely large living room. To the north of the new dining room is a room with a north and west exposure which measures 16x7 feet. It is now used as a store room. After a few alterations this room will be my new kitchen. The old kitchen I shall convert into a laundry and men's wash room.

In order to make this new kitchen a convenient size I shall move the north wall out three feet, making a room 16x10 feet. There are two doors—one leading into the central hall of the house and the other leading into the new dining room. I shall not alter these doors excepting that the dining room door will be changed into a swinging one and the hinges of both will be moved to opposite casing from which they are now. There is also one window close to the south side facing the west. I shall raise this window that it is forty inches from the floor as at present it is only twenty-five inches from the floor. The only other alterations which I shall make are the addition of three windows, and a door which leads outdoors.

Three feet from the window which is there at present I shall cut a window which will be $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the floor. Another window will be cut close to the corner on the north side and a third one will be a long narrow, horizontal window seven feet from the floor near the middle of the north wall. This window will be operated in the same manner as a transom. The outside door will be placed two feet from the eastern wall and will have glass in the upper panels and as transom over it with the above location of windows and doors good cross currents of air will be formed especially if the dining room door is open. More than 25% of window area will be established.

The walls will be painted a warm gray tint and the wood decorated with blue. The furniture will also carry out the same color scheme. The floor and all wooden working surfaces will be covered with heavy inlaid linoleum



of a pleasing design which doesn't show every speck of dirt. The linoleum will be cemented to the floor and carried up the wall six or eight inches, forming round corners thus making cleaning easier and eliminating dust catchers. All other corners in the kitchen will be rounded for the same reason. The linoleum on the working surfaces will be cemented fast too. Paraffine will be ironed in and a coat of spar varnish applied.

At the windows I shall have blue and white dimity curtains.

Of course, the kitchen will be lighted by electricity with a large central

with a drain board at each side. As 36 inches is a good working height for me the sink will be placed at that height. The water is supplied by a spring and forced to the house by an automatic pump and stored in an air pressure tank in the cellar. Hot water is supplied from a tank in the laundry and heated by a kerosene heater. The waste water is cared for by a cess-pool. Under the left hand drain board is a shelf for the dishpan and just below that is a stool. The steam radiator is under the right hand drain board. Attached to the waste pipe is a swinging garbage pail which con-

weather. Oil cloth curtains are hung so that when drawn they conceal all of the shelves above and below the work shelf.

At the end of the shelves is the cabinet at which all baking operations take place, so, of course, the baking utensils, implements, and supplies will be contained by it.

Next comes the electric range which consists of four plates, a broiling oven as well as the regular, roasting oven and a warming oven. It will be equipped with a fireless cooker attachment and an automatic regulator. On the shelf of the stove will be kept seasonings and a measuring cup.

At the east end of the room is the Frigidaire and to right of it and attached to it is a narrow drop shelf for setting dishes when putting them inside or taking them out of the refrigerator.

On the other side of the hall door

Simple Sports Style



PATTERN 3209 with its diagonal closing and square neck gives a very fashionable effect in spite of the great ease with which it may be made. It is good style for either the small or the full figure. It cuts in sizes: 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c.

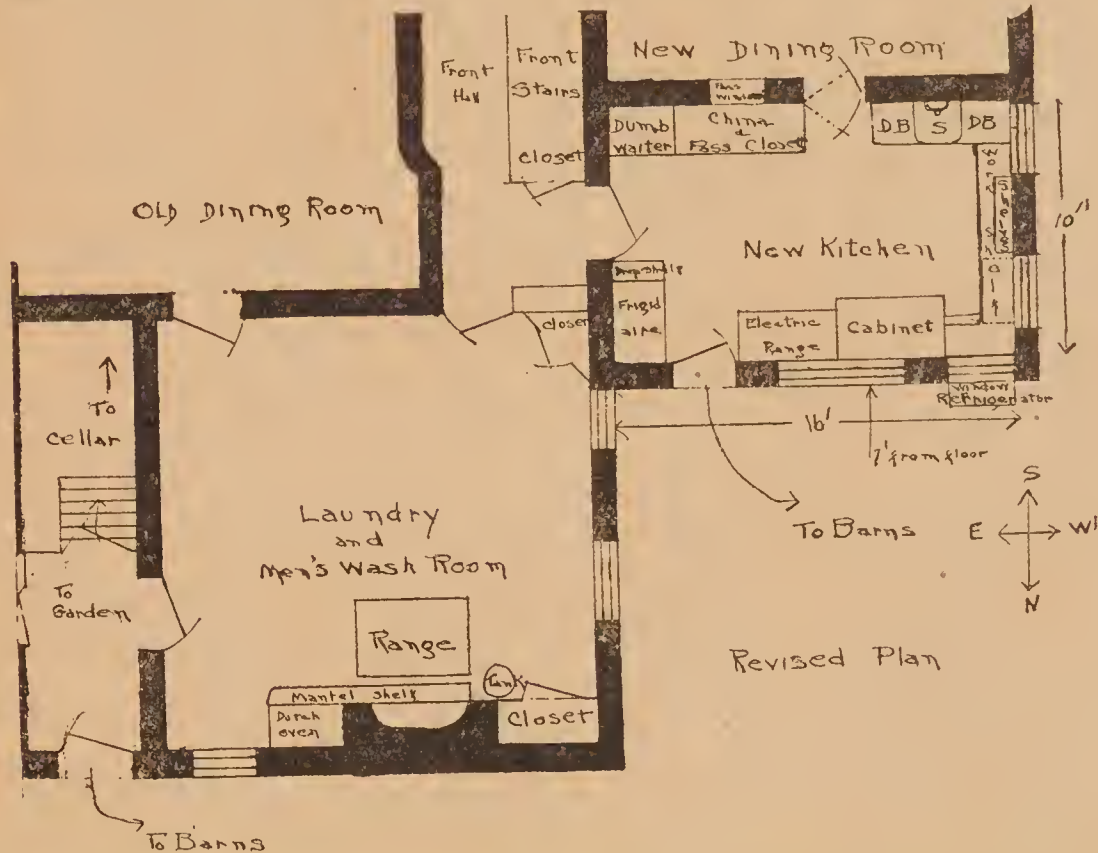
in the corner is the dumb waiter—canned goods, etc., are stored in the cellar and the cellar stairs are beyond the laundry.

Next comes the built-in china closet which consists of shelves for holding the china and drawers for storing towels, aprons, etc. Between the upper and lower parts of the china closet is a pass slide so that many steps will be saved between the kitchen and dining room.

The service wagon will be kept in the dining room.

When we get our plans all carried out you must come for a visit and see what fun it is to work in a convenient kitchen.

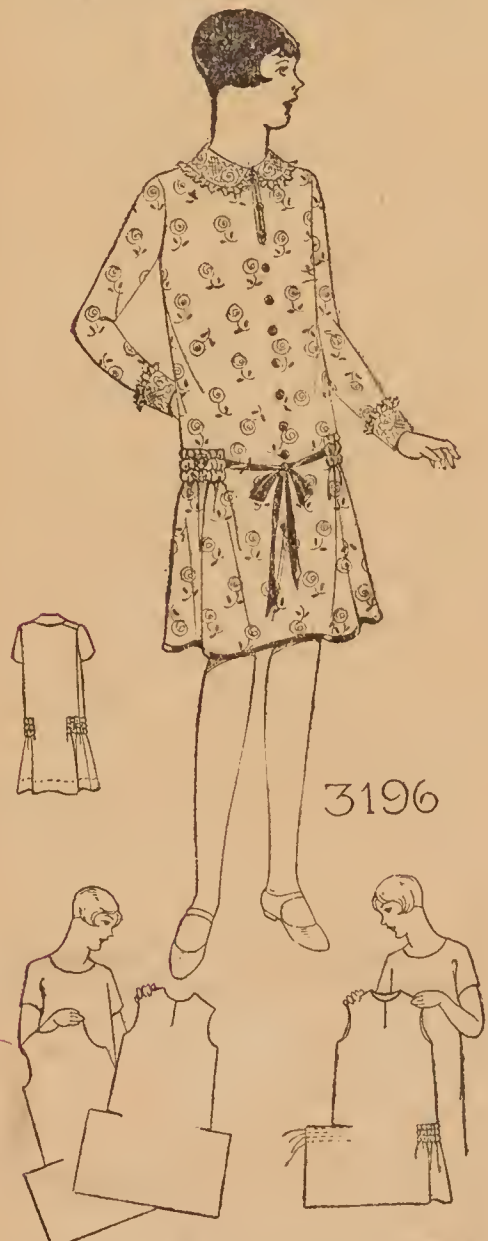
Your loving niece,
MRS. DAVID DUBOIS,
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dome near the ceiling and drop lights over the range and sink.

Now that I have the room all ready I shall place the furniture. Let us start at the dining room door. Just to the right of the door is the sink

Fine For Holiday Parties



PATTERN 3196 is charming for the young girl's "nice" wear. Now when Christmas and New Year's are coming she will need just such a dress. Made of wool or silk crepe and trimmed with lace collar and cuffs this little frock with its shirring over the hips is lovely for the miss of 6, 8, 10 or 12 years. PRICE 13c.

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tains a perforated pan which serves the purpose of a sink strainer. Above the sink is a wooden dish draining closet which is built on the order of a book shelf with removable shelves sloping backward at an angle of thirty degrees and set out about 1 1/4 inch from the back. Attached to this drainer on the right is a small cupboard in which is kept the extra dish cloths, Dutch Cleanser, ammonia and other cleaning supplies. On the bottom of the drainer and cupboard is a row of hooks which hold paring knives, vegetable brush, dish scraper, quart measure, chore ball, soap shaker and all other implements which are frequently used at the sink. To the right of the draining closet is a finger towel rack. The right hand drain board extends to the end of the room.

At the west end of the room is a shelf eighteen inches wide and thirty-six inches from the floor which extends the entire length of that end of the room and continues for three feet on the north side. This is the work shelf. Underneath this shelf are three fifteen inch shelves for holding cooking utensils. The upper shelf extends under the drain board but the other two begin 1 1/2 feet from the south wall and they all end four feet from the north wall. Above the work shelf between the two windows are a series of shelves of different widths and distances between them for holding supplies. The lower shelf will be just wide enough to hold spice boxes, flavoring extracts, salt, etc. The next one will be used for holding one quart fruit jars and the next one for cereals. The right hand window is fifteen inches from the top of the work shelf. Below it a row of hooks will be placed to hold the implements which will be used at the work shelf, implements such as egg beater, grater, fork, spatula, knife, etc. Beneath the work shelf at this point is a stool.

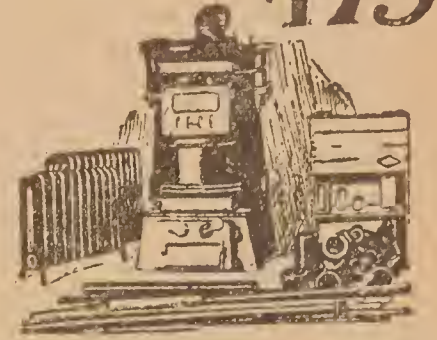
On the north side of the room beneath the work shelf is another series of shelves which will hold utensils which are not so frequently used as those on the other shelves. Outside of the north window is a window refrigerator for use during the cold

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Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon—By W. E. DRIPS

WE looked into the car and here were three hogs kicking and squealing feebly, acting just like they had been stuck and was about gone. A second look showed us this wasn't our car. It was Mike's remodeled wreck, but no driver was to be seen any place.

"How in thunder did we get in here and not see this car?" Jim says.

"Well," I replies, "because it wasn't here when we came up."

So we had a brief argument over the arrival of Mike's car. Jim maintained it must have arrived ahead of us, as everything pointed that way.

"How in time could this cuss leave Ottosen's and head the same way as us, leave ahead of us and get here afterwards? Besides, wasn't Mike in that house when we bu'sts in there?"

Well, it didn't seem right, I had to admit, altho I pulled one of the "just because" reasons, as I was satisfied that the car wasn't there when we had come into the yard.

Then Mike, who was getting over his mad streak—I guess he knew it was all up with him, cleared the mystery.

"Barton," he says, "you better tend to them hogs if you expect them to be around when you come back. They are going to be acting right smart in a few minutes."

"What do you mean by that?" Jim asks. "If I'm a good guesser they will be dead shortly. Stuck hogs don't generally come to life."

This got a big laugh out of Mike.

"Say, you rummy, them hogs ain't stuck; they just had a little ether, and they are coming out of it right now. My experience would indicate they'll need a bunch of tending to in a short time." And Mike had another laugh.

"Well, I swan," was Jim's only comment.

"Here you, Bill and Ottosen, get 'em out of that car and see if you can find a yard where they won't get away 'fore we come back."

* * *

After that we started our triumphant ride to town. It was a big night for me, you bet. Also a big load for Jim's car.

Jim still was arguing with me about how in thunder Mike drove that car up and how he was in the house so nice and quiet, when Mike finally got another good laugh.

"Listen, you Sherlocks!" he says. "Here's another one for you wise guys. I didn't drive that car. Who it was is for you to find out. I s'pose the reason the car wasn't here when you busted in was due to the fact that the driver must have turned the wrong corner and was late. Anyhow, it saved his hide."

Jim "swanned" again, and I had the satisfaction of telling him I knew the car wasn't there when we came up.

It was midnight when the carload of us arrived at the county jail. We had a hard time routing out the sheriff. We must have been dreaming and thought we were another gang attempting a jail delivery, for he came out armed like the militia. With him were the two state agents that had been hanging around in town. If it hadn't been for them, I doubt if we could have got Thomas out at that hour.

* * *

Well, there was some excitement. We unloaded our catch, and between times Jim explained what was up and how we happened to make the capture.

We didn't get far out either, for just as we got into the office and where there was a light, one of the state men exclaims, "Say, if it ain't two of them jail birds we been trying to find!"

So we were prouder than ever. We had made a real catch.

The trio was soon locked up and the

state men began to work on Mike. They brought him out in the "sweat room" as they called it, and put the bright lights on him and begn to ask a lot of questions. This made Mike mad, we could see, and he sure was a different Mike than we had known. I was anxious to hear all the stuff, but just then Jim sings out, "Say, Bill, maybe it would be a good idea for you to phone the missus and tell her we are still alive. She might think the car blew up."

So I phoned. Then I thought of the News.

"Give me the editor," I told central. "Ring him hard; this is important." And about five minutes later I was talking to the old boss, and when he got his mouth open, I says, "Say, this is Bill. I'm down to the jail, and I got a story for you."

He came down in a little bit, and I guess if Jim hadn't been there, there might have been a fight right away—the sheriff and the editor. But Jim kinda kidded them both, and so they had a truce.

hard boiled and hated to speak up.

But they began to quiz him, and after they had asked him a lot of leading questions, Mike says, rather sudden, "Well, it's all up, so I might as well tell you about it."

* * *

It developed that Mike was one time leader of a gang that worked in town, and did quite a business in robbing stores and warehouses. Finally, as always happens, one of the gang was caught and he "squealed" and Mike had to make himself scarce to save his hide.

Then he took a bit of his wealth and bought the place in Millbank township. Said his intention was to start out and go straight, but one day when he was in town a member of the old gang ran onto him. Explanations were embarrassing, and Mike finally took the fellow out to the farm where they could talk things over. The old gangster was still operating, and when he found Mike so conveniently located, it didn't take them long to fix up their new stunt. They were going into

"WOODEN SPOIL" STARTS NEXT WEEK

THE first installment of *Wooden Spoil* by Victor Rousseau will appear in the next issue. After a long search and the reading of large numbers of serials in an attempt to find one which will not only be of absorbing interest but which will also meet the high standard which has always been set by *American Agriculturist*, the final decision of the entire editorial staff was for this fine story of the Canadian woods.

Hilary Askew inherits a piece of woodland property from his uncle. He has been studying forestry so this legacy fits in very well with his plans. On arrival at his property, however, he finds that things have not been going too well and that he seems to be far from welcome. The story is full of adventure and *Hilary Askew* finds himself in many difficulties where the chances of getting off safely to say nothing of saving his property seem slight indeed.

The heroine of the story lives on an ancient estate adjoining the property of *Hilary*. His actions in gaining possession of his property is misunderstood by them and he earns their enmity within a short time after he arrives. The straightening out of this misunderstanding adds to the interest of the story.

Do not miss the first installment. When you have once read this story we know that you will be eagerly awaiting each issue of the paper in order to follow the adventures of the hero and heroine.

Just then the state agent came out of the room where Mike was being quizzed and announced: "It's all right, boys. I think I got the straight of this. Had a hunch I could fix him. Your Mike is an old friend of mine. State's been looking for him for several years. He used to be one of the cleverest second-story men in the state, and then he disappeared. But he knows it's all up now and he says he will tell us all about it in the morning."

So our gang and the sheriff and his men accepted an invite made by the editor and went over to an all-night restaurant and had a lunch. Then we scattered around and turned in for the rest of the night, altho I didn't sleep much. I wanted to know the rest of the story.

Next morning, after we had hunted out some breakfast, we wandered back to the sheriff's office. When we arrived, the prosecuting attorney was already there, and Thomas, the sheriff, was telling all he knew about the mess and letting on like he was the cuss who captured the gang. But when Jim and me came in, Thomas began to think of other things he had to do.

Seems that the state agents had been quizzing the two ex-jailbirds that we had recaptured, and they had given up some dope that made them think Mike ought to be quizzed more.

So they brought Mike out. He wasn't extra pleasant and was a bit

stealing stock. Mike's place was ideal for hiding it. It didn't take Mike long to get back, and soon they had a swell layout for the work. The gang would steal hogs and bring them to Mike's place, where he kept them a while and then disposed of them thru legitimate channels.

At first they would hit the hogs with an ax and stick them and rush them over to Mike's, where they completed the butchering. By means of a nearby butcher shop, the animals were disposed of. But this wasn't so easy. The profits were slow coming and then one of the gang got caught in a nearby county. So the slaughter idea was abandoned. Then a member of the gang had a bright idea. By the simple method of applying ether to the hogs, while they were in the pen, they could be quieted so they did not object to be placed in a truck or auto and hauled away. Once they were safely stored in Mike's yards, the hogs would come to and after a while Mike could sell them as his own product. By buying up a few runts at times, this looked plausible, and anyhow, Mike said, folks in the country weren't so suspicious.

"Who did the collecting, Mike?" the attorney asked.

"Well, there were several of them."

"I want their names, Mike."

Mike wasn't as ready to tell this, but finally agreed after he was told that a clean breast of it might get him a bet-

ter deal when it came to court.

"Well, there was O'Rourke, Fisher and Hansen—"

"Which Hansen?" said Sheriff Thomas.

"Oh, Jake, the old fellow who lives up north of here. You ought to remember him; you tried to find a stolen car for him once."

Ther sheriff was inclined to think he was being kidded at this point, but Mike began to laugh.

"Say, that car wasn't stolen. Hansen was out that night bringing in some hogs—think he got them from old man Carney. Anyhow, he had given them the usual shot of ether, and the other fellow and Hansen had loaded them into the car and were driving back to the place when they passed some fellows on the road. Hansen was a bit suspicious, and these fellows saw a hog, and a little later when someone bumped him on the shoulder he was so scared he drove the car into the ditch. It turned out that the car was smashed, and the reason Hansen was scared was that one of the hogs started to come to and raised up and hit Hansen. Say, when Hansen came to the house that night he sure was scared. We got the hogs out all right, but the car was a wreck and we had to leave it. Thought that if it was reported stolen, that might divert any suspicion, particularly if there were folks suspicious."

Well, we had a good laugh over that.

"Anyhow," remarked the editor, "the sheriff found the car."

That remark almost reopened the warfare between the two, but the attorney quieted them and put more questions to Mike.

"Where's Hansen now?"

"How should I know?" Mike replied. "You should have got him last night. He was a lucky stiff to get away."

"What do you mean," Jim says; "was he there, too?"

"No, he was the guy that drove the car you thought you was following. He must have turned a couple of corners to fool you. Probably thought when no one followed him that he was O. K. Say, you never will get Hansen, he's a lucky stiff. The night we opened the jail, he made the best get-away I ever saw—"

"You mean you are the fellow that hit the jailer?" the sheriff broke in.

"Naw, Hansen did that. He was wise, and if you had been there you wouldn't have suspected his being around, as he would hav easked about the car. He was going to take the boys away, but his car stuck and he brought them out a ways and loaded them into my car. Say, old Sherlock," meaning Jim Barton, "almost got me with them fellers in the car when he and the kid stopped me."

It was Jim's turn to turn red and look uncomfortable. The sheriff got a laugh out of it, so it wasn't a total loss.

* * *

Well, the attorney was about thru questioning Mike, and Jim was getting ready to go home, when I suggested to him that maybe Mike knew something about the fracas at Frost's.

"You know I found ether in a can there that night."

So the attorney says to Mike. "What about this Frost deal?"

"Maybe you'd better ask Hansen about it. He knows more than I do; it was his idea. He always was full of nutty ideas. He had been using that place for a private warehouse to store some of the junk he got on the side. When Frost moved in Hansen didn't have a chance to move his stuff out of the pit under the barn. So he decided to try a little of the ghost

(Continued on Page 31)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

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CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 128-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

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IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. New-comers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 313 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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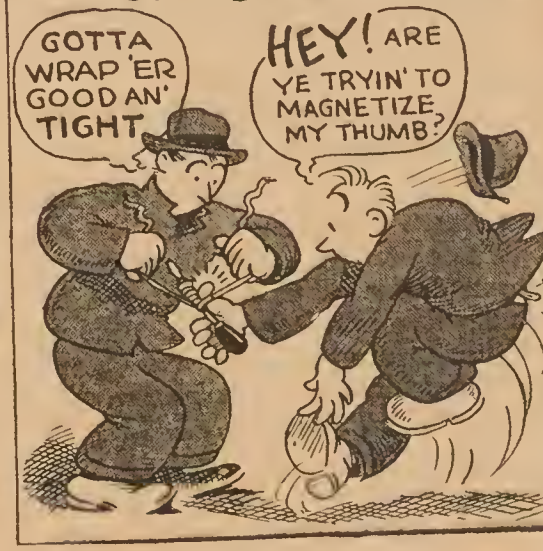
To Avoid Loss of Temper

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now THE SCREWS CAN'T GET AWAY!



Our Boys' and Girls' Page

4-H Club Workers and Lone Scouts Go Hand in Hand

WE know of no two movements that are of more value to farm boys and girls of today than the Lone Scout Division of the Boy Scouts of America and the 4-H Club work sometimes spoken of as Junior Project Work.

Times have changed for boys and girls just as much as they have changed for their parents. There was a time when a boy on the farm was expected to be seen and not heard. He was expected to keep the wood box filled and to do all the chores around the house but whatever fun was to be had was up to him.

I doubt if many of our Lone Scouts and perhaps our 4-H Club Workers as

tourist serially, a few years ago. If you have not read it, we suggest that you get a copy of it. You will be interested to know that Mr. Benson furnished the inspiration for this book.

Since taking up the work as Director of Rural Scouting with the Boy Scouts of America, Mr. Benson has helped bring about a number of changes which are of great interest to all Lone Scouts. In the first place, it was largely through his suggestions that Lone Scouts were made eligible for the many merit badges. In this way it is possible for a Lone Scout to continue in his work after he has passed the seven degrees and to learn much that will be of value to him in his later life.

Another important development is the revision of the Lone Scout Degree Books and the collection of them into one book which not only lowers the

cost but puts the information in them in a form which is much handier for scouts to use. Still another development is a system whereby a Lone Scout can transfer to a troop of Boy Scouts where he has the opportunity and by the same arrangement a Boy Scout can become a Lone Scout if he moves into the country, away from a troop and cannot attend scout meetings. This arrangement makes it possible for boys to keep up their scout work no matter where they may live.

In a general way, Mr. Benson has done more than this. He has called the attention of the entire scouting organization to the great need which farm boys have for this work and has put the proposition squarely up to them that the farm boy should be given full opportunity to develop in scouting.

complicated, and may be obtained by all Lone Scouts who wish it. It is made up of about 640 pages, and illustrated by thousands of attractive and instructive drawings, halftones, and so forth. Undoubtedly it is one of the finest hand books for boys I have ever seen in print. It has many times as much material in it, which boys will want to have than any book I have ever seen sold for \$2.50 and yet this can be purchased for only 50c.

The Seven Degree Books of the old system cost the boys \$1.05 or at the rate of 15c a book.

In the new Hand Book Lone Scouts will get a great deal more help and information on tests, honors, titles, camping, tracking, Indian sign language, signaling, nature work, wild and domestic animals, grains, fruits, vegetables, trees, fire making, and hundreds of other vital and interesting

pass your tests before the regular scout examiners and receive your awards through the local council Court of Honor.

Totem Pole Lodge or second class scout may pass five merit badge subjects out of a list of thirty without waiting for first class or Sagamore Lodge rank. All merit badge tests must be taken before a regular scout merit badge examiner if you live in council territory, and the awards must be made through the local Court of Honor. Arrangements should be made through scoutmaster or the local scout executive.

If you live outside of council territory, merit badge tests and awards are handled as follows.

Select one adult such as teacher, minister, priest, rabbi, postmaster, banker, leading citizen, who will examine you in the subject and sign your application blank for merit badge. The application must be sent to National headquarters, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. and the award will be made through the National Court of Honor through the mail.

If you live inside of council territory then you pass the test before the

Timmy's Travels

One bright September morning as Timmy was finishing his breakfast he heard a saying "Ding-dong-ding!" It wasn't a like went tearing down the in the on Sunday, nor was it the big dinner that Nora rang when Uncle had helping with the Timmy ran out of the back down the and across the to the nearest the There he saw and some with, and all with traveling away to the little red foot Timmy five-year-old! Only his and could travel with them this year!

well realize the part that Mr. O. H. Benson, Lone Scout Director had in starting 4-H Club Work. Last spring Mr. Benson had a very interesting story in Hoard's Dairyman which some of you may have read, giving the origin and history of the 4-H Club emblem.

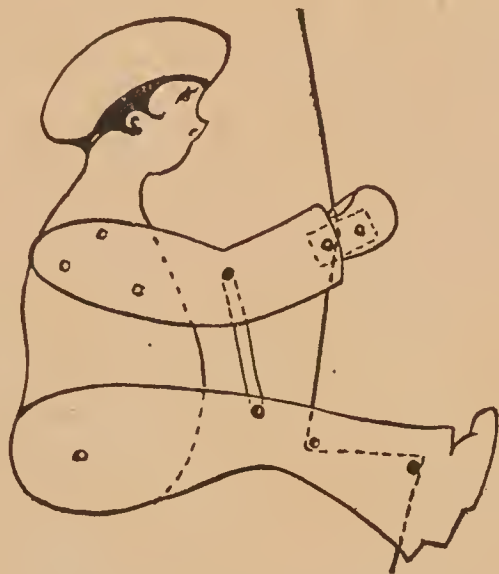
A number of years ago Mr. Benson was County Superintendent of Schools in Wright County, Iowa. Most of the boys and girls in schools under his direction lived on farms, yet it was evident to a lot of people that most of them had no intention of becoming farmers. In an effort to find some way of interesting them in the good points of farm life, Mr. Benson hit upon the idea of having them study their farm work in school and actually do some of the things they learned on their home farm.

One day he visited one of his schools and found the children and the teacher out hunting four-leaf clovers. This gave Mr. Benson the idea of using the four-leaf clover as the club emblem and since that time it has been worn by all good 4-H Club members, and calls attention to Head, Heart, Health and Hand.

The children under Mr. Benson's direction took such an interest in this work and made such a success with it that Mr. Benson was finally called to Washington to take charge of the development of 4-H Club Work in the entire country. Some of you have read the book called "The Brown Mouse," written by Herbert Quick, which appeared in *American Agricul-*

Jack Tar Up a Rope

SAILORS are great climbers. They have to be able to shin up a rope almost as often as you go upstairs,



and as fast. So even a wooden sailor can be made to do climbing tricks.

There are five pieces to this navy

boy; a body and two arms and two legs. Cut these out of some thin board and nail the arms firmly in place with at least three small brads. Put the legs on with only one nail through the hips so that they will be flexible. Put a couple of thicknesses of cardboard between the hands, and run a string between the pieces of cardboard and nail lightly on each side of the string.

Next drive two nails entirely through both legs as pictured, and last of all, fasten a rubber band between the arms and legs. Then pass the string between the legs and around the two nails, and Jack will be ready to climb.

You see when you pull the string taut, there is less friction between the hands than there is around the two nails and so the hands go up the string. When you slack the string, the rubber band pulls the legs which are flexible, up, and then by tightening the string he takes another hold and on up he goes.

subjects and all of these can be secured in one single volume.

I am sure that every Lone Scout will want to order a book. If you do not have the money to buy it perhaps you can arrange to earn the money, and by so doing you are getting training in earning and in the value of thrift as well as in the opportunity to secure the book. Or perhaps you can get your parents to buy this book for you as a Christmas present. Order it right away of Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue Building, New York City.

Jump the Shot

Players of this game stand in a circle, with one in the center who is the "swinger." A bean bag is tied to the end of a long rope, and the one in the center swings this around on the floor so that it comes just in line with the feet of the players. As the bag approaches any player, he jumps into the air to avoid it. If he is hit, he must drop out of the game. The player who stays in longest wins, and becomes swinger next time. Warn the swinger not to raise the bag from the floor, or someone might be hurt.

Passing Degree Tests and Merit Badge Tests

LONE scouts must pass their degree tests before some adult of standing; like the postmaster, leading citizen, business man, banker, teacher or minister, priest or rabbi. The name of the examiner must be submitted with the report when making application for the degree award. If within council territory, always go to the council office and scout executive or nearest scoutmaster, and arrange to

regular examiners and receive your awards in the Court of Honor when held by the Council.

Lone Scout Letters


Dear Brother Scouts:—I will have to write about the Lone Scouts in Lebanon. In October, 1926 I saw an application blank in the *Furrow* magazine. In the following February I rounded up five other boys and had them join. We gradually added until we had about thirteen. We seemed to be making a success of it but then the boys lost interest. I, in the meantime, had completed my Booster points and passed three degrees. If I see a good chance I'll start a good tribe to last.

Hurrah for Scouting!

Edward Voegtlen,
Lebanon, New Jersey,
L. S. B.

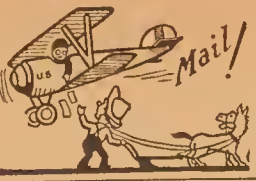
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Unregistered Stallion Owner Liable

I was in a horse deal and got a mare which was in foal. The man who owned the service stallion wants \$10 for mare service. Has the owner of a mare that is not registered a right to take such a charge or if he has a right to sell such service if the stallion is not registered?

THE New York laws provide that a man wishing to keep a stallion for service must file with the county clerk a written statement of information concerning the animal and must then post a copy of the statement together with the clerk's certificate as to its having been filed in each locality in which he intends to use the horse. If he fails to do these things it is quite plainly stated that not only does he forfeit all fees but he is liable to any person he deals with for any damages suffered. It would seem, therefore, that if the mare for which you traded was serviced by a stallion not registered in this manner, you would not need to pay the \$10 demanded.

Pea Viner a Trespasser

A canning company has a pea viner station located about ten feet from my west line fence. It has been in operation about four years. At the time the station was built the company dug a hole or cistern about 10 feet from the fence to take care of the sap squeezed out of the vines when they are stacked. The hole is about 8 feet deep. The hole was not big enough to take care of all the juice and a shallow trench was dug just along the fence. There is no possible outlet from that trench only to soak over on my side of the fence. As my land is located slightly lower than the land where the station is located it spoils my crops on about an acre.

Aside from keeping the west side of my fields wet, the juice squeezed from the vines is so strong that it will burn grass, weeds, crops or anything that is growing on the ground that is so thoroughly soaked. The company does not own the land where the station is located. They simply rent from another party. Can I force either the owner of the land or the preserving company to provide a way for that juice to drain off without soaking through the fence onto my land?

THE seeping juice from the pea vines which the preserving company is allowing to run onto your land to the damage of your crops is a very definite trespass and it seems quite clear that you may either have a lawsuit and collect damages or have an equity suit and get an injunction against the continuance of this practice. A limit should be placed upon the activities of this pea vine company or like Jack's bean stalks there is no telling how big the nuisance will grow.

Power Company Offers One-Sided Contract

Our local electric company is building a line and has to cross my property to a considerable amount, fields I intend to seed with oats, grass and corn. Now I ask, you, will it be fair for me to ask some money. Are they required to pay me for the right of or am I to just sign my name to the paper and let them have their own way? If the crops are planted and they begin to erect poles or towers on the land I will suffer a considerable loss.

IF only we could get more persons to have proposed contracts examined before they signed them instead of afterwards, a lot of grief could be avoided. You show a quality of wisdom in doing so that is an assurance that your fortunes will prosper. The electric company certainly does have to pay you for the right of way and the amount they pay should be the actual value of the damage that you

will suffer. As to what this damage will amount to you are the best judge and you should talk this over with your neighbors. The contract which you enclosed is rather a stiff one and in the company's favor. It doesn't tell you what they will do and makes you agree to it beforehand. Your rights are valuable. Particularize in what you sell the company. Sell them rights in your land just as you would sell them your garden truck.—M. S.

May Attach Wood for Wages

A bought a farm of B, then hired my father to cut chemical wood at \$2.00 per cord. There was no written contract. He cut 25 cord. This was last March. A failed to pay for this farm which went back to owner B. A refused to pay for the cutting of the wood. B refused to pay and forbid my father to haul and market enough to get his pay of \$50.00,

Read Contracts Before You Sign

READ every contract or agreement before you sign it for these reasons:

First, to prevent misunderstanding concerning what you are offered, what it costs, and when you are to pay;

Second, to ascertain the exact responsibilities which you are about to assume;

Third, to protect yourself against that small minority of dealers and direct sellers who live by fraud and misrepresentation;

Fourth, to aid the honest house in detecting intentional or unintentional misrepresentation on the part of salespeople.—National Better Business Bureau.

but is now hauling it and selling it himself. Can my father hold the wood for the work or make the owner B of the farm pay for the cutting? This will come under Pennsylvania laws as this happened in the State of Pennsylvania. A year will be up the first of March. Does an account like that run out in a year?

YOUR father, we believe, has the right to hold this wood as security for his wages under the laws of Pennsylvania. He might cart off sufficient wood to pay for his wages, but very likely the present owner of the farm would create quite a disturbance before he would let him come on his premises for that purpose. In this case your father should go promptly before the justice of the peace in his district and ask to have the sheriff seize it for him. There is no personal action against the present owner, B, but the remedies against the former owner, the man who employed your father, are still good, are good, in fact, for the next five years.—M. S.

A Question About a Tile Drain

Last fall my husband dug a ditch the length of our garden put in three inch tile and covered it. The end of this tile is at the line fence. Our land slopes that way. That was a meadow. During the winter he sold it. The new owner has plowed it and intends using it for market gardening. He objects to that pipe discharging on to his property. There is not more than a half inch stream of clear water. There were springlike places at the upper edge of the garden it being at the foot of a rather steep hill. We do not want to do wrong. What are the rights in the matter?

AS a legal matter, you are entirely within your rights and it is up to the other man to continue the drainage pipe across his fields or to put up a dam. As a matter of keeping up a good neighborly feeling it would probably be a better move to cooperate with this man and any others of your neighbors who will be affected

by the drainage problem and arrange to pipe this water into the nearest stream or roadside ditch.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

(Continued from Page 28)

stuff and thought he might be able to scare the Frosts out long enough to clean out.

"He had a darned good scheme, too. Took a hog over there and made it squeal a lot. Then he gave it ether and was hoping the noise would have the effect. When it didn't work, he was planning some more stuff might have been interesting if Frost hadn't got help. That shooting at him, tho, scared Hansen. He sure was shaky when he came to my place that night. But he finally got the stuff moved down to the Dike house. Anything else?"

Mike was getting kinda funny now that he was piling up stuff on Hansen. Jim was getting anxious to leave, as he didn't approve of the way Mike was kidding him by referring to him as "Sherlock."

I made up my mind, tho, as long as all the folks were there, I would see what else I could find out, so I asks the attorney if I could ask a question. He said I could, so I began:

"Mike, I want to settle a little dispute. Did you bring some of those stolen hogs to the shipping station last time Jim shipped?"

"Sure. What if I did?"

"Well, I was wondering about the earmarkers. There were two of those hogs that didn't have any tags, and I couldn't figure it out."

"Listen," Mike answered, "next time you pick out markers for your hogs, get some kind that don't come off easy. All I had to do was pry out the other guy's and replace them with mine. Didn't do a good job on that last bunch, tho, as it was dark and it wasn't easy to see."

"I see," I says, "then you took the old ones and threw them away."

I was referring to the one I found at the Dike house.

Mike had another of his sarcastic laughs.

"Say, you're too smart, anyhow. Listen, I dropped that tag a-purpose down to that dump. Wanted to get you looking down there a bit. You sure scared me that day you run into me down there. I was down to cover a few tracks that the big stiff forgot."

Thomas, the sheriff, didn't take to that statement, as he immediately told Mike no jailbird was going to call him names.

"Well, calm yourself," Mike says. "At least, the kid did something to get

We Are Glad to Help

I must thank you with all my heart for your kindness for getting this money for me and I hope you can expose the dishonest ones that are implicated in it to break it up. Their excuse is a frail one for I wrote them twice that my daughter was but a little girl and had been persuaded to do this in my absence.

"Your letter received and I wish to thank you for prompt reply. I received my egg check all right. I wrote them twice but they didn't send any check. I wish to thank you again for your help."

"You certainly started the ball rolling for although I have not heard from the radio company I received the batteries all right and wish to thank you very much for your help."

us hooked. Listen," he says to me. "I was afraid you was wiser than I knew, 'cause you acted so peculiar the day you was over to the farm looking at the car. I didn't want you hanging around the place just then, with them other guys in the barn. I figured if you devoted your attention to the Dike place, no one was going to get hurt."

So things seemed to be cleared up, and Thomas, with a lot of authority put Mike back in his cell.

The next few days, Thomas and the



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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rest of the assistants made a big search for Hansen, but they didn't find him. Things quieted down a bit, and as far as the stealing was concerned, it stopped right then when we hauled those crooks into town. When the trial came off, there sure was some excitement, and the News sure gave us plenty of nice write-ups. But Mike and his pals got five years each, so that disposed of them.

But the best of all was when the next regular meeting of the Millbank Protective Association took place. It was sort of a picnic affair, altho it was held indoors. After a big meal, provided by the ladies, Jim got up and made a speech, telling of the accomplishments of the association for the season.

"Folks," Jim says, as he cleared his throat and reached in his pocket for what I thought was his handkerchief, "you all know how this deal was pulled off. If I hadn't been stuck with that blamed car and sent for Bill, things might have turned out different. If Bill hadn't been so darned curious about that smell of ether, we might have lost out all around. So I am sure you all agree with me that Bill is responsible for the good work. So it is with much pleasure on my part and on behalf of the association, to present him with this little token."

I couldn't hardly believe my eyes. He handed me a check all signed up.

"Hooray!" yelled the crowd.

Then Jim got order, and while I was still astonished Jim went on.

"Also, you know the court is selling Mike's place to satisfy a few claims, and several of us are going to buy it. And if Bill will take it and run it we believe we can make a real farm out of it."

I was too blamed fussed to say much, but kinda stood there blinking like a hoot owl. Just as I sat down amid the applause, I heard Mrs. Frost say to Mrs. Jim, "If he can clean up that junk pile, he is a good one. I hope he can."

That's how I went to farming.

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a whole year's supply of oil



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We Go a Traveling

Reflections from a Trip Across Penn's Fine Old State

I THINK I once explained to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family how my idea of vacation is an occasion when you go away from home, taking your wife with you (if you have a wife) and trying to be care and fancy free—stopping when night overtakes you or the spirit moves and recognizing no obligations of time or place. I confess that we have never found it possible to indulge in any prolonged or frequent periods of such delightful irresponsibility—



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

but we do try to bring it to pass about once a year, and it seems to fall best in late September or October, being always more or less interfered with by silo filling. Also we plan for two weeks or more, but it seems to "peter out" until about eight or nine days cover our dissipation.

Some years ago I did an intensive two weeks schedule of Farm Institute work in Virginia, making long "jumps" and ranging from the Mountain-White country of Lee County which is the extreme southwestern county of the state and so along the North Carolina line

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

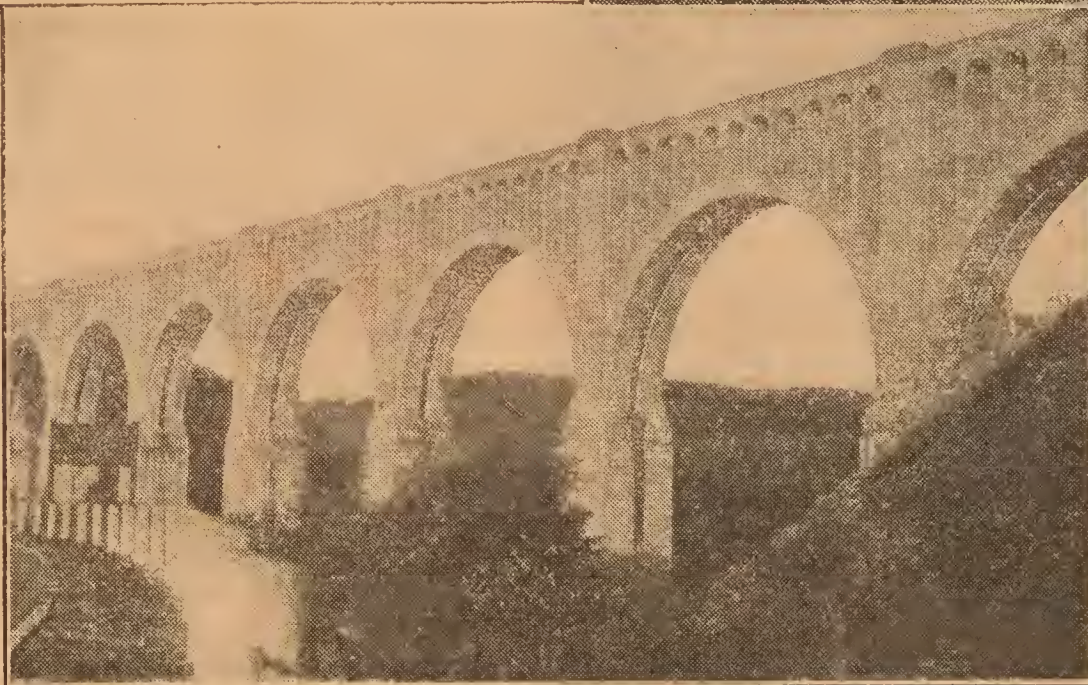
to Norfolk and the Salt Water Counties of the State. I saw so many interesting things and had so many pleasant—perhaps romantic—memories that when we came to discuss our vacation ground, I said "We will go down to Virginia and review the scenes of my labors and see if there is a very marvelous agricultural advance in the vicinity of those particular localities where I 'addressed the meeting'."

So we went—following the Susquehanna down as far as Windsor, then cutting across to the Lackawanna Trail which we

followed to Scranton, then through the heart of the anthracite coal regions to Wilkes Barre and across Pennsylvania to Gettysburg—thence to old Frederick in Maryland—Barbara Fritchie's town—then to Harpers' Ferry, across a corner of West Virginia and into Virginia and then following the Shenandoah well down across the state until we turned east and ran down to Richmond and Jamestown and then home via Washington, Baltimore, eastern Pennsylvania and the Hudson Valley. We took nice days for the trip and our mileage to be exact was 1498 plus. The most mileage for any one day was 217 miles

which is altogether too much. One day we made only 110 which is much nearer the right amount. Indeed I have always insisted that real ideal touring must not exceed 100 miles a day. We made fairly long days on the road. Sometimes—when there was nothing we especially wanted to see, I "stepped on it" but generally we rolled in leisurely fashion and halted often to take photographs—to investigate old churches—to read the markers and tablets—which are so abundant in Virginia and to muse in ancient cemeteries. Not

(Continued on Page 8)



Left—The viaduct of the D. L. & W. railroad. This is one of the largest concrete structures in the world.

Above—One of Pennsylvania's oldest farm homes.

Right—The high-water mark of the Civil War, where Picket's charge ended in defeat and decided the fate of America.

Good Books For Farmers

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

It is the world's misfortune that real farmers who earn their living by their farm work and who live on their lands, do not write books occasionally. The world's loss is that it does not know first hand what the farmer thinks about his work and about others, or what the philosophy and outlook of the man who is closest to nature really is. We have books written by gentleman farmers from Horace Greeley down to date, and by men who own farms but do not live on them. And we have books aplenty by teachers of agriculture, farm college professors, a few of whom have been with farmers enough to have absorbed their viewpoints and sensed their needs sufficiently to be able to write really helpful and practical books.

Such a man is Professor Edmund L. Worthen of Cornell already well known to New York farmers who has just written "Farm Soils: Their Management and Fertilization," edited by A. K. Getman and Carl Ladd and published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., in the Wiley Farm Series. Although the book is primarily intended for students and will be most used by them, it has the possibility of great usefulness to

practical farmers because it goes at the problem of crop production from an operational standpoint. It tells "What to do and how and when to do it," first, supplementing this separately with the information "Why" of the operation. For example take the chapter on "Growing the Crop."

To grow a crop successfully one must (1) supply the needs of the crop (2) fertilize it properly. Crop needs are (a) good seed (b) good seed bed (c) light, air and heat (d) water (e) nourishment (f) control of negative factors such as weeds, diseases, etc., and (g) good rotations. What to do to meet these crops need and how and when to do it are concisely and interestingly told. It is helpful to know for example that the minimum temperature at which corn will grow is 48 degrees while oats will grow at 35 degrees fahrenheit and that it requires 513 pounds of water for one dry matter pound of alfalfa. A farmer would appreciate too the suggestions on how to fertilize each crop. The information on "How plants feed" and plant food requirements of each crop is very useful.

There are chapters similarly handled, on "Controlling the water supply of the soil," "Tilling the Soil," "Manuring," "Liming," "Fertilizing," "Leguming and Green Manuring." Special chapters are written on "Managing Pasture Soils," and "Managing Fruit Soils."

Professor Worthen necessarily advocates ideal practices under thoroughly controlled conditions. In practice we as farmers can only hope to approximate these. But even an approximation of all the

(Continued on Page 14)



Farming, like life, is just one thing after another. But after all what is better for the long winter evenings than a good wood fire to sit by and the old reliable A. A. to read.

This Yates County Farmer Believes in 4H Club Work

Raising Calves, Hens and Sheep Makes Partners of His Children

By H. L. COSLINE

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

FRED Hollowell taught school for ten years before buying the old homestead in Yates County which has been in the family for four generations. Mr. Hollowell has in his possession the original deed which is dated 1814. Mr. Hollowell's great grandfather, Joseph, cleared the land. John B. Hollowell, built a large share of the farm buildings now in use and his father John A., improved the farm by putting in about ten miles of tile drains. The fact that he was the only son and that the farm would pass out of the family unless he came back to it was one of the factors that decided Mr. Hollowell to change from teaching to farming. He considers farming the best job.

Anyone who has tried it knows that it is not easy to give up a job where a good sized pay check comes regularly the first of every month

and go deeply in debt for a farm, where the returns are uncertain and dependent on insect pests, plant diseases and weather. Mr. Hollowell did this and although, as he said, it was a hard pull for a few years when there was so much equipment that he needed all at once, I judge that he does not regret his decision. He has a fine home, a nice dairy of purebred Ayrshire cows and a productive farm, yet to me the finest possessions of the Hollowells are their three children. Perhaps the boys and girls would be just as fine had they been raised in the city yet I cannot help feeling that there is no place like a farm for children. The Hollowell children are evidently well satisfied with their farm home.

Lee, aged six, was the first to meet me when I drove into the yard and one of the first things he told me was about his calf. We often read about eyes that shine but I seldom seen greater enthusiasm than was reflected in the eyes of six year old Lee Hollowell. After a long visit with the family on the pleasant porch, we went to the pasture and after some maneuvering, we succeeded in taking a picture of the calf and its owner.



Janet Hollowell and her 4-H Club lamb. Janet also has some chickens and ducks of her own.

Junior Club work has only recently been started in Yates County by Mr. Raymond, the County Farm Bureau Manager. While Lee is counting the years until he can join the calf club, his fourteen year old sister Janet has already enrolled in the sheep club and John, sixteen years old and owner of the fine old family name that was his great great grandfather's, belongs to the calf club. Besides the sheep club work which she has just started, Janet helps with the hens and has a small flock of her own.

(Continued on Page 22)



A general view of Mr. Hollowell's pure bred Ayrshire herd. The farmstead in the background.

Six Thousand Grangers Take 7th Degree

National Meeting Recommends Export Debenture to Aid Farmers

IN spite of the gloomy and rainy weather, the National Grange has just completed at Cleveland, Ohio, one of the most enthusiastic and successful annual meetings in its history. From the internal standpoint of the order, the most



L. J. Taber

important action of the body was the re-writing of the Grange Digest. The result was a recodification of all Grange law, the complete form of which will be available to Grange officers early next summer. This is the first time Grange law has been thoroughly revised since the founding of the order sixty-one years ago, and there was surprisingly little change in the original text as first written by the founders of the order.

From a political standpoint, the action of the National Grange on farm relief was the most important and far-reaching. The Grange reaffirmed its support of the debenture plan for farm relief. This plan calls for the following:

1. Payment of an export bounty on surplus agricultural products, the price level reflecting the amount of the bounty.
2. This bounty to be in the form of a debenture certificate that is legal tender for the payment of customs duties.
3. Consideration to be given livestock and dairy farmers and manufacturers who use agricultural products by adjusted tariff duties to cover the increased cost of feed and raw materials caused by the payment of the bounty.
4. United action with other groups to work out a

By WALTER LLOYD
Editor, Ohio Farmer, a Standard Farm Paper

plan of farm relief based on the debenture form of the export bounty.

It was explained when the plan was under discussion that a debenture is nothing more or less than a certificate calling for a certain value—or in other words a non-interest bearing bond.

The answer to the charge of subsidy was that this is the same to agriculture that a protective tariff is to industry. A protective tariff, it was explained, tends to prohibit the entry of goods into this country and by so doing prevents money from entering the United States Treasury. The export debenture plan will raise the level of surplus farm products to that which they would enjoy if they could receive the benefit of tariff protection. To the extent that the bounty is paid will tariff duties decline.

Where to make up this loss is no different than the question, where does the government get the money to make up the loss entailed by prohibitive tariff duties? Dr. Stewart of the University of Illinois answered it by saying that today tariff duties make up only 15 per cent of the federal government's income and suggested that possibly by further economy in government could the amount of the debentures be made up, or through increases in the income tax, or through levying of tariff duties on the vast amount of goods now entering this country free of duty.

Ceremonies Impressive

It appeared to be the sentiment of the delegates, without an official expression, that the vast amount of agricultural products entering this country that come into indirect competition with American products should be made to stand the major share of this cost. Coffee, bananas, vegetable oils were cited.

So thoroughly had the Grange members studied the plan and its possibilities that only one dissent-

ing vote was noted when it was finally put to a vote.

The outstanding feeling evident during the whole session was the need of harmony and united action of the nation's farm organizations. Every action was analyzed in its relation to this need for united action, thus carrying out the spirit of the Grange resolution adopted at Portland last year when the National Master was instructed to call the heads of the farm organizations of the country together for consultation and united action. This effort of co-operation with other organizations will be continued by the Grange.

Sentiment Almost Unanimous

Of next interest to the farm relief plan of the Grange was the huge seventh degree class, when about 6,000 received this highest degree of the order in Cleveland's great public auditorium. When the seventh degree was formally exemplified under the able direction of High Priest of Demeter Charles M. Gardner, with new robes and new scenery, there were nearly 9,000 farm folks in the hall. Prominent among the visitors were Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Senator Wm. E. Borah of Idaho.

Coming back to the sessions of the National Grange it seemed as if the tariff played a big part in discussion. There was a call for a non-political consideration of tariff problems, and hope that there would not be a wholesale tearing up and rebuilding of the tariff following the next congressional election. The feeling was that tariff adjustments should be made by somebody outside of congress, probably the Federal Tariff Commission of which Past National Master S. J. Lowell is now a member. Its powers should be extended to give it the necessary authority.

Three specific tariff items were mentioned—wool and corn and fertilizer. The commission was asked to investigate the wool tariff in the first instance and to raise the corn tariff in the second instance, while Congress was asked to remove all duties on

(Continued on Page 14)

Have You Potatoes For Sale?

Then Read This Review of the Market Situation

By GILBERT GUSLER
Standard Farm Paper Market Expert

POTATO prices for the rest of the crop year are likely to compare favorably with the average of recent years. No spectacular advance, such as occurred in 1925 when the crop was 20 per cent below normal, is to be expected, but, as the season progresses, the discount under last year's prices is likely to become smaller than it has been thus far. Many growers are bullish as to price prospects and still hold title to a large share of their crop awaiting more profitable prices than the market has afforded thus far.

The potato crop raised in 1927 was slightly above the average for the past five years. Four hundred million bushels were produced this season, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on November 1. This yield compares with three hundred and fifty-six million bushels harvested last season, when on a per capita basis the crop was among the smallest on record, and the average for the past five years of 394 million bushels. Owing to the high prices paid for the 1925 and 1926 crops, the area planted last spring was 11 per cent larger than a year previous, but slightly below the average since 1922.

The quality of the crop is about average. Preliminary reports from the principal late potato states indicate that 68 per cent of the crop would grade U. S. No. 1 compared with 72 per cent last year and a five-year average of 67 per cent.

Practically all of the increase of 44 million bushels as compared with the 1926 yield was produced in the southern early states which are through shipping or in the states west of the Mississippi. Six major late shipping states east of the Mississippi River, including Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, raised 10 million bushels less than

last year and 29 million bushels fewer than the average for the past five years. Seven leading late states west of the Mississippi, including North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, turned out 29 million bushels more than last year and 20 million bushels more than the average.

In the states from which comes the bulk of the winter's market supply of potatoes, 274,911,000 bushels were raised compared with 251,788,000 last year and 298,879,000 bushels in 1924, the last big crop year.

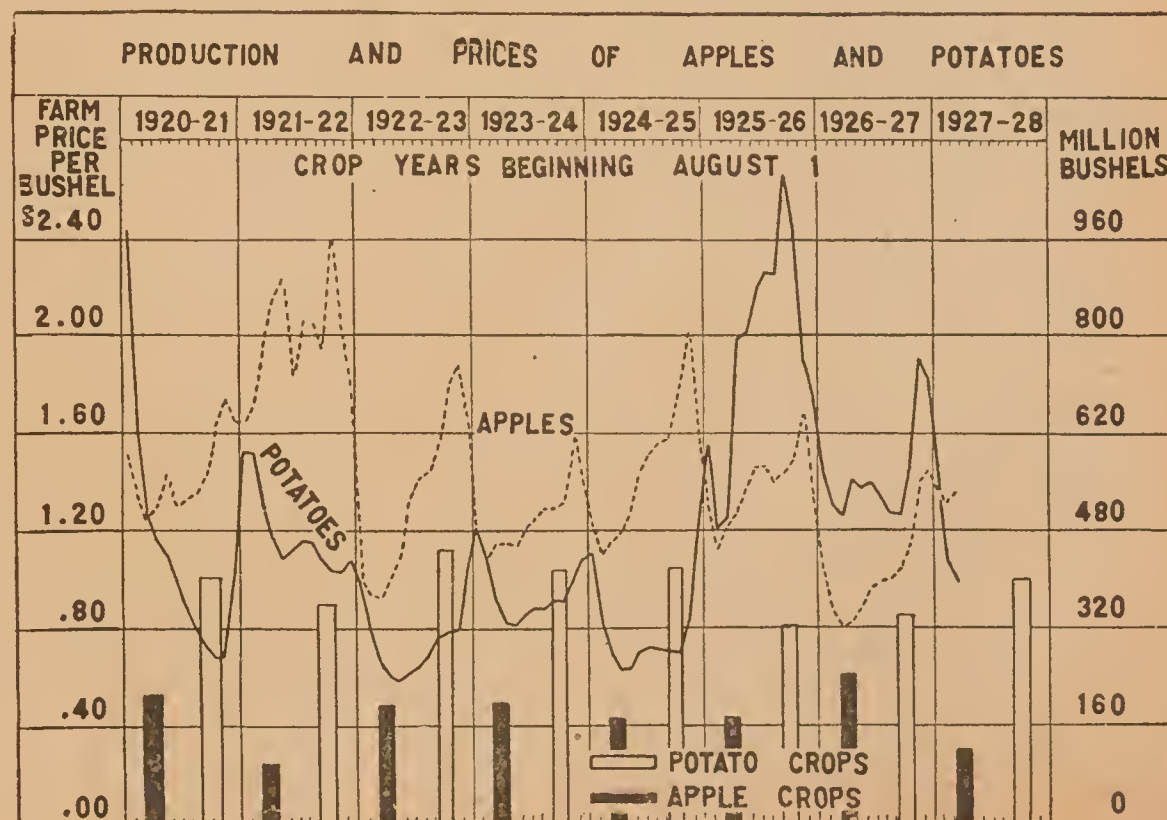
Blight and rot damaged the crop from Pennsylvania to Maine and dry weather reduced the yield in Michigan and Wisconsin. In Michigan, the crop was the smallest in ten years. On the other hand, the largest crop on record was produced in the three Pacific Coast states, Washington, Oregon and California.

The yield in the sixteen deficiency late potato states is about 25 per cent larger than

in 1926. Probably they will not need quite as many potatoes from the surplus states as last year, but the requirements of the southern states which finished shipping months ago will be as large as ever.

Canada is also harvesting a moderate potato crop this year, estimated at 76 million bushels, or about 19 per cent of the United States yield. Last year, the Canadian crop was only about 4 million bushels smaller than the 1927 estimate. Imports of Canadian potatoes last season totaled 6,205 cars. For the year to date, only 255

(Continued on Page 16)



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—HUME.

* * *

Beware of the Non-Testers' League

A MOVEMENT is on foot in New York for an organization to be known as the Non-Testers' State League, opposed to the campaign of eradication of bovine tuberculosis. We have the highest respect and sympathy for those who for honest reasons and perhaps from hard experience are opposed to the campaign to clean up TB in cattle. But we most emphatically warn dairymen against those leaders who are attempting to organize county and state Non-Testers' Leagues.

This non-testing movement was started a year or so ago mostly by certain cattle dealers who had become disgruntled because their former practices in dealing in infected cattle had become unprofitable because of new state regulations. This does not apply to the majority of cattle dealers who are honest and who are rendering a real service to the dairy industry. Meetings of dairymen were called and a fee of ten dollars was collected from farmers' hard earned savings wherever possible. We ask those farmers who invested this ten dollars where they have ever seen one cent in returns for it or where there has ever been any accounting for the money so raised. At the time, we published a warning and as a result most dairymen, even though they were honestly opposed to the test, would have nothing to do with the so-called Non-Testers' League, and after our warning the League leaders were unable for a time to collect many more ten-dollar fees.

However, there is some dissatisfaction with the TB campaign in the state and the leaders of the Non-Testers' League are at it again trying to capitalize this dissatisfaction and to organize dairymen to help pull the leaders' chestnuts out of the fire. These men are well known to legislative leaders and generally disliked and distrusted by them, with the result that even if they were sincere they would be utterly unable to get the legislature to act on their claims. About the best way in the world that the honest dairymen who are asking changes in the testing campaign can defeat their own requests at Albany is to have the Non-Testers' League sponsor their requests.

Even if the Non-Testers' League were well led and sincere, it could accomplish no useful purpose for everything that is humanly possible is being done by the elected leaders of the farm organizations, by members of the legislature

from country districts and by prominent farmers to watch and guard the interests of the average dairyman in this tuberculosis eradication program. These constructive influences have already determined to ask the legislature this year to increase the indemnities to be paid for condemned cattle, even though the indemnities now paid by the state are higher than those of any other state in the Union.

It is also true that there is no desire on the part of the Department of Agriculture and Markets to act arbitrarily in the campaign against TB. Of course, mistakes are made and must be expected, but the job is a difficult one and is proceeding on the whole fairly efficiently. The Department of Agriculture has now announced that it has ceased testing in new territory during the short milk production period, and we understand that it is also the policy of the Department not to begin work in new territory, that is, where no testing has been done before, until there is a very pronounced demand on the part of the great majority of dairymen in that community for the test. In fact, there are so many requests from men and communities that do want to test that the Department is having all it can do without doing the work where it is not wanted.

It should be remembered in connection with this TB eradication program that work must proceed or not proceed in accordance with the wishes of the majority and not of the minority. Many times the majority of dairymen in a county or community is very much in favor of proceeding with the test, and it is the long established American principle that the majority must rule.

Unfortunately, there is a great deal of propaganda being circulated against the eradication program which is untrue. The tuberculin test, it is true, is not one hundred per cent accurate. It is true also that it comes pretty hard on a dairyman to lose many of his good cows, but as we see it, there is no use making a bad situation worse by believing a lot of untruths about it. It is not the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to over-urge any man to test. It is our policy to tell you the truth and the facts about the whole situation.

Keep Up the Income Taxes

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon and President Coolidge are insisting that reduction of federal taxes shall not exceed \$225,000,000, while many business men, represented through the United States Chamber of Commerce, are on the one hand asking for larger appropriations by Congress and at the same time for tax reductions totalling \$400,000,000.

From the nation's standpoint and particularly from the farmers' standpoint, the President is right. Why should the corporations and income taxpayers have reductions in their taxes as long as the average farmer is taxed so out of proportion for his share of government support? Also, why should the government reduce its tax income until it has paid off some of its great burden of national debt?

Public Utility Dams Prevented Greater Flood

IN discussing the New England flood, we recently made the statement that some of the damage was caused by the poor and carelessly constructed dams of the utility companies of New England. This statement was made to us and we simply passed it on, but we are glad to say it was wrong. In fact, just the opposite is the truth, for it seems that the dams of the electric light and power companies of New England helped to save the people from an even greater catastrophe.

In order to get accurate information on this, we wrote to Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture of Massachusetts, and you will

be interested in his letter which follows:

"The dams which gave way, particularly along the Winooski River, were owned by small manufacturing companies of one kind or another. Only one dam, and that in fact a relatively small mill pond, was owned by any public utility company—that was a dam near Rutland, Vermont. The dam at Becket, Massachusetts, which broke and caused so much difficulty was owned by a small woolen mill in that town.

"As a matter of fact, the dams owned by the utility companies saved the day, as far as the flood was concerned, in that they acted as effective drains and prevented what would have been a much more serious disaster than the present one. One or two of the large reservoirs were not filled and thereby took up the slack from the onrush of water from farther up the river."

Buy Christmas Seals

WE hope that all members of the great AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family will be liberal in the purchase and use of the Christmas Seals. It is impossible to measure the great good that is accomplished by the National Tuberculosis Association through the money that is obtained by the sale of these Christmas Seals. The "great white plague" is a disease that modern science is learning to conquer, and one of the reasons for success is the splendid support that has come from everybody in providing funds to carry on the warfare against this dread disease. Every seal on the Christmas package indicates Christmas spirit of the highest order.

Watch Your Savings

"I earnestly request my wife and my children and their descendants to steadfastly decline to sign any bonds or obligations of any kind as surety for any other person or persons; that they refrain from anticipating their income in any respect, and refuse to make any loans except on the basis of first-class, well-known securities, and that they invariably decline to invest in any untried or doubtful securities or property or enterprise or business; they should reject any representations or opinions of others if involved in any doubt. They will be approached frequently with suggestions for investments that are not entitled to be relied upon from a business standpoint." (from the will of the late Albert H. Gary).

IF every one of our people could read as we do our Service Bureau mail each week, they would realize what good advice Judge Gary, the great steel man, gave to his wife and children. It is heart-rending to read letters that frequently come to us telling of lifetime savings invested without investigation in worthless securities. What a world of trouble it would save if people did not listen to the glib-tongued stock salesmen or at least did not turn their money over to them until after a careful investigation of the investment offered.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of my good memories is of the pleasant associations with the members of a country band, most of whom were farmers. One of these was Mr. Fred Freestone, who, because of his ability, common sense and fine personality, has come to be well known as one of the chief officers of the New York State Grange. Nothing ever made Fred any happier than to get a good joke on me, so of course, I cannot miss the opportunity of getting back at him. In fairness however, I will promise him this corner anytime he wants to have the last word.

One day at a concert where we particularly wanted to make a good impression, we noticed while playing a certain piece that something was decidedly wrong. The bandmaster was scowling and looking very significantly toward Fred, who played the big bass horn. Finally the leader turned back to his music and announced that the next piece to be played was the Washington Post March.

"Good Lord," ejaculated Fred under his breath, "that's the one I just played!"

Money in Sheep Raising

A Good Business for Poor Hill Farms

A QUARTER of a century ago the hills and valleys of Lewis County were dotted with innumerable flocks of sheep. This was in the old cheese factory days when diversified farming was practiced to a greater

extent, but with the building of many milk shipping stations along the railroad line, the sheep gradually dropped away until at present they are seen at rare intervals. Most frequently they populate the fields of vast estates for beauty sake.

There are large sections of rocky, hilly, worn-out land through the county which are ill adapted for the pasturing of milch cows but which would be excellent for the raising of sheep, and a small flock can be started at a minimum cost. My father at one time kept a flock of twenty ewes, which could be easily carried through the winter season on the amount of hay required for two cows, the grain required being of a negligible quantity. They were kept in an old barn, rather dilapidated but well lighted and dry, always let out for water and exercise on pleasant winter days.

Of course during the spring lambing season is when a flock of sheep requires considerable care and attention, but this is generally April or early May when the weather has become warmer. This small flock would nearly always return a gross income of well over \$100 even with the young lambs only selling at \$4.00 each in the fall and with wool bringing only about 30 cents per pound. Of course these times were in the days of old rail and barbed wire fence and the matter of fencing was quite a problem. There was also a railroad passing through the farm but the modern woven wire fencing would almost eliminate any trouble from this source.

Do Not Require Heavy Overhead

One man can easily care for a large flock of sheep, while with a twenty-cow dairy he must have a hired man, or a milking machine, a rather costly investment. Then there was the ever prevalent dog nuisance, but nowadays as all dogs are licensed, wearing collars with the owners' names, the owner can be easily sought out and damages collected.

With so much being said about the western milk menace, bringing the western farmer in direct competition with the dairyman of northern New York, many are well situated to look toward sheep raising as a partial remedy to off-

set this circumstance. Having known so well that this industry was followed at a profit by many farmers several years ago, I am sure that these same old pasture lands could still be utilized for sheep raising profitably.

Becoming a one-crop farmer is all right, if the commodity produced is not forced on a market that is already glutted, and besides, the using of expensive mill feed makes it hard sledding for the tenant farmer. I think if large numbers of farmers would reduce their dairies twenty-five per cent or so, it would relieve the milk situation to a very marked degree

and in the end would work out to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

CHARLES L. STILES.

More About South New Jersey Seed Potato Situation

THE following is a Central Jersey potato growers' viewpoint, where this seed was planted extensively.



This shows the pontoon bridge built to replace temporarily the Winooski Bridge shown in the other picture. One of the finest characteristics of American people is their determination and ability to go right to work and build again after catastrophe has overtaken them.

We read the report of your correspondent on the Jersey seed potato situation with interest, and perhaps a few remarks from us, who have planted and intend to continue planting this seed, would be in order at this time.

We deplore the dilemma that our fellow potato growers find themselves in at the present time, and a good many of us are doing what we can to relieve their distress; but we think that a good deal of their trouble is of their own doing. We are not so much afraid of the leaf roll prevalent there, although we would rather have certified

seed, that is with less than 1% leaf roll, but this is rather the aftermath of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

For the last few years we have paid good prices for these seed potatoes. In the fall of 1924 the price was \$4.60 per 150 lb. bag. In the fall of 1925 price was \$6.60. In the fall of 1926 it was \$8.50. We always buy in the fall; thus we assume all risk of storage, shrinkage and other loss, and then it was usually made to appear that they were doing us a great favor in letting us have these potatoes. One fall at the beginning of the digging season we called on some prominent growers to inspect and buy our seed and were told that everything was booked and we secured a few through a dealer later on. Next year we sent a letter to two large growers when the first potatoes were dug and asked them to quote us a price on 400 bags, two carloads of second crop seed, and these growers did not even deem this worthy of a reply. My letters must have been received for they were never returned to me and several of our growers decided then they would go elsewhere for their seed.

At about that time Prince Edward Island certified seed loomed up pretty big here, producing good results, and we did not have to beg for them, at reasonable prices, so a good many of our growers plant P. E. I. certified seed altogether, where formerly they planted South Jersey's.

This is the situation as far as we are concerned here in what we call the central Jersey potato belt, Freehold, Hightstown, Allentown Cranbury section. Personally I think it is to our interest to encourage South Jersey to continue growing seed and I have bought this fall one third of my requirements for next season's crop from there, even with 2% leaf roll, but we do believe that better business methods and a little courtesy would have been a good investment for some of them.

A. W. GERTZEL,
Hightstown, N. J.

Pheasants Cause Much Damage

I NOTICE under date of October 22 on your editorial page you ask the question, "Are There Too Many Pheasants?" I have been a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for over twenty-seven years.

Will state my experience with pheasants during the present year. We planted about 2 1/4
(Continued on Page 16)



These cows, killed by the terrible Vermont floods, will give you some idea of the catastrophe that visited the New England farmers. Fifteen thousand cows were drowned in Vermont alone.

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spot in 'em!

MOST arctics have a weak spot that breaks through prematurely. They don't deliver your full money's worth.

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So you will find it an economy to go to the store that sells Top Notch Arctics. The Top Notch line includes cloth-top arctics—arctics of all-rubber from top to toe—heavy and light rubbers. Good-looking and good-fitting as well as long-lasting. Ask for Top Notch by name, and look for the Top Notch Cross.

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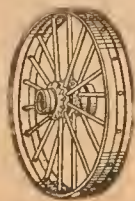


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Apple Market Prospects

If You Grow Apples, This Will Interest You

ONE of the smallest apple crops on record was produced in 1927.

By GILBERT GUSLER

Standard Farm Paper Market Expert

the supplies of homegrown fruit were already large. Prices have

Month by month, estimates were reduced as late freezes, insect damage, drought and the generally weakened condition of apple trees as a result of



Gilbert Gusler for the past five years has been 199,000,000 bushels.

The commercial crop, that portion which finds its way into the markets, is estimated at 24,060,000 barrels compared with 39,411,000 harvested last year. This means a crop fully 10 million barrels less than the average. New York's commercial crop is estimated at 2,721,000 barrels compared with 6,500,000 last year. In Ohio, Michigan and other central states, the crop is about half that of 1926. Washington and Oregon together will contribute 7,751,000 barrels to the commercial supply compared with 10,250,000 last season. Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas and Vermont are the only states which expect more apples than were harvested last year.

Storage Holdings Lower

Holdings of apples in storage on November 1 were equivalent to about 5,800,000 barrels, which is 18 per cent smaller than a year ago and 12 per cent below the average for the past five years. The barreled supply totalled 1,867,000 compared with 3,188,000 last year and a five-year average of 4,134,000 barrels. The boxed apples in storage, totalling 8,526,000 boxes, were 17 per cent above the average for this time of year but 10 per cent small than on November 1, 1926.

Canada also has produced a smaller apple crop than usual this year. The estimated production of 2,721,000 barrels compares with 2,984,000 barrels produced in 1926 and a five-year average of 3,328,000 barrels.

Exports of apples from the United States and Canada to November 1 of 832,000 barrels and 1,264,000 boxes, were about half as large as in the corresponding period last year. Early in the season, British markets were depressed by the heavy shipments of American apples which arrived when

improved recently, however, and weekly shipments are larger. Foreign apple crops turned out better than was generally expected, and, in view of the smaller crop produced in the United States; it is unlikely that exports will be as large as a year ago.

Prices Also Higher

Prices paid for apples so far this season have reflected the strong situation occasioned by the moderate supply. For the later varieties, the market started around one-third to one-half higher than in the fall of 1926. Values have gradually strengthened until at present they are practically twice as high as last year on some varieties. Rhode Island Greenings are bringing \$9 to \$10 a barrel at Chicago, with Michigan A 2½ in. Baldwins at \$6.50 to \$7. Washington medium to very large size extra fancy Jonathans bring \$3.10 to \$3.25 a box. Prices paid to farmers for their apples during September and October averaged \$1.33 per bushel compared with 84c in the same months last year. These are the highest since 1921, when the smallest apple crop on record was being marketed.

Consumption of apples falls off when prices go up faster than in the case of potatoes, so that the smaller crop will not send prices as correspondingly high as would a 50 per cent reduction in the potato crop. Before the war, a potato crop 20 per cent below normal sold at wholesale in New York City at 48 per cent above normal, according to studies made at Cornell University. When the apple crop was 20 per cent below normal, the wholesale price at New York averaged only about 17 per cent above normal.

Half Commercial Crop Marketed

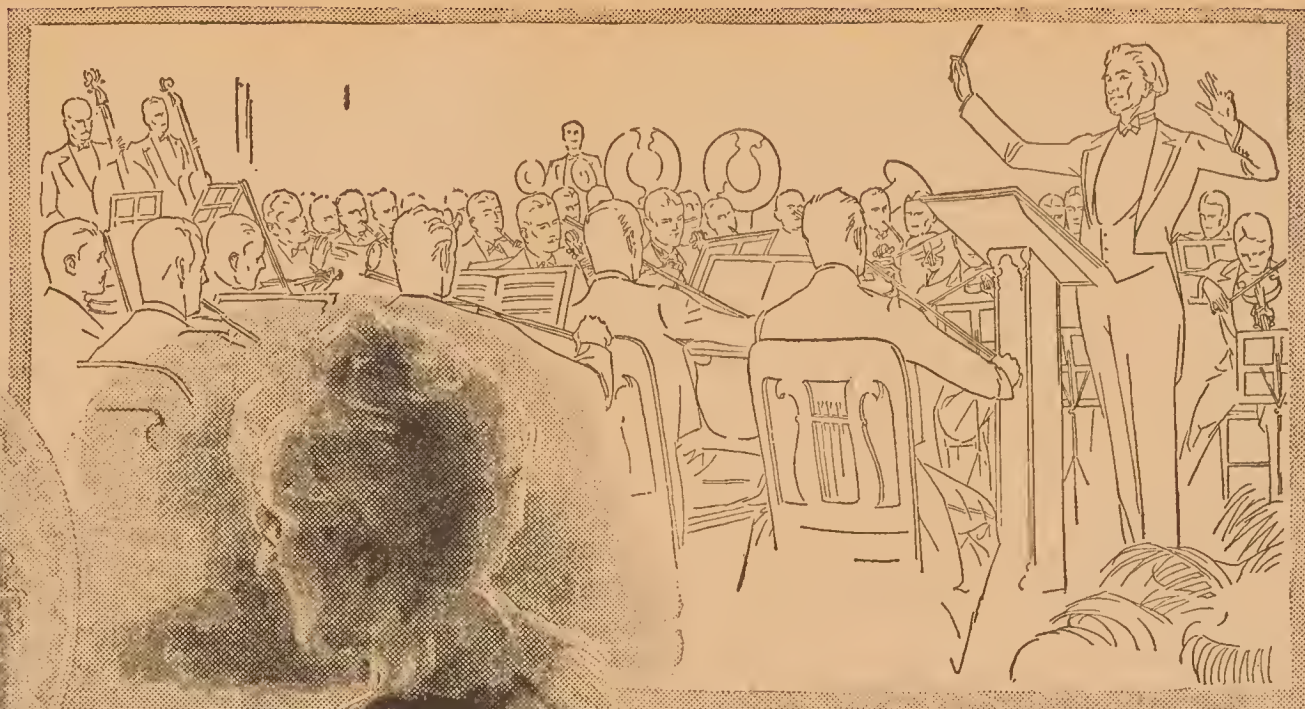
Half the commercial crop of apples has already been marketed. Shipments to November 12 totalled 57,408 cars, of which western box apple states contributed 28,283 and eastern barrel states 29,125 cars. Usually the barrel states produced about 43 per cent more apples than the box apple sections, but this season, approximately 12 million barrels will be produced by each section. To this date in 1926, 88,134 cars had been shipped, including 36,764 cars from the western states and 51,370 cars from the eastern states.

Address all mail to *American Agriculturist*, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.



Pruning time will be with us before we know it. These boys are learning how to do the job right at the short course at the New Jersey College of Agriculture.

When the World's
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Play the World's
Best Music....



"You're there with a Crosley"

Lonesome homes are gone forever when a Crosley Bandbox is installed.

Its simple operation is easily understood and its wonderful performance is at the command of any hand that can turn a dial.

With the Bandbox the world is your neighbor!

Your house sits on Broadway—National events are held next door—the market changes in your own living room—famous preachers deliver their sermons in your home—You listen in on every activity—You hear everybody's point of view from radical to fundamentalist—You enjoy the world's funniest clowns and its sweetest singers. Cheer, laugh, exult, applaud, delight at the world's sport, fun and entertainment, brought to your threshold! Whatever happens—"You're there with a Crosley."

Millions are making up their minds today to buy a radio.

Millions will replace obsolete sets with new, up-to-date receivers this Christmas.

Experienced radio owners will look first for 3 fundamental points and to every set they consider will address these questions:

1. Is it selective?
2. Is it sensitive?
3. Is it easy to operate?

Satisfied on these points they will look for:

1. Single dial control
2. Illuminated dial
3. Volume control
4. Single cable leads
5. Console installation adaptability
6. Reasonable price.

Millions will look at the Crosley Bandbox. This amazing little set is now displayed by more than 16,000 dealers.

The Crosley Bandbox is a 6-tube receiver.

The circuit of this set is of the excellence you would expect from a group of skilled engineers suddenly given the pick of the world's radio patents to work with.

Crosley has always given the radio world its biggest value for its dollar. Contemplate the perfection possible when the doors of the research and development laboratories of The Radio Corporation of America, The General Electric Co., The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the Hazeltine and Latour Corporations were thrown open.

Licensed under their patents!

The Crosley Bandbox is totally and completely shielded. Every element is absolutely separated from every other element by solid shielding. Coils are covered with copper. This could have been done cheaper but efficiency would have been sacrificed. Condensers are housed in cadmium-plated steel. All wiring is separated and shielded from all other parts of the receiver. Solid, sturdy, substantial, the entire set is assembled on a heavy metal chassis.



The tuned radio frequency amplification stages have been absolutely balanced through use of the Neutrodyne principal. The set is a genuine Neutrodyne.

To the initiated this means much. To the layman it manifests itself only as a radio receiver that does not squeal or howl when you are trying to get a station.

The shielding makes the Bandbox highly selective—the circuit makes it acutely sensitive and the design makes it extremely easy to operate.

The Bandbox is operated with a single station selector (one dial).

In most localities and in most owners' hands the single station selector will find all the programs anyone could possibly wish. It is the far away stations of weak power but perhaps good music that are captured by the use of the little auxiliary tuners called "Acuminators." Their function is best likened to a pair of field glasses. As the lens bring the distant scene to nearby aspect, so do the Acuminators bring the remote station signals up to room filling volume. Ordinary one dial radios can never perform like this. Hair line tracking of the condensers together is difficult—but the Acuminators, little secondary adjustments exclusive to Crosley give the Bandbox a substantial command of the air and all that is in it.

The dial of the Bandbox is illuminated. For shadowy corners and dim eyesight it recommends itself.

Volume Control is necessary on good radio today. Nearby and high powered stations send terrific impulses into the receiver. Detuning has been a favorite method of softening this loud reception but with stations closer and closer together on the dial detuning creates an overlapping of programs. The volume control of the Bandbox cuts the loudest blast down to a veritable whisper.

A single cable leads all outside and power connections from the Bandbox. In this brown fabric covered cable lies each lead covered with colored rubber for protection, accuracy and easy assembly. Tidy housewives appreciate it.

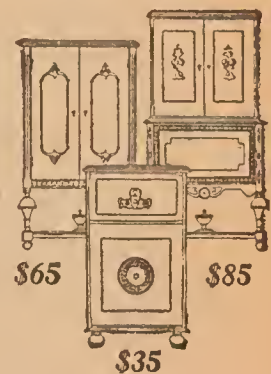
The adaptability of the Bandbox to installation in all types of cabinets is a feature. The metal case of the Bandbox lifts off the chassis. This leaves the closely grouped dial, switch and volume control shafts to be stuck through holes in the panel of any sort of cabinet. The escutcheon is quickly screwed over them and the console installation is not only complete but has no earmarks of a makeshift.

Prominent furniture manufacturers thru their long experience have produced beautiful cabinets at moderate prices. The celebrated Crosley Musicones are built in. Crosley dealers sell them. Purchasers may know they are best suited for Crosley radio by looking for the "approved label" in each one. Crosley dealers get these cabinets only from The H. T. Roberts Co., located at 1340 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Sales representative for The Showers Brothers Co., Bloomington, Ind., and The Wolf Manufacturing Industries, Kokomo, Ind.

Much has influenced the \$55 price of the Bandbox.

Throughout the country millions examine the Bandbox today. They see it the achievement of an organization who began its development when radio as we know it today began. Its success has been tremendous if clamorous demands from dealers are any indication. Even at any price it would be a sensation, for its performance ranks with the most expensive radio receivers on the market.

An AC Bandbox using ordinary house current electricity for power, sells for \$110.



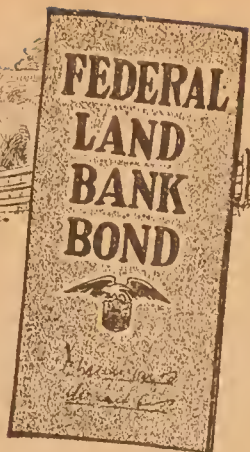
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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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B47 ADDRESS.....

We Go a Traveling

(Continued from Page 1)

the slightest unpleasantness marred the trip and practically the only rain we saw was when we were in New York state and on familiar ground.

Leaving home we followed the Susquehanna river from a point within a few miles of its source, down into Pennsylvania and on until just the point where it turns back again into New York State. The upper reaches of this river are very familiar to me. I think of it as a pretty good valley, but the hills that bound it are often poor. The valley grows corn splendidly but neither red clover nor alfalfa are at home as they are in some other localities. Still the aggregate milk production is enormous, and if the valley of this "long and crooked river" (which some say is the Indian meaning of the same) should suddenly retire from the dairy business, New York City would sit up and take notice. At Great Bend, just over the Pennsylvania Line we struck the widely advertised Lackawanna Trail. For many miles, the faultless automobile road follows the disused road bed of the Lackawanna railroad and this gives a road practically level with long, swinging curves. It is the sort of road to develop speed madness in susceptible subjects.

At Scranton, we entered the great anthracite coal regions. I am told that five counties of Pennsylvania hold all the anthracite coal in America—some say in the world—but I take sweeping statements like this with a grain of allowance. At any rate—anthracite is the luxury—fuel of a big part of the United States and much of Canada. It is a great natural monopoly, and mining it has made individuals, communities and railroads rich and this whole region will always be a humming hive of industry. The black diamonds are mined by 180,000 workers. We spent a night at Wilkes Barre. They tell me the whole city is undermined—the only exception being the big park-like public square which forms the center of the busy city.

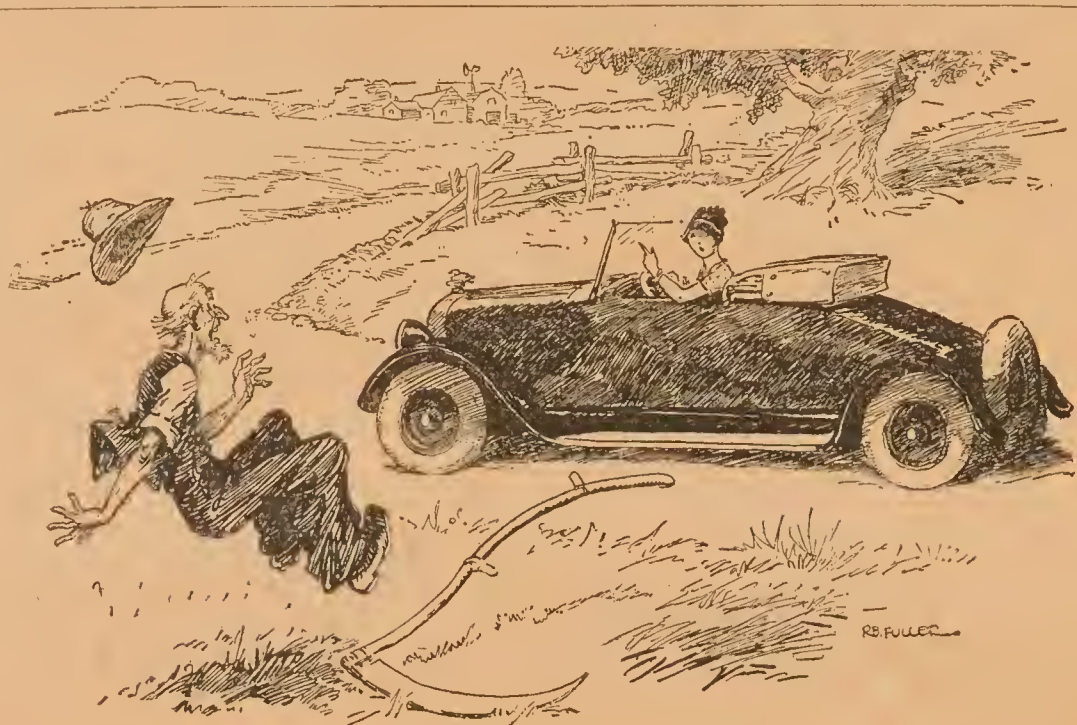
Pennsylvania is a state of wide and sharply marked agricultural contrasts. There are large sections of the state as rough and broken and agriculturally as useless as our Adirondacks—sections of unbroken forests where big game still survives and on the other hand there are certain counties which fully measure up to the most fertile and beautiful counties of all America. Between Scranton and Wilkes Barre, the east branch of the Susquehanna occupies a valley famous for its fertility. This is the Wyoming region—a lovely valley more than 20 miles long and averaging about 3 miles wide

—level and beautiful and hemmed in by rough mountains. This valley was purchased from the Six Nations by some Connecticut pioneers in 1754. In 1778 it was a happy and prosperous frontier settlement. On the last day of June and during the first five days of July, the settlement suffered a battle—a siege and a massacre at the hands of a mixed force of British and Indians. As has happened on other occasions, the white men lost control of their red allies and unspeakable atrocities were committed. It is said that a half-breed Indian woman—Queen Esther—with her own hand tomahawked 14 captives. The total number slain is said to have been as many as 300. At any rate, it was a day, the incidents of which were told and retold around the firesides of the valley for a hundred years. Today an imposing monument close by the state highway commemorates the pathetic story of these early pioneers. Only four months later, a similar fate overtook Cherry Valley in our own state, and these two massacres are generally spoken of together as among the most lurid happenings of the Revolutionary struggle.

From Wilkes Barre, we followed the east branch of the Susquehanna to where it mingles with the main stream at Sunbury and then on down to Harrisburg and across country to the famous field of Gettysburg. Years ago I saw something of Gettysburg and when opportunity offered, I returned again. To tell the truth, I am afraid I am rather inconsistent. I profess to be a pacifist—almost a professional pacifist—with scant sympathy for "preparedness"—and yet I have an almost morbid curiosity for haunting battlefields.

We did the battlefield in the orthodox manner, by hiring one of the licensed official guides. It is the only proper way to do it. People come—probably always will come—to Gettysburg by the hundreds of thousands every year. The Battlefield Association licenses a guide only after he has taken a civil service examination and has demonstrated his familiarity with the field and its story. The young man we picked up happened to be a native of the town, a veteran of the world war and it seemed to us that he was thoroughly competent. These guides are all provided with a badge and they are rigidly supervised and no overcharging is permitted. The regular fee is \$2.00 for the first hour and \$1.00 for each subsequent hour and it is worth it. During the summer about 100 guides are in service and they tell me that at times visitors are so nu-

(Continued on Page 14)



SHE—Will you please tell me if this is the third turn to the right after the left turn at the second cross-roads?—JUDGE.

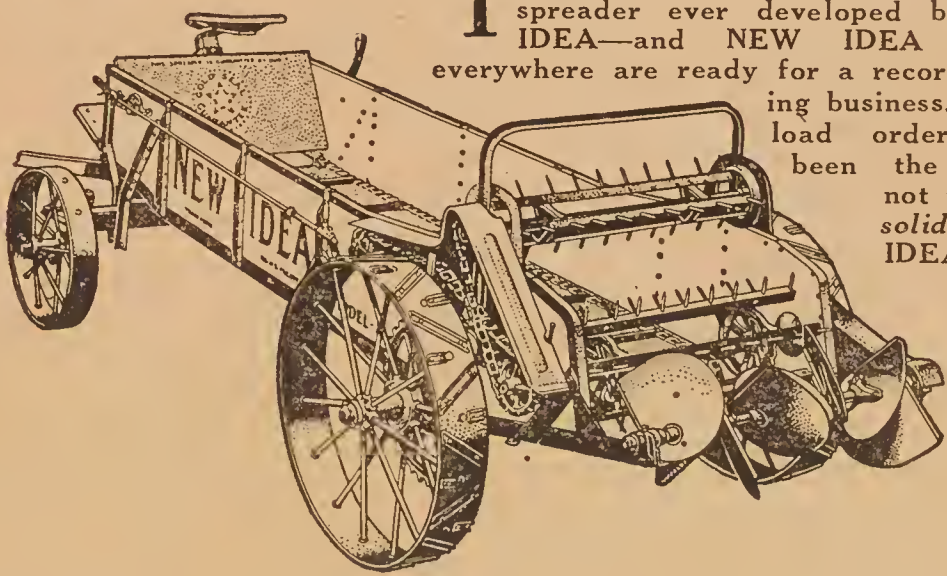


No. 12 Shipped to Syracuse territory



No. 3 Shipped to Harrisburg territory

Your NEW IDEA Spreader *is On the Way*



THE big rush is on for the greatest spreader ever developed by NEW IDEA—and NEW IDEA dealers everywhere are ready for a record-breaking business. Carload orders have been the rule—

not the exception. In addition to hundreds of individual carload shipments, *eighteen solid trainloads of Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreaders* were sold and shipped to NEW IDEA dealers in a period of seven months.

Your NEW IDEA is ready. Go see it now. You will find the supreme achievement of the manufacturer who has brought practically every betterment to spreader building since the original invention of the type of spreader which leads the world today.

It's an all-riveted job—built like a bridge. Low-down for easy loading—yet ample clearance permitting perfect operation over high stubble and rough ground. Special steels throughout—balanced, self-aligning roller bearings—always-flexible conveyor chains that will not break, stretch or rust—balloon tire wheels—NEW IDEA excels in scores of vitally important features.

Light-weight—easy loading (less than 40 inches high)—easy hauling—short turning—and unequalled for spreading efficiency. It's a *lifetime spreader* which you can't wear out if you give it just reasonable care. See it at your dealers today—or write direct for the complete story.

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Here is the list of the 18 trainload shipments—a record of popularity and demand never before approached in the history of the implement business.

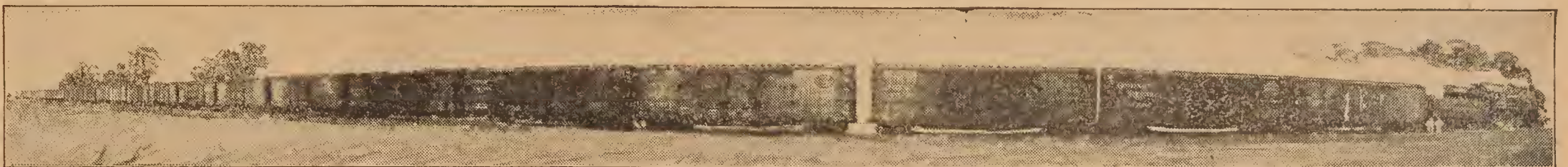
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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1—Moline, Ill., Mar. 31, '27 | 10—Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 20, '27 |
| 2—Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 25, '27 | 11—Jackson, Mich., Aug. 24, '27 |
| 3—Harrisburg, Pa., May 31, '27 | 12—Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 6, '27 |
| 4—Columbus, Ohio, June 10, '27 | 13—Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30, '27 |
| 5—Madison, Wis., June 29, '27 | 14—Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 6, '27 |
| 6—Moline, Ill., Aug. 9, '27 | 15—Madison, Wis., Oct. 21, '27 |
| 7—Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 12, '27 | 16—Moline, Ill., Oct. 31, '27 |
| 8—Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 13, '27 | 17—Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 31, '27 |
| 9—Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 17, '27 | 18—Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 31, '27 |

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Over 4000 Dealers



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*Efficiency and Economy in the Dairy Ration
Mean Dollars and Cents to the
Dairy Farmer*

Successful feeding consists in maintaining the cow in good health and vigor and at the same time getting the most milk from the feed at least cost.

The Educational Service of the Cottonseed Products Association has just completed a bulletin that will be of interest and value to every dairy farmer. This bulletin will be furnished free. Just fill out the coupon below.

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Avoid mistakes
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proper SIZE and H-P. for your
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WITTE SUPER ENGINES

50 new features now place the
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The 1928 Harder Silo will have many exclusive features which will make it more than ever, "The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy." There's a Harder to meet the needs of every dairyman, priced to fit his pocketbook. We are making a special proposition to foresighted dairymen. If you will need a silo next season, it will pay you to place your order now. Write today for full particulars of our Early Order Proposition. The Harder Round Brooder House is built on the silo principle—extra-warm and strictly sanitary. Send for free folder.

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close-joined, tight-jointed and
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They are so constructed that
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HOLSTEINS Are Hardy

For 2000 years
Holsteins have been bred for
ruggedness. They thrive in all
climates and sections without ex-
pert care and produce profitably
under varied conditions.

Write for literature

The HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

More Milk Being Used

Dairymen Collect \$3,000,000,000 in 1927

ON the whole, 1927 was a pretty good year for dairymen, especially if we compare their total income for the year with that received by almost any other kind of farmer. The total value of all dairy products in 1927 will exceed three billion dollars for the first time on record. Perhaps the best part of this is that the outlook for 1928 is very good. There does not seem to be a possibility of an excess of production and there is every likelihood that consumption will continue to increase. Something for dairymen to think about, however, is that probably three or four years from now there will be a different story to tell. This will be after other farmers have had opportunity to turn to dairying and there has been time to raise more cows.

Boarder Cows Disappearing

One future factor not so promising is the fact that dairy feeds will probably average higher than they have in the past two years. Of course the one thing that has saved the dairy industry more than anything else in recent years is the tremendous increase in consumption. Since 1921 the total amount of milk produced in the United States has increased 25 per cent. The quantity of creamery butter increased 40 per cent during the same time, but there was not quite so much butter produced on farms. These great increases in production tell us what the story would have been had not consumption more than kept pace.

One of the good things about the increase in production, however, is that the gain has been due mostly to increased production *per cow* rather than an increase in the *number* of cows. This means that there has been more dairy efficiency and that the costs of production have been greatly reduced over former years. The number of cows and heifers two years old and over on farms in the United States on January 1, 1927, according to the Department of Agriculture, was only 2 per cent greater than six years before. This shows that there have been an elimination of boarder cows, better grading up of herds, and in particular better feeding methods.

Dairymen Have Strong Allies

Speaking of consumption, let us look at the facts a moment. There has been some increase of consumers in the last few years, but the biggest gain has been in per capita consumption of milk. Dairymen have as their allies all the public health authorities, newspapers, magazines and the farm press which have been educating peo-

ple constantly to the great food and health value of milk. If hard times come to the cities milk consumption will fall off temporarily but not over a long period of time.

Dairy Cows' Cheapest Feed

THE owner of a cow which produced 10,584 pounds of milk and 542.6 pounds of butterfat last year, was asked "What is the cheapest and best form of food for dairy cows?"

"Pure water," he replied, "Only be sure that the water is put in the cow and not in the milk can."

Milk is approximately 87 per cent water and if the cow does not have access to an unlimited supply of fresh, clean, palatable water, her milk flow is bound to suffer heavily. A high producing cow will consume from 25 to 30 gallons of water per day. Cow testers have found in numerous cases where the milk production of a herd was increased 7 to 8 per cent when automatic drinking cups were installed in the stalls, offering the cow unlimited supply of water whenever desired. A reliable automatic water supply system has proved to be one of the most valuable items of a dairy farm's equipment.

Feeding Calves Whole Milk

We are shipping whole milk. What is the minimum time that we can feed calves whole milk and still grow a good calf?—H. S., New York.

CALVES will begin to eat whole grain at about a month old. It is advisable to give them whole milk until they are at least nine weeks old, gradually changing from milk to grain, beginning when they are about seven weeks old. A good grain mixture is: Corn meal, 4 parts; bran, 1 part; and oil meal, 1 part.

Keep the Bull at Home

Is there any law that will hinder me putting a heavy chain on my bull and tying him out in my field this summer? He is three years old and is not cross, but they say I cannot turn him loose.

THERE is no law in Pennsylvania that would prohibit you from pasturing your bull on a heavy chain in your pasture. There is a law against letting a bull run at large on the highway and provides that in case a bull is found there, he can be impounded and unless the owner appears in ten days and pays the poundage fees he can be sold and the money paid to the treasurer of the school district. But this is a different thing from pasturing him on a chain. Stake him out, therefore, and pray that the stake holds.



Dairymen raise calves only when milk prices are high. Consequently there is a shortage of cows now but there may not be three or four years from now.

FISHKILL FARMS

Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

Fishkill Sir May DeKol Inka
Born February 15, 1927
Fishkill Inka Triumph Colantha
Born March 16, 1927
Fishkill Silver Sadie May
Born April 19, 1927
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Born June 3, 1927
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For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc. write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENHATHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A NEW HERD SIRE?

An American Agriculturist advertiser can supply you with a well-bred individual.

Sheep in Connecticut

Interest is Increasing in New England

INTEREST in sheep among Connecticut farmers is increasing. During the past few months many of the old breeders have increased the size of their flocks while at the same time many new men have purchased foundation stock.

Ralph Tryon of South Glastonbury has started in the sheep business by purchasing 88 pure bred Hampshire ewes and three rams from the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. L. V. Tirrell, extension sheep specialist of

prove well as producers of market lambs, as well as wool.

Connecticut sheep are in very good condition this season, comparing very favorably with that of other years. This is due to the fact that more and more sheep men are giving their flocks better care during the summer months and following the recommendations given by the extension sheep specialist from the state college.

Most farmers in the state are well supplied with hay for feeding their



A nice flock of sheep in A. A. territory.

Connecticut, and Mr. Tryon personally selected these animals at the farm where they were grown.

A carload of Delaine ewes were purchased by Sherman Eddy of Avon, from Ohio. These sheep are of exceptional quality and conformation. They are on Mr. Eddy's farm at Hartland and will, in all probability, be crossed with a Dorset ram for early lamb production.

Mrs. Alice Stephenson of Washington, has started a new flock of sheep. She recently purchased 25 grade Shropshire ewes that are expected to

stock. By supplementing this hay with silage and some roots, winter feeding need not be much of a problem. The present outlook for a good market lamb season seems promising for Connecticut farmers. However, while the market outlook may seem bright, the kind of lambs produced by the grower will largely determine the price received. Proper feeding of the breeding stock is essential for the production of large thrifty young stock. Lambs produced from well cared for breeders make the most rapid gains and bring the highest market prices.

Milk Emergency in New England

THE Emergency Milk Commission appointed by Acting-Governor Allen is meeting daily. After conferences with the chief officials of the milk carrying railroads, representatives of the agricultural officials of the University of Vermont, and the State Department of Agriculture of Vermont, representatives of the farmers' organizations and all others who could provide information we learn that the milk shortage has been met. This has been accomplished by supplementing the short milk supply from New England sources by milk brought from without New England—milk coming from as far south as Maryland and as far West as Iowa. This was, of course, brought in at great additional expense, and the loss borne by the distributors.

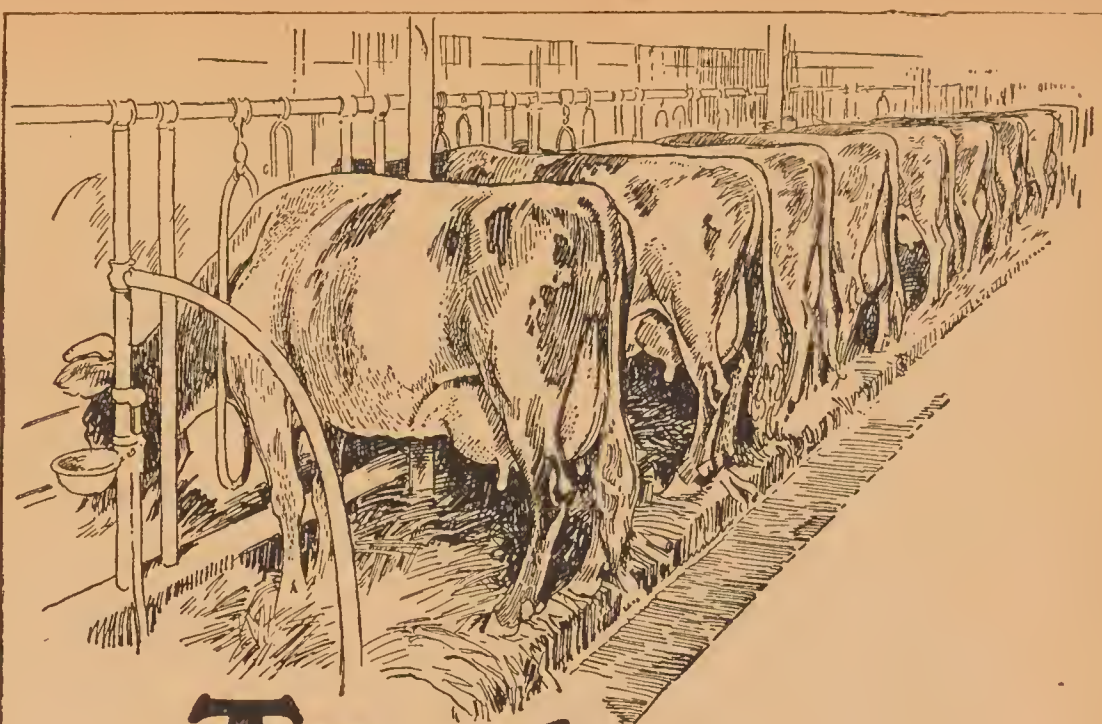
Prices Advanced to Help

In the flooded areas centering chiefly in Vermont, but including also parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, barns, cows, hay, ensilage, etc. have been destroyed, bridges are down, roads are almost impassable and railroad service will not be restored for some weeks in portions of the chief-milk-producing areas, therefore the cost of increased haulage to more distant rail connections and over bad roads must be met. This is throwing an increased burden of expense upon the farmers who bear this cost and which must continue for a considerable period.

This expense is further increased by the difficulty of delivery to the farmers of the concentrated cattle feeds

which must be used to supplement the hay rations. After many conferences between the farmer representatives and the dealers these interests have reached the opinion that this loss should be neutralized in part by an advance of one cent per quart in the wholesale and retail price, of which three-quarters shall go to the farmer and one quarter to the distributors—this price to become effective November 16, and to continue for a few weeks, probably not later than January 1.

The Emergency Commission has no power to fix prices. The three State officials constituting one-half of the commission are of the opinion that they may not as such officials properly participate in price discussions. The civilian members of the commission, including Chairman Allen, Messrs. Bird and Snyder, after hearing all the evidence are of the opinion that this small advance in price is not only appropriate as entered into between the distributors and producers but believe further that the milk consumers of Metropolitan Boston would welcome the opportunity to aid the restoration of milk producing farmers and so contribute to the permanency of Boston's nearby milk supply—the permanence of which is highly important to Massachusetts consumers. Should the public realizing that the emergency is past, increase their consumption of this low-cost food, it would serve to encourage the farmers of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts who were the chief sufferers from the flood.



Test = this winter-feeding program

With freezing weather come special problems in the dairy barn. To keep winter's thieving fingers out of the milk pails your cows demand plenty of the right kind of food. They just as urgently demand that their vigor be built up and maintained so that this rich, dry diet can be completely assimilated—turned into milk. Otherwise part of your high-priced winter feeding goes to waste.

This winter join the army of dairymen who are now systematically conditioning their cows to meet the added winter-feeding burdens. Kow-Kare does this job for you surely, conveniently, profitably. This famous concentrated regulator and conditioner has active medicinal ingredients that strengthen and tone up the digestion and assimilation—make the cow responsive to her milk-producing diet.

Sure—and Inexpensive

Kow-Kare is very inexpensive to use. Only a tablespoonful in the feedings one to two weeks each month is required in average cases. A few cents per month per cow is a small price to pay for top-notch milkings and cow health.

Try Kow-Kare one season. Prove for yourself that vigorous cows can produce real milk profits on moderate-priced natural feeds. Kow-Kare is obtainable from nearly all feed stores, general stores and druggists. Large size \$1.25; 6 cans \$6.25. Small size 65c. Write for free illustrated book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

KOW-KARE

Regulates and Conditions

Home-Mix Your Own COMPLETE MINERAL
With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground lime, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under \$6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.



Needed by cows at CALVING

It's good sense—at this most critical time of the whole year—to give needed aid to the cow about to freshen. A small investment in Kow-Kare gets you by many expensive disorders—insures a healthier cow and calf. A tablespoonful in the feedings for three weeks before and after meets average needs.

Banish Cow Ills

Such troubles as Barenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., have their origin in weakened digestive and genital organs. Kow-Kare clears up these troubles by helping Nature. Thirty years of successful use is your Kow-Kare guarantee.

Taylor Farms Jerseys

Tuberculin tested herd.

15 Heifers nearly all from Register of Merit dams—priced to sell immediately. Wire or write for appointment. Young Bulls.

The Taylor Farms
STAMFORD, N. Y.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF
Born about October 1st. Dam A. R. Also herd sire, dam's record 729 lb. fat.
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Elverson, Pa.

10 Guernsey Heifer Calves. Practically pure \$25 ea., crated.
EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say

"I saw your ad in
American Agriculturist"

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk.....	\$3.42	\$3.32
2 Fluid Cream.....		2.20
2 A Fluid Cream.....	2.36	
2 B Cond. Milk.....		
Soft Cheese.....	2.61	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder.....		
Hard Cheese.....	2.45	2.20
4 Butter and American cheese.....		

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is \$3.52.

The Class 1 League price for December, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Holds Its Own

CREAMERY	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Dec. 1, 1926
SALTED			
Higher than extras.....	52-52½	51½-52	54-54½
Extra (92sc).....	51½	51	53½
84-91 score.....	40½-50	40-50	41-53
Lower Grades.....	39½-40	39-39½	38½-40

In spite of the extremely mild weather that visited New York during the last few days of November, the butter market held its own. In fact, it gained some. On the 29th conditions were not extremely favorable. Extras (92 score butter) held at 51½ cents, and there was considerable opinion that the market would be unable to hold at that figure because of the mildness. However, the price continued on the 30th, but it was by no means a foregone conclusion that it was going to stay there. Practically everything

hinged on the temperature. In addition to the weather factor we had the general situation of a little slow market following the Thanksgiving holiday trade. Trading was quiet, some houses had a little surplus stock, and there was some anxiety to sell, however, no one was ready to make any concessions.

That gives us the situation in a nut shell. It is just about steady. Dealers are more inclined to keep stock moving, but are unwilling to shade. It appears from all advices that we are at the low production point, and this is going to tend to stabilize the market, even though the weather may cause some anxiety.

The morning of December 1st turned a little cooler, and this little chilly temperature may but stimulate to hold the present levels.

Cheese Market Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Dec. 1, 1926
Fresh Fancy.....			24½-25½
Fresh Average.....			
Held Fancy.....	28½-29	28-29	25½-27
Held Average.....		27½	24-25

The cheese market remains unchanged. There is a continued scarcity of fancy cured stock, but practically no fresh state cheese in the market. In fact, there is a very limited amount of held state cheese. In the west the position of the cheese market is decidedly firmer which is giving the dealers here in the metropolis more confidence which may result in the asking of higher prices of the cured stock of all descriptions. It is said that the Canadian market has moved to a higher level, which naturally has materially strengthened the situation here.

Pacific Coast Breaks Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Dec. 1, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras.....	55-56	66-68	66-68
Average Extras.....	52-54	64-65	65
Extra Firsts.....	50-51	54-62	63-64
Firsts.....	48-49	50-53	61-62
Gathered.....	38-51	38-61	45-64
Pullets.....	40-43	40-45	44-50
Pewees.....	35-36	38	42

Heavy receipts of eggs from the Pacific coast have been responsible for a phenomenal break in the white egg market. For a while last week, browns and mixed colors, both from the central western sections and from near-by were holding a very strong position, but with the heavy influx of the Pacific coast, strong prices broke all along the line. Browns are above whites. Naturally, with this situation existing, buyers have taken advantage of the situation, and there is nothing one can do but wait until things work out. Certainly some of the marginal producers, who are now getting as low as 20c and 25c per dozen, have got to get out of business, especially where they have to pay long hauling charges in the middle and south central west.

Here in the east it is advisable for our local producers to watch home markets, for in a great many instances they are above par with New York city. We know of several specific cases where producers are getting more for their pullet eggs in the local markets, than they could get for their finest selections in the metropolitan districts.

The situation right now would indicate that we are not yet "out of the woods" as far as the rapid expansion of the poultry industry is concerned, and producers have got to use the most ingenious methods in order to get the best possible prices, and make a profit.

Poultry Buyers Take Hold

FOWLS	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Dec. 1, 1926
Colored.....	21-26	23-25	25-28
Leghorn.....	17-20	16-20	16-19
CHICKENS			
Colored.....	19-39	23-32	20-22
Leghorn.....	19-25	16-30	17-20
BROILERS.....	35-42	30-42	35
CAPONS.....		35-38	
TURKEYS.....	20-25	45-48	45
DUCKS, Nearby.....	23-28	23-28	30-35
GESE.....		30	30

Poultry buyers during the last few days of November were taking hold in fine style, especially on fancy heavy fowls. Leghorn fowls also have been very firm. The unseasonably warm weather has been the one "fly in the

ointment." Were it cooler, we would look for a sharp rise any moment. On the 30th the supply in the railroad terminals was heavy, and this added to the temperature, made the situation no more than steady on the whole. However, it appears on the surface that the demand was there, and all that was needed was a better surrounding situation.

Pullets have been selling well, also broilers. A few capons are arriving but the market has not been eager for them.

Rabbits have been particularly slow, some selling as low as 15c a pound, and none higher than 20c.

It might be well to mention here the situation that existed at Thanksgiving. The poultry market was strong on Sunday and Monday before Thanksgiving. However, the situation weakened slightly on Tuesday, and on Wednesday there was nothing doing at all to speak of. These developments bore out our warning to get shipments in on Monday in order to get the best of the situation.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAJ. The reports are broadcast at 12:00 to 12:15 A. M. Eastern Standard time.

There is no telling what is going to happen at Christmas. That is the worst of the live poultry market. One can not tell what is going to happen by looking at the last situation as an indicator.

It appears that because the early situation of the Thanksgiving market was strong, buyers may hold off at Christmas. Christmas comes on Sunday and will be celebrated on Monday, which means that the heavy retail day will be Saturday the 24th. This means that we will see a market about Wednesday or Thursday. On Monday and Tuesday we look for a sparring match between buyers and sellers. There may be some buying on Friday, but usually Friday is the day that the stores are making the greatest preparations for Saturday business.

Shippers should time their consignments accordingly.

This is our opinion, no one can say what will actually happen.

Wisconsin Potatoes in New York

STATE	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Dec. 1, '26
150 lb. sack.....			4.75-5.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			
MAINE			
150 lb. sack.....	2.60-3.00	2.50-3.25	4.50-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	3.25-3.60	3.50-3.85	5.25-5.60
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack.....	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack.....	3.50-3.65	3.50-3.75	4.50-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.35	5.75-6.00

The potato market has been marking time more or less since our last report. There is a little improvement here and a little slip there so all in all things stand about even. One very significant factor to report is that Wisconsin is putting sacked goods in the New York markets at \$2.75 per 150 pound sacks, which is seventy-five cents under Pennsylvania, and twenty-five cents under Maine, and almost a full dollar under Long Island.

That is a situation we said several weeks ago would undoubtedly develop, and something that is going to cause us no end of worry. Some of the western states have more than enough stock to take care of their demand out there, and they are going to come in here and compete with us in a real serious manner.

From now until Christmas we look for a little improvement, possibly during the first two weeks of December, and then potatoes will again take a back seat for the holiday specialties, after which we will undoubtedly experience a little improvement especially after the excitement of the holidays has quieted down. For one thing the weather that we have experienced

the last few days has been very influential in causing things to be quiet.

Bean Market Slow

It is natural to expect that the bean market is going to be a very discouraging affair to report when we have such mild summer-like weather. Bean soup is out of the question, as well as a hot plate of baked beans. Consequently trade has been very draggy.

Peas seldom bring \$6.35 per hundred pounds, most of them running from \$5.50 up. Red kidneys of the new grade are selling from \$7.75 to \$8.25, with marrows selling from \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Meats and Live Stock

The best calves are still selling up to \$17.00, although the bulk of the arrivals are selling anywhere from \$12.00 to \$16.00.

Steers are a little better, choice or primes occasionally bringing as high as \$15.00, with seconds from \$12.50 to \$14.00.

The bull market is steady, heavy pet states generally bringing from \$6.75 to \$7.75, with a few choice ones at \$8.00 and others as low as \$4.50.

The cow market has been steady to firm at unchanged prices.

A few choice lambs have been selling at \$7.00, but most new arrivals bringing from \$4.00 to \$5.75, but taking all in consideration the lamb market is steady.

The hog market is steady, but prices are a considerable under what they were a few months back. The best price is \$10.50 for Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds, and heavyweights are selling as low as \$9.50.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 30	Dec. 22	Dec. 1, '26
(At Chicago)			
Wheat.....	1.27	1.27½	1.36½
Corn.....	.87¼	.85½	.73
Oats.....	.49½	.49	.43½

CASH GRAINS	Nov. 30	Dec. 22	Dec. 1, '26
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red.....	1.51½	1.53½	1.54½
Corn, No. 2 Yellow.....	1.06¾	1.05½	.90
Oats, No. 2.....	.61¾	.61½	.53½

FEEDS	Nov. 26	Nov. 19	Nov. 27, '26
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats.....	37.50	37.00	32.00
Spring Bran.....	33.00	32.50	27.50
Hard Bran.....	35.50	35.00	30.00
Standard Mids.....	33.50	33.00	29.00
Soft W. Mids.....	42.00	41.50	34.00
Flour Mids.....	39.50	38.50	33.50
Red Dog.....	44.00	44.00	38.50
Wh. Hominy.....	40.00	39.00	31.25
Yel. Hominy.....	37.00	37.00	30.25
Corn Meal.....	38.50	38.00	31.50
Gluten Feed.....	39.00	39.00	31.75
Gluten Meal.....	48.00	48.00	41.75
36% C. S. Meal.....	43.00	43.50	27.00
41% C. S. Meal.....	46.50	46.00	30.00
43% C. S. Meal.....	49.00	48.00	31.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal.....	46.00	45.00	43.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

LEHIGH and Berks counties have become noted as veritable treasure troves for antiques of nearly all kinds and many farmers realize considerable revenue from their sale. Memorial Hall and the Art Gallery on the Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia contain a large collection.

The Lehigh-Berks potato growing industry continues to increase its productive average per acre, as recent reports indicate. A comparison of the cost of growing the crop proves interesting because of the far diverging figures. Some growers claim that their expenses amounted to about \$40 to \$50 per acre when others report an actual cost of over \$100 per acre.

In several localities American chestnuts were produced on sprouts, now two years old and forestry officials are hoping that Nature may exterminate the deadly fungus (diaporthea parasitica) which killed millions of dollars worth of Pennsylvania chestnut trees. The combined efforts of Federal and State officials to eradicate the blight or stop its widespread destruction of trees, proved futile. Other varieties of nut trees could be planted to replace the luscious chestnut.—Oliver D. Shock.

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SKUNKS Muskrats, Raccoon, Mink, and all other kinds of raw furs wanted. Write for free price list. Charles A. Kaune, 278 Bridge St., Montgomery, N. Y.

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News From Among the Farmers

New Jersey Farmers Favor "Honest Pack" Law

THE first step in a move towards an honest pack law for New Jersey was undertaken in Trenton last week, by representative growers who met at the call of the Farm Bureau and the State Grange to study this important matter.

The first big matter taken up by this body was that the top of every package of fruit or vegetables offered for sale must be representative of the entire contents of the package. There will be no more facing or topping the package that goes to market. This new move is to apply to the open as well as the closed basket.

The marketing of green and immature products was also considered and the move was thoroughly denounced as causing heavy losses the past season. This applied to the marketing of green peaches which resulted in the breaking the market at the time when California came east and gobbled up everything in sight. The new law as proposed by the local growers is to come in step with the move on foot in neighboring states like Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and others that now have honest pack laws.

Other conferences are to be held by this committee and the matter will be thoroughly ironed out before the matter is finally recommended for adoption by the organizations and a law drafted to be presented to the legislature. Those attending the conference were, A. E. Mercker, director of markets, Trenton; Charles Barton, Marlton; Arthur Eldred, Mays Landing; H. E. Hulsart, Allentown; Clement B. Lewis, Riverton; Jack Thornborrow, Vineland; H. E. Taylor, Trenton and Rhea Moreau, Freehold.

Market Commission Reports

The Atlantic County Market Commission has made its final report for the year and has made recommendations for continuing another year, the wholesale market at Hammonton. This has been one of the outstanding ventures in the state this year and has been watched by growers from every part of the state. At a total cost to the city of Hammonton of less than \$2,000 it was able to develop a market where a half million dollars worth of fruits and berries were sold. It brought to Hammonton, buyers from a score of cities who paid the growers spot cash for everything they offered. Prices ruled higher on the local market than in Philadelphia and close to \$50,000 was saved by the growers this year.

In its recommendations for 1928 only \$800 is asked compared with \$2,500 for 1927. After spending \$1400 for a new road, \$200 for a building, the market commission had nearly \$500 left over. This included the cost of the market inspector, whose salary for the summer was only \$335.

The committee in charge of conducting the successful market are, William Slack, chairman; Pete Lucas, John Machise, Laton Parkhurst and Harry Mottola.

State Grange Will Meet At Atlantic City

Plans are about complete for the State Grange Convention in Atlantic City next week. The delegates to the National Grange are arriving home this week and will then transfer their activities to Atlantic City. The first session opens on Monday afternoon, with the Lecturers Conference, to be followed with the regular sessions on Tuesday. This session promises to be marked with much activity and the enactment of many resolutions that will have a direct bearing on New Jersey farming.

The vacancies of Overseer, Howard Hancock, Bridgeton and Assistant

Steward, Leonard Norcross, will be filled by State Master Agans. Senator Blackwell, Mercer County has been appointed to fill the vacancy of Mr. Hancock, who is now on his way to California to study the western co-operatives, while Mr. Norcross will be in Chicago attending the National Farm Bureau Conference, as the representative of Mercer County.

T. B. Test Progresses in Gloucester Co.

Gloucester County reports a big increase in the T. B. testing work for this year. Up until November 1 there were 721 herds in the county that had been tested and according to County Agent Lamb this has since then been increased approximately to 825 herds. The State has had three veterinarians in the county for some time testing herds.

Salem County reports thirty herds tested during the year, with three new applications during the past month.

Minch Brothers Sale

The sale of the real estate and personal property of Minch Brothers, Bridgeton, on December 12 and 13, marks the close of one of the big farming enterprises that developed in lower New Jersey during the past twenty years. The firm has been in the receivers hands for two years and the

sale this month will wind up the affairs of the company.

All of the many farms of the company will be sold in separate units and the personal property will also go under the hammer. Most of the farms are either down in alfalfa or out in orchards. The sale is being watched with considerable interest as the sale will to a certain extent determine the farm real estate market for South Jersey during the coming winter and spring.

Cranberry prices touched the highest prices in recent years, in meeting the Thanksgiving demand. Some fancy lots of New Jersey berries were sold in the New York market as high as \$10 per half barrel box. Prices one year ago were only \$5 and \$5.50 per box.

South Shipping Cabbage

The cabbage situation has taken on another color in the last two weeks with the arrival in northern markets of new crop cabbage from Texas and Florida. The former state has already shipped several cars while the latter has sent two cars. This condition is of considerable concern to the late crop cabbage growers who still have the bulk of their crop on hand. The southern season has opened two weeks earlier than usual this year. —AMOS KIRBY.

North Country Farm News

Grain Prices Higher-Will Milk Prices Follow?

THE latter part of November seems to be more or less of the weepy order, as rain after rain keeps coming, and dark days galore with very little sunshine. Springs and wells are full up and should be in fine shape to go over any kind of a winter that may come along. Brooks and creeks are running full and more, while any depression at all looks like a small lake. The tremendous downpour that we had a few days ago caused quite a bit of damage to fruits, vegetables and other things stored in cellars for the winter as many had several feet of water pour in. One man said his cellar had never had water of any kind and his house had been on the farm for over fifty years, but he had four feet with his furnace fire put out and all his winter's supplies floating around on top.

Fewer Turkeys Than Last Year

As a result fall plowing is over for some time at least, with quite a good many having a few acres to wait until spring. There is a considerably larger acreage plowed this fall than last, however. The weather has been remarkably mild though, only a very few mornings when the temperature was below freezing, and yesterday we had all our vegetables for dinner from the garden, something I cannot remember having happened in a long time. Usually parsnips are the only ones available, and they most always are frozen in or covered with snow.

The turkey census in Northern New York is very much smaller than it was a couple of weeks ago. The prevailing price during the turkey days was reported to be around 50c. A good many were shipped, principally to Boston, while many more journeyed out in trucks that scoured the countryside. Chickens too were largely taken out, but not always just for the market for poultry. A large truck with crates of chickens hanging all over was halted the other day and found to be loaded throughout its interior with liquid refreshment not tolerated by the "eighteenth amendment."

The sudden increase in the price of most feeds during the past ten days

seems to a large extent have been brought about by the greater feeding of grain all over the milk territory, and the natural increase always expected when colder weather arrives. Some will decrease their use of purchased feeds somewhat, depending more on their own grown feeds, but many more will continue to feed a mixture more or less balanced for milk production as well as for keeping body weight. According to reports the Secretary of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association says that the production of milk for the fluid territory is very satisfactory, and that the market is being well provided for.

There is considerable discussion as to just what the price for milk will be during the month of December. Some believe that there will be quite a bit of increase, while others argue that there will be no increase, and that if there were, everyone would strive to increase his production, and that the increase if made would be a boom-crash for prices later. At the same time they believe that if the price gets much higher, there will be added incentive to bring milk from more distant points.

Cheese Association Gets Results

A news report just at hand says that the Dairymen's League has purchased the Beakes Dairy Company's receiving plants. (EDITOR'S NOTE—This is correct. See notice elsewhere). This will have a distinct bearing on Northern New York especially in the northern part of St. Lawrence county where they have plants at Massena Center, Rackett River, Nyando and Tracey's Landing. Over in Lewis county there is a new shipping plant at West Leyden with the milk going direct to the New York market. This plant has just been erected by the Queensboro Dairy Company. There seems to have been a much greater turnover, and many more changes in ownership of milk plants in Northern New York this year than in many years.

On November 19th, the St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers Association held their annual banquet and

meeting at Gouverneur. Dividend checks were distributed to the amount of \$5800. This is some \$300 more than the dividends of the preceding year. C. S. Wicks of Oxbow is the President of the organization, having held office since the organization was started a few years ago. The cheese made by the different factories in the organization is all sold by one salesman—C. E. Giffin and it is reported that he secures many times a somewhat better price for a part of the cheese than prevails on the regular cheese boards. This is in part brought about by the selling on the quality of the cheeses offered. A farmer not in the organization, and not situated so he can be in it, told me the other day that farmers outside the organization were profiting by the better prices secured by the efforts of the organization officials. Among the speakers were the President, C. S. Wicks—(by the way he is the father of the Junior Project boy, Wendell Wicks, who won the proud title of champion showman of the United States at the National Dairy Show a few weeks ago); M. H. Street, president of the St. Lawrence county farm bureau; C. F. Giffin, the sales manager; Leon Claus, farm bureau manager of St. Lawrence county; O. G. Agne, farm bureau manager of Jefferson county; W. J. Birdsall of the State Department of farms and markets; and B. A. Dodds, secretary of the Gouverneur Fair Association.

Fair Association and Farm Bureau Lay Plans

The Jefferson County Agricultural Association held its annual meeting a short time ago. Eugene F. Livermore who has been president for the past eight years, resigned and refused because of poor health to continue his position. Mr. Livermore has labored long and diligently to make the local county fair a success, and has brought about many improvements during his administration. W. H. Green of Henderson, who has been a director for some time, was elected to take the place vacated by Mr. Livermore. F. A. Empsall, a business man of the city of Watertown, was elected a director to replace Mr. Green. A number of points in regard to future developments were discussed among which were emphasized the need of continuing to keep politics out of the administering body, a fault which has been sadly detrimental to more than one fair organization.

—W. I. Roe, Nov. 28, '27.

Dairymen's League Purchases Beakes Plants

THE Dairymen's League Co-operative Association has announced the purchase of the country plants and business of the Beakes Dairy Company. The deal is effective December 1st. Among the country plants acquired are those at Clinton Corners, Lagrangeville and Red Hook in Dutchess County; Massena Center, Massena Springs, Nyando, Tracey and Racquette River in St. Lawrence County, and the plant at Merrickville, in Delaware County. These properties are all in active operation but the deal includes the purchase of some other plants not now active. The properties acquired are all equipped and approved to ship fluid milk and some of them are also equipped for country bottling. There is equipment at Massena to make manufactured products during the surplus period in addition to being able to ship milk in fluid form.

The Co-operative Association also announces the purchase of another milk company called the Rail and Harbor Milk and Cream Company, having one fluid milk shipping plant at Yale, Seneca County.

We Go a Traveling

(Continued from Page 8)

merous that there are not guides enough. We took the official battlefield drive of a little more than 17 miles and I certainly received a pretty definite idea of just what took place during those awful three days. Gettysburg, at that time was an old, sleepy, compactly built Pennsylvania-Dutch village of about 2100 inhabitants and it was the fate of the town to become the very vortex of that struggle. The battle finally practically encompassed the town on every side and one retreat, fighting a rear-guard action, was made right through the streets. There are about a dozen buildings in town with shells lodged in them and very many houses with bullet holes. Yet strange to say only one private citizen was killed. This was Jennie Wade who was killed by a stray bullet as she stood at a bread trough, mixing a batch of bread. In the adjoining room lay a young mother with a three days old babe. The mother died only recently at 87 years of age and the babe is now a grandmother.

The battlefield covers some 35 square miles—a fair-sized township. The Federal Government owns about 3000 acres which is being kept—with its fine oak trees and all its surroundings as nearly as possible as it was that July day 64 years ago. On Little Round Top—during the night before the battle, the soldiers built rough stone walls. Built in a night by men—many of whom were about to die, they still remain. I am told that in all America there is no other battle field which has such a wealth of monuments and markers. On the field there have been erected more than 1200 monuments at a cost of more than seven million dollars, while hundreds of guns are mounted in the positions they occupied at that time. In addition to this, there are 65 miles of graveled drives and seven steel observation towers, enabling one to overlook the scene. Up until now most of the monuments have been erected by the North. With the years, however, men have come to realize that the field is the common heritage of both North and South. Virginia has already erected a great memorial crowned with an heroic sized statue of Lee on his war horse, "Traveler", and next year, North Carolina will set up a monument worthy to bring to remembrance her

unique part in the drama of the Lost Cause.

In the National Cemetery stands an imposing shaft, occupying the spot where Lincoln stood when he delivered his never-to-be-forgotten Gettysburg Address and around it, in close rows, lie more than 3500 Union dead. Most of the Confederate dead have been removed to Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond.

I suppose that because of my training, I look even at a battlefield with agriculturally appraising eyes. Gettysburg lies in an excellent agricultural region and in their backward and forward surge, the two armies trampled fields of yellow wheat and lush green corn. It is true that parts of the field were broken by rocky outcrops such as Little Round Top and the Devil's Den, but on the other hand Pickett's last fatal charge was made over lovely, fertile gentle rolling fields—fields that ought to have borne a better harvest that was garnered that afternoon. This charge of 18,000—mainly Virginian veterans has been often cited as an example of reckless and unavailing valor. The gray line in close military formation swept out of the woods and began its advance over a section utterly unprotected and that admitted of no concealment, while it was the target for hundreds of guns and tens of thousands of muskets. The line momentarily crumpled away as it ad-

American Agriculturist, December 10, 1927.

vanced yet some passed the "Bloody Angle" and for a few brief moments held the position which has since become known as "The High Water Mark of the Confederacy." Then the shattered fragments of it staggered back to from whence it came and Lee watching from his position, knew that he had staked all on one single throw—and that he had lost. They say that in that half hour more men died in battle than during any equal interval in history—at least up to the time of the World War. Almost at the very hour when this last great charge failed so heroically, far away to the south, the negotiations for the surrender of Vicksburg were completed and these two twin disasters were the beginning of the end of the Confederacy, although it was almost two years more till Appomattox came.

And, as I viewed the Field of Gettysburg and saw the close set ranks of graves and thought of all those men who there died in hard and bitter ways—there came to me a sense—not of victory or glory but rather of futile sorrow because men who loved the same flag—who spoke the same English tongue, who prayed to the same God—who were bound by common racial ties should have so fearfully blundered. In the end, the professional Pacifist and the Quaker have the best of the argument. "War brings forth three children—they are named Death and Sorrow and Famine—and yet the Nations crawl to her and kiss her feet."

Six Thousand Grangers Take Seventh Degree

(Continued from Page 3)

fertilizer materials. The amount of foreign wool that has come into this country in the last five years exceeds one billion pounds while Argentine corn is depressing the market at every important seaport of the country.

Federal truck and bus regulation was frowned on and the Interstate Commerce Commission asked to suggest uniform law for the states to regulate this problem themselves.

It was also felt that northeastern United States had a top heavy representation on the Interstate Commerce Commission and a regional basis of representation was suggested.

Corn borer control was approved and congress asked to make adequate appropriations to guard against ravages of this pest. Congress was also asked to provide funds for more fundamental agricultural research that agriculture might keep pace with industry which is spending millions on research problems.

On Muscle Shoals and reclamation the National Grange reaffirmed its former policies—the use of Muscle Shoals for manufacture of fertilizer in times of peace and of explosives in time of war and of no further reclamation and irrigation projects until the agricultural situation warrants.

The report of the committee on taxation headed by Harry Caton of Ohio was a virtual exposition of the Ohio plan. It called for more discussion of budgets in Granges, adherence to a strict budget plan by state and local taxing units, retention of the inheritance tax by the federal government and reduction of the nation's debt as fast as possible; opposition was registered to further reduction of the income or corporation taxes until the nation's debt was paid, to special elections for bond issues and to issuance of bonds to pay current expenses.

Following the 10-day session of which the foregoing are only a small part of the matters discussed the newly elected officers were duly installed by Mr. Gardner in a very impressive manner. Among the officers for 1928-29 are L. J. Taber, re-elected master, Charles M. Freeman, re-elected secretary. Both of these are Ohians. Mr.

Freeman has served the National Grange, with the term to which he has just been elected, longer than any other officer in its history and he stated in a very feeling manner that this would be his last term.

The Grange meets in Washington in 1928.

Good Books For Farmers

(Continued from Page 2)

good practices recommended would make any good farmer a better one. One could wish for his own benefit that the scope of the book were narrower and more specific to his own crop and soil conditions, but this is probably impractical from the book-makers standpoint. The important question is how many farmers will buy and use this book? Not many, I venture to say, because we as farmers do not have the habit of buying and using agricultural books. There are many poor ones. Hardly one in ten is useful to farmers. "Farm soils" is in my opinion a one in ten.

* * *

The last week in November continued to be open weather without freezing temperatures. We continued to use fresh vegetables from the garden and to pick flowers out of doors. However, there was hardly any sunshine, and much rain fell during the dark cloudy week. It was rather too wet to plow except on sandy or unusually well drained land. Most of us used the week to finish up odd jobs; ditching out, gathering a few turnips, getting in husking corn, and beginning necessary repairs around our houses and barns to make them tight for the winter.

I am sure that our farmers hereabouts are, on the average, feeling better about the years results. They are not large but they are an improvement over the past two years especially in cases where farmers had a partial or a good crop of fruit. This year would seem even better if so much of its returns did not disappear so quickly paying up the debts of 1925 and 1926. Because of these old debts farmers have no more ready cash than last year. Yet it helps to make us feel better if we can just pay up old debts.—Hilton, N. Y., Nov. 26.

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511 RATS KILLED

At One Baiting—Not a Poison "First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."



Greedily eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on "10-Days' Trial."

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2009 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

SAVE the Teat

Use Moore Bros. PURPUL mediated Wax Dilators to heal the injured teat without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders or obstructions insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters, unproductive cows.

Package sent FREE

Write us dealer's name and we will mail generous package free. At dealers 25c. dozen; 5 dozen \$1.00.

DILATOR INSERTED

Moore Bros., Dept. A Albany, N. Y.

Medicated Wax Dilators

Big Jobs Waiting for McSweeney Trained Men

TAKES ONLY A FEW WEEKS with my improved system of practical training to make any man a competent auto, tractor and electrical mechanic. Age is no barrier—I train 'em all ages from 16 to 60. Fifty thousand men have been qualified by my practical, easy-to-learn SHOP method of training with real tools and real equipment. No tedious book study. You learn by DOING. I tell you WHY, then show you HOW—that's why McSweeney trained men are wanted everywhere and get big jobs with good pay. They "know their stuff." Thousands of big jobs are waiting for rightly trained men. Get ready. Start now. Learn to earn.

\$50 to \$125 a week

Auto mechanics wanted in all parts of the U. S. Tractor mechanics and electricians needed, too. Start your McSweeney training at once and qualify for one of the big-pay jobs that are begging for trained men. Never in the history of the business have such high wages been paid. Write at once for my remarkable offer which includes



FREE COURSE IN ELECTRICITY

to those who enroll before January 1st. House-wiring, armature winding, motor work, telephony, telegraphy repairing, sub-station

R. R. Fare and Board FREE

Accept this amazing offer and you have nothing further to worry about. No extras to buy. After a few weeks of my skillful training you'll be ready to step out and get a real job with big pay—or start your own garage or repair shop. If you're just an average man and can read and write, you can learn by my simple, easy, practical shop plan of training.



Book Tells All

Let me send you my big auto book FREE. Tells all about the McSweeney SHOP plan of training and big opportunities in automotive field. I'll send you this big book FREE, together with details of my remarkable tuition offer, including Railroad Fare, Board and FREE electrical course. Write today—a postal will do.

McSWEENEY AUTO, TRACTOR & ELECTRICAL SCHOOLS
Dept. 28-TD CINCINNATI, O., CLEVELAND, O

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

A Production Poultry Show

Annual Event at Cornell Grows in Value

FOR the last six years I have made a visit to Cornell University at Ithaca to take in the annual New York State Production show. To me it has a distinct value, a value not based on some



L. H. Hiscock

few hundred competing birds, but a value as a distinct New York enterprise, a place where one can go and size up the poultry sentiment of the state and get some ideas on what New York poultry people are talking and thinking. You know, we people here in the state are way behind when it comes to organizing and co-operating, and, if we had more state gatherings such as the show over there at Ithaca, the poultry industry would be bound to benefit.

Heavier Breeds Competing

You might think, see a show once, why see it again? They are all the same. Yet, this year I got a different impression than in the other years. For five years it has seemed like a Leghorn show; this year, I was astonished to see the number of heavier breeds competing. In all, there were eight hundred and fifty-nine competing birds and of these only three hundred and seventy-two were Single Comb White Leghorns. In the other years the show, averaged year for year, would have been composed far more than fifty per cent. of Leghorns.

What is the significance? It is just this: here is a group of birds being judged, not because they are good looking birds, not because their feathers have a certain shade, but because their owners believe that they have values as producers of eggs. Production! We have simply got to have it to survive, and, when you get a group of people striving to produce better birds and better producers, you are bound to have progress.

Production a Guiding Influence

And to continue on the significance of the whole thing, here was a good representation of heavier breeds. I think sometimes that we are apt to be White Leghorn mad, and a show like that over there brought me right square up against the fact that there are other breeds and that poultrymen are developing them along production lines. There were seventy-five Barred Rocks, eighty-one Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, forty-three White Wyandottes, seventeen Jersey Black Giants, and twenty-two Light Brahmas entered; a mighty good argument that a White Leghorn is not the only pebble on the beach. Furthermore, when you take the total number of birds and figure that they were entered from thirty-five counties in the state, you can make up your mind that poultrymen and women are regarding production as the guiding influence in the flocks that they maintain.

Competition Keen

There were many interesting encounters when it came to judging the various classes of birds. Space does not permit a detailed report of all the judging. I mention a few to give an idea of the competition, keeping fixed in your mind the fact that production value was the important thing stressed in the judging. In the certified Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, thirty-one birds competing, T. F. Coffin won first. In the certified Single Comb White Leghorn Hens, forty birds competing, H. Holtkamp & Son got first prize. In the pullet class, forty-four Single Comb White Leghorns represented,

Farley Porter won first prize. Keen competition and wonderful looking producers.

While the classes in the heavier breeds were not at large, there were some wonderful birds represented. One of the best classes in the show was the certified Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. With seventeen birds competing, first prize went to Glen Airlie Poultry Yard. Other notable winnings among the heavier breeds were as follows: J. DeVer Rogers first, uncertified Rhode Island Red Hens; L. A. Chamberlain first Barred Rock Cockerels; Mrs. C. F. Cole first Barred Rock Pullet.

Perhaps the birds that drew the greatest attention in the show were the Light Brahmas. They were a beautiful lot of birds.

Taken all in all, it was a good show. I never have missed it, and I hope I shall not for a good long time to come. In closing, there is just one other fact I wish to mention. There are over forty thousand certified hens in the State of New York today. These birds are certified, being judged on production values. If you own birds are not certified, at least have them culled yearly through your Farm Bureau or else by a competent poultry judge. What this state needs is not more hens but more eggs per hen, and that means culling on the farm and a better understanding of the actual producing values of every bird in your flock.

Feeding Hens and Pullets Under Illumination

Each flock of hens or pullets presents its own problems of feeding and management. These are further emphasized where illumination is practiced. For the general feeding of a flock for egg production, see the Cornell rations for laying hens as given in Extension Bulletin 45. The use of illumination will depend upon the condition of the flock. Illumination should always be considered as one of the environmental factors which influence production and which can be utilized as a means of controlling production. In this respect, it need not be resorted to unless results cannot be obtained otherwise. Ordinarily, it is considered practicable to maintain production not higher than from 50 to 60 per cent during the winter months.

Lights can be used as a supplement to natural daylight to the extent of giving the birds a 13 to a 14 hour working day. They can be used in the morning or at night, or both morning and night.

The times of feeding are adjusted to meet the system of lighting. When light is used in the morning, a scant feeding of grain is scattered in the litter the night before in order to activate the birds when the lights are turned on and the birds get off the roost. Do not overlook the importance of also having water available when the birds get up. The night feeding of grain is fed about an hour before dark, either natural or artificial.

When lights are used keep close watch of the condition of the bird. It is quite easy to run down the birds, which will cause disaster, resulting usually in a sharp break in production and a more or less complete molt. Loss of body weight is one of the chief causes of this condition. If the birds are losing weight, it will be necessary to increase the amount of grain fed even at a sacrifice in production.

During the coldest weather feed grain several times a day in order to keep the birds active; also do not forget a liberal supply of green food to

help keep them in condition.

At the present time, many farmers have large amounts of wheat on hand or can obtain the same cheaply. If the wheat is available as cheaply as corn, the amount of wheat in the above grain mixture can be increased so as to constitute 30 to 50 per cent of the same. It is also possible to use ground whole wheat in the mash mixture. In the place of the 100 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of middlings in the mash mixture, one can substitute 150 pounds of ground whole wheat and 50 pounds of wheat bran.

Cornell Ration for Laying Hens

Scatch Grain (Formula 200)
500 pounds cracked corn
200 pounds barley
200 pounds wheat
100 pounds heavy oats
Mash Mixture (Formula 201)
100 pounds wheat bran
100 pounds wheat middlings
100 pounds cornmeal
100 pounds ground oats or ground barley
100 pounds meat scrap
3 pounds salt.

—G. F. Heausser, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture.

Ten Rules For Quality Eggs

1. Gather eggs twice each day.
2. Keep the eggs clean by having clean nests, clean yards and grass growing on range in rainy seasons.
3. Provide one nest for each five hens.
4. Remove the roosters by the end of hatching period.
5. Do not crowd hens in laying house. Provide 4 sq. ft. floor space for each bird.
6. Place freshly gathered eggs in clean, cool, well-ventilated basement or cellar, but not on the floor, until marketed.
7. Market eggs at least twice a week.
8. Do not have dirty eggs to wash, and, if you have any, do not wash them unless they are to be eaten at once.
9. Feed good feed and clean feed, provide minerals, especially an abundance of lime and green feed.
10. Keep the drinking water clean and cool during hot summer months.

United States Egg Society

Free FINE ART CALENDAR

Appreciative of the enthusiasm with which the farmers of America have received my No-Buckle Harness, thereby creating a growing demand which has again compelled me to enlarge my factory, I wish to give every farmer in America a fine calendar. It is a beautiful work of art in three colors, the creation of one of the best American artists.

This fine calendar sent free upon receipt of the coupon below. If you desire my big harness catalogue, check it also. Wishing you a prosperous 1928.

Sincerely, James M. Walsh Co.

Mail Coupon Today

James M. Walsh Co.
123 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 511
Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me at once without cost

- ☐ Fine Art Calendar
☐ Walsh Harness Catalogue

Name

Address

Cockerels from Pedigreed Layers

We have fifty Leghorn cockerels for sale that come from stock trapped and culled for the past twenty years. If you intend to introduce new vigorous blood into your stock for increase in egg yield or for production show purposes, write for full information.

Fishkill Farms Poultry Dept.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Member of New York State Certification Association Member of New York State record of Performance.

FOR PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old \$4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.75 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00 All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense. Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 266 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at \$5.50 each.

BABY CHICKS



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c and up, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book. SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

EAGLE NEST OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

Write for BIG NEW CATALOG AND PRICE LIST
EAGLE NEST HATCHERY
DEPT. 22
UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN C. JONES, P.O. Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

Have You Potatoes for Sale?

(Continued from Page 5)

cars have arrived compared with 1,194 in the corresponding period of 1926.

The per capita allotment of 3.3 bushels from the 1927 crop is only moderate. During the past twenty years, the crop has provided on the average 3.6 bushels per person.

Potato prices are highly sensitive to changes in supply, owing to the inelasticity of demand. The quantity consumed tends to remain relatively constant, regardless of the cost. It is not easy to increase the demand when a large crop is raised or to curtail it when production is short. In years when the per capita production was near or below 3 bushels, high prices during the winter and spring have

usually prevailed. A yield of around four bushels per capita has just as surely been followed by falling prices.

From 1916 to 1926, five crops on a per capita basis have been as small as or smaller than the 1927 yield, the average for these years being three bushels. The Chicago wholesale price in December of these years averaged \$2.86 per 100 pounds. In the following March, it averaged \$3.61, an increase of 26 per cent. Most of this advance was accounted for by the big jumps recorded on the 1916 and 1919 crops.

The fall potato market started about 25 per cent lower than a year ago. Prices paid by jobbers in the Chicago

carlot market for northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, averaged \$1.84 in September compared with \$2.45 in September, 1926. Prices worked lower during October when unusually warm weather curtailed consumption and at the same time accelerated the hauling of potatoes. The average price paid by jobbers in October was \$1.50 compared with \$2.49 last year. Farm prices for the country as a whole during September and October averaged \$1.03 per bushel, or about 20 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Since the first of November, the market has shown more strength. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are now quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.65 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago wholesale market, while Idaho Russet Burbanks bring \$1.70 to \$1.90. Deal-

American Agriculturist, December 10, 1927.

ers generally are inclined to expect prices to remain fairly steady until after the holidays. The normal seasonal tendency of the market in years of small or moderate crops, as already referred to, and the fact that prices appear low enough to have discounted fully the increase in yield over last year, make some improvement in prices after that time appear logical.

Many farmers stored their potatoes when prices failed to improve during October and are inclined to wait now to see how the markets improves. Carlot shipments from the surplus late shipping states to November 15 totaled 78,543 cars compared with 79,573 a year ago. The other late states have contributed 14,150 cars compared with 11,734 last year, so that shipments of the late crop so far this season are about the same as last year. This indicates that supplies still to be marketed are greater than a year ago.

Pheasants Cause Much Damage

(Continued from Page 5)

acres of state corn for husking. Every ear had been tested separately for germinating qualities. The corn was tested and planted in May. The first five rows where pheasants worked hardly yielded six shocks of corn. The second five rows where little damage was done harvested fifteen shocks. I have no doubt that to replace the corn fodder and grain destroyed will cost me at least \$35.00.

But that is not all. After the corn was cut and shocked up we had a bad storm with a heavy wind, which blew down a number of the shocks. The rows of corn were about forty rods long. I started to walk towards the other end of the field and from the opposite end probably twenty-five pheasants flew out of the corn on the ground. Last season before we could get our corn under shelter pheasants had taken the grain off of every ear on the outside of the shocks.

I planted over one-fourth of an acre to factory beans this year, five pounds of which were yellow podded. The seed cost twenty cents a pound. We harvested nine pounds of beans at three cents a pound. Pheasants got the remainder as soon as they came up.

If I am rightly advised, a farmer has no right to kill a pheasant, no matter how much damage they do. We farmers feed them; then sportsmen do the shooting. The first open day for pheasants, while I was watering a horse at the well near our barn, I counted eight hunters on our farm. It takes times and money to post a farm, but hunters do not pay much attention, even if you do post the farm.

I have talked with a number of farmers on the subject. Most of them agree that the present law is unjust to farmers and made for the interest of sportsmen. Then, too, we farmers do not have time to hunt during the four open days. Why not an open month? Then farmers could hunt on their own farms and have a few days' sport as well as the sportsmen.

A. H. K., New York.

How to Kill Wire Worms in Cold Frames

Can you give us directions for cleaning up soil in cold frames that is infested with wireworms?

WORK the soil over to the depth it is usually cultivated, and apply carbon bisulphide at the rate of one ounce per square foot. As soon as it has soaked in add a gallon of water to the square foot. Replace the glass and after the soil has dried out spade it up again. Plants can be set in about five days afterward. The temperature of the soil should be 50 degrees F. or higher in order to get good results from this treatment.

Camel

*The cigarette preferred by
experienced smokers*

In the remarkable growing popularity of the cigarette many brands have bid for favor, but Camel continues to lead by billions. Quality put it there; quality keeps it there.



If all cigarettes were as good as Camel you wouldn't hear anything about special treatments to make cigarettes good for the throat. Nothing takes the place of choice tobaccos.

Make it A Family Gift

"A Gift of
UTILITY"

CHRISTMAS, the season of happiness, cheer and gift giving, offers you an ideal opportunity to secure for your home some larger, more expensive and long wanted article that you have, perhaps, found many reasons for not getting at other times. Why not make a family gift this year? Take all of the money that your family would ordinarily spend for little gifts for each other, put this together in one sum, and purchase a "gift of utility," one that will bring useful, practical service for all the family, not only for today and tomorrow but for many years to come. This is the new way of solving the Christmas problem, a sensible one that brings much happiness, and a more lasting pleasure than you can get otherwise.

Some Suggestions



WASHING MACHINE

A good washing machine, if you do not already have one, will bring hours of freedom to mother and daughter. It will save the back-breaking fatigue of hand washing that so often ruins health. A power washer will add many hours of leisure, and discontent will be a thing of the past. It is a wonderful Christmas gift.

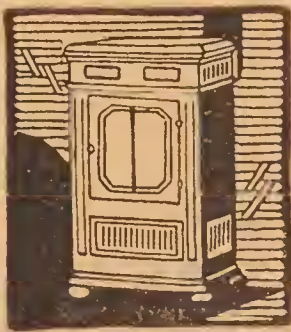


A GOOD RADIO SET

Music, entertainment and market quotations are in the air over your house. With a radio you can bring them in to furnish endless fun as well as keep in close touch with the value of your farm products. Radio is one of the greatest things that the farmer has ever been able to own. As a Christmas present there is nothing more wonderful or more delightful.

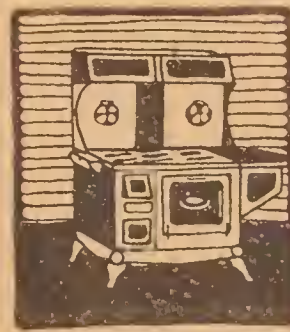
SETS OF ALUMINUM WARE

The housewife who spends many of her hours in the kitchen will get a new kind of joy and satisfaction from preparing the three daily meals if she has a beautiful set of aluminumware to do the work with. Sets can be made up to suit your requirements at almost any price you want to pay, and the long years of service they give make them an ideal gift from which the entire family will benefit.



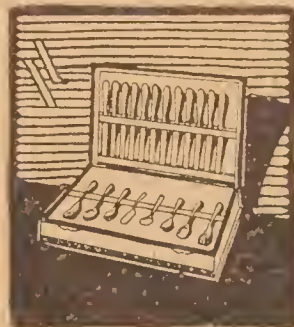
PARLOR FURNACES

A parlor furnace to replace the old coal or wood stove will bring years and years of Christmas cheer. These marvelous heaters will warm the entire house from one room, save lots of work and are as fine a piece of furniture as you could ask for. No rebuilding or trouble to install, just connect to the chimney. They are fuel savers too!



A NEW KITCHEN RANGE

Let Santa Claus bring new convenience and help into the kitchen with a fine new kitchen range. He will be remembered every day for almost a lifetime for having furnished this wonderful help and absolute necessity.



FINE SILVERWARE

Give silverware—a gift that all the family will enjoy and be proud of for many years to come. There are many kinds of sets, from small to large, and among them you will find one that will be just what you want. Standard patterns that you can match and add to later.



for friends, relatives and the youngsters, you can easily find a "gift of utility" that will bring happiness and pleasure. These stores are filled to the brim with wonderful things. Plan your Christmas shopping to start at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store, for there you will find such values and such sensible, good gifts that you will be able to select the things you give quicker and easier than ever before.

Your
Farm Service
Hardware Men

How This Farm Kitchen Will Evolve

This Story Won Second Prize in the Kitchen Improvement Contest

OUR farm house, a rambling wooden structure, originally of Colonial type, is situated on an east and west road. The house faces south and is newly painted white, with no trim except green blinds.

The kitchen is ideally located in the lower story of an east wing.

The main part of the house projects 8 ft. farther south leaving a space for a porch of that width and extending along the south or front side of the kitchen. The kitchen itself is a large sunny room 18 ft. 2 in. by 15 ft. 9 in. There are two windows on the east and two with a door between opening on the south porch. The outlook is lovely, a deep, closely mown lawn fronted by a winding road and just beyond this road a wooded ravine.

One of nature's masterpieces, a mammoth maple tree, stands a few feet from the porch and sends her grateful shade to its very step stone. Other trees and flowering shrubbery lend added charm, enhanced by rose clumps and flower borders.

Kitchen As It Is

Height 7 ft. 11 in. Length 18 ft. 2 in. Breadth 16 ft. 9 in.

Ceiling and upper side walls are of Buff Alabastine, some discolored and beginning to peel off.

Woodwork—doors, window casings and wainscoting (lower side walls) are painted tan.

Floor a darker tan. Under the extension table there is a 9x12 square of linoleum. Under the cooking range there is a space 7x9 feet inlaid with building brick. The floor is somewhat uneven, the bricks are very irregular and hard to keep painted.

West side—There are two doors on the west of the room, one on the left leads to the dining room, the one on

the right to a large pantry. Between them is a lounge, above the lounge is a clock shelf.

North side—To the left of the door opening into a back work room there is a chest of drawers. To the right of the door there is a small porcelain sink, but no drain.

East side—On the east there is a very convenient work table 7 ft. by 25 in. About 20 inches above this table is a 7 in. shelf 7½ ft. long.

South side—On the south side at the left there is a desk. Toward the east end of the room stands the kitchen range, fronting west. Between the range and the lounge there is an extension table.

Kitchen As We Hope To Have It

The same large sunny room made a little sunnier by removing the small north east window, enlarging the

hooks on which to hang the colander, sieves of varied sizes, can opener, potato masher and the many other modern and necessary conveniences that a busy farm wife will use in preparing the many hearty meals that fall to her lot. Here too will hang articles needed in the subsequent dish washing among which must be a chore boy, a dish mop or two, a soap shaker, scouring powders, a spatula and scrapers.

In front of the broad window on whose sill, especially in winter when outside vegetation sleeps, will bloom bulbs and plants; there will be a small work table, at its right an oil stove or one with electrical appliances and to the right of this stove a longer work table with rows of shelves above built in cupboard form. These shelves will hold canned goods and other supplies too numerous for the cabinet.

Above the table there will be more and the necessary small articles used

will leave the one part as it is with the door leading to the cellar, while the main part will be made into a hall leading to the bath room.

The extension table we will use as a dining table whenever we care to and this will be often. It being much longer when stretched to its full capacity than our dining room table, will be used to accommodate the ten or twelve threshers, haypressers, corn-huskers or wood cutters that are yearly fed at the farm table. We will also eat here very often "just ourselves" because it is easy and comfortable and we like to.

Sometimes we will eat on the screened in porch and here too we will use the portable ironing board and electric iron on many a warm summer morning. We will use electricity for lighting the kitchen with a dome above the extension table and drop lights above sink and work table. The wash room in the rear will be tightly screened so that there will be no door to open between these rooms in summer. In this room there will be an electric washer with stationary tubs. A septic tank will take care of the drainage. A convenient wash bench, basins, soap and towels for the farm hands will be placed near the entrance from the barn. The cream separator will be in this room and the rear of the room east of the storage room will hold seasoned stove wood, an opening will be cut through into the kitchen to fill a wood box that will be under the draining board in front of the kitchen range which will front that way.

The connecting store room will have shelves for empty fruit and vegetable jars and a place to hang wearing apparel of the every day sort when not in use.

Home grown wheat is taken to a local mill and exchanged for a year's supply of flour, this flour is stored in a warm dry room over the kitchen and grows better day by day. Here we find pastry, bread, graham and whole wheat flour, also corn meal and in winter some buckwheat flour.

Our kitchen is well ventilated by cross currents of air and is easily kept clean and sanitary.



opening and putting in a large window 44 inches in width.

We will remove the Alabastine from ceiling and side walls, using in its place a light gray wall paint. The wood work will be painted a little darker gray. We will choose gray paint because it is neat and pretty and harmonizes with all other colors, and since wall paint is washable and durable we may wish to change window draperies, etc. several times while using this same color.

For the first touch of color we will stencil a narrow conventionalized border on the side walls just below the ceiling, done in blue with touches of old rose and gold.

Valance and side drapes over the white curtains and the lounge cover will be in these same colors.

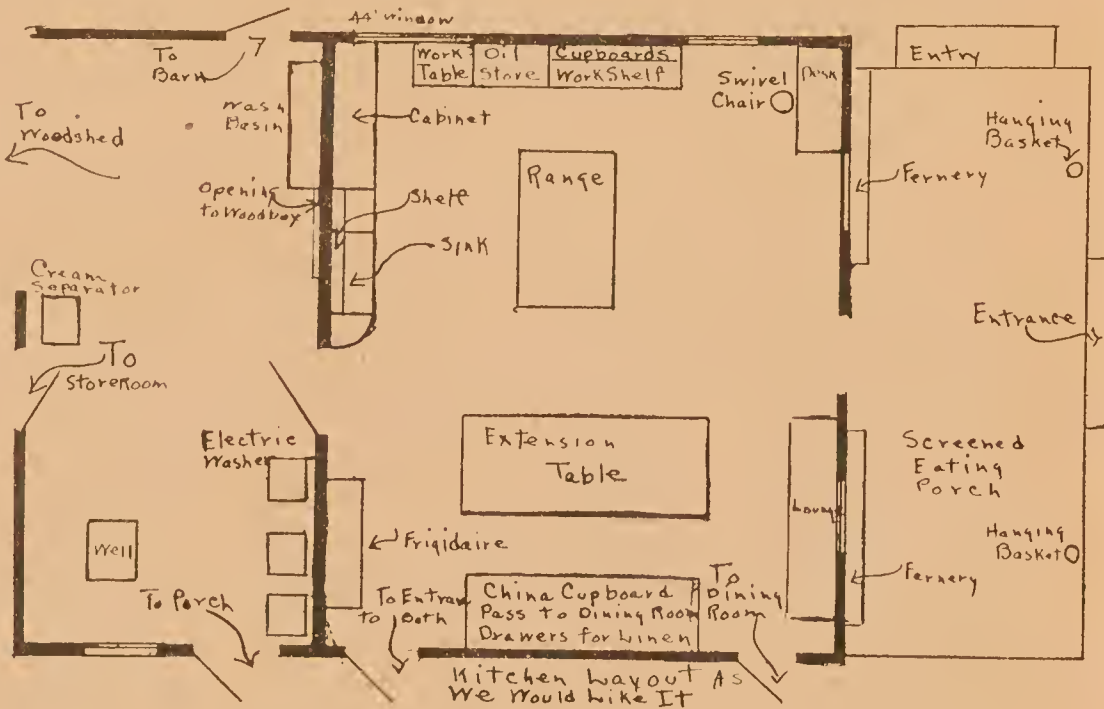
We will make the floor perfectly smooth and level and cover it with one of the best makes of inlaid linoleum, in one of the newest tile patterns, in rather light colors, gray and blue predominating.

Now we are ready for the furnishings. A larger porcelain sink will replace the one now in use, it will be placed a little farther to the left leaving room between the sink and the new east window with its pretty view, for a good sized draining board and a commodious modern and well equipped kitchen cabinet. We will have running water, bath, well and soft or cistern water. An electric pump in the cellar will automatically furnish this water where needed from pressure tanks, fed from well and cistern.

Above the sink and draining boards, there will be narrow shelves for a clock, scouring powder, sink cleaner and other little articles not easily hung up. Under the shelf above the sink there will be tacked a strip of leather banding tacked at short intervals to the wall, but loosely enough to hold paring knives, cooking forks, etc., or better, we will have eyelets screwed to the handles of such articles and hang them on small headed nails. Under this shelf there will also be many

in canning, for here we will put up our yearly supply of meats, vegetables, fruits, preserves, jellies and jams. Under one end of this table will be storage room for pressure and fireless cookers and under the other there will be a warm dry cupboard for rubbers with a shelf for mittens. The work tables will be covered with plain bluish gray inlaid linoleum waxed and varnished.

In front of the other east window there will be an easy chair for moments of relaxation; near the corner there will be a desk and a swivel chair. Above the desk there will be a rack hooks to hold other cooking utensils



for the daily paper and farm magazines.

The lounge will be moved to the south side of the room; here the tired farmer will relax for a few moments occasionally, during the noon respite.

On the west side of the room the space between the dining room and the pantry doors will be filled with built-in china cupboards and linen drawers both will also open into the dining room. Where the chest of drawers now stands there will be a Frigidaire.

With the new cupboards and cabinet we will no longer use the pantry, but

Another important feature is the warm air register or radiator that will help to keep this room warm and will keep the temperature from dropping below the freezing point on cold winter nights when the fire is low or is not kept over night.

MRS. ARTHUR AUSTIN,
Aurora, N. Y.

DEAR AUNT JANET:

I would like to exchange letters with a farm woman between 25 and 30 years of age.
YOUNG WIFE.



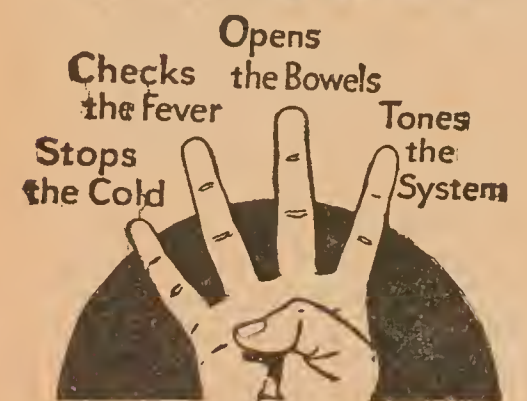
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Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

A. A. Reader Writes for Advice on Curing Hams and Bacon

Would you please send me a recipe on how to cure hams and bacons?"—*Farmer.*

THERE are two methods of curing pork—the dry cure and the sweet pickle or brine cure. The dry cure is preferred, as it is simpler and requires less handling of the meat, as will be observed from the formulas outlined in the following paragraphs. The sweet-pickle or brine cure is not advocated in the southern sections of the country, in view of the uncertain temperatures, the cure being retarded when the temperature ranges above 50 degrees F., causing the meat to spoil. Dry-cured meat improves with age and is better several months after it is smoked. Irrespective of the curing method used, it is advisable before curing to rub the surface of the meat with fine salt and allow it to drain, flesh side down, for from 6 to 12 hours.

Dry-Cured Pork

Formula No. 1—For each 100 pounds of meat use:

- 8 pounds salt
- 2½ pounds molasses or sirup made from sugar and applied hot
- 2 ounces saltpeter
- 3 ounces black pepper
- 2 ounces red pepper

Mix the ingredients well. Rub the mixture over the meat thoroughly and pack it away in a barrel, box or on a table. About the third day break the bulk and repack to insure thorough contact with the cure mixture, then al-

low the meat to remain until the cure is completed. This will take two days in cure for each pound that the individual pieces weigh; for example a ten pound ham will take 20 days. After the meat has cured hang it in the smokehouse without washing. When the meat is packed in tight barrels the liquid formed will aid in curing the heavier pieces of meat, which should be at the bottom.

Some persons attempt to use the foregoing formula without the saltpeter, but the result will not be satis-

factory. The saltpeter should by no means be omitted. Be sure to cook dry-cured pork well before it is eaten.

brine mixture should be prepared the day before it is to be used, so that it will be completely dissolved. Place the hams on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, bacon sides and small cuts on top. Cover with boards weighted with stones or bricks, as iron rusts and stains the meat. Pour the pickle in and be sure that it covers the meat thoroughly. In seven days take out all the meat, remove the pickle, replace the meat in the container, weight it down, then cover again with the pickle. Repeat this process every seven days until cure is completed.

Christmas And Cranberries

Cranberries are full of possibilities, and may be served in a variety of ways, tempting both to eye and palate. As a jelly to serve with the Christmas turkey they need no recommendation. But for a cook who loves experimenting, there are numbers of dishes to be concocted from the berries. Cranberry cobbler, pudding, conserve, shortcake, pie, cocktail and punch are just a few of their possibilities. Their cooked juice lends zest and beauty to salad, dressing, or cocktail. They are a delightful addition to Christmas candies,

(Continued on Page 22)

Afternoon Frock



2858



PATTERN 2858 is just right for the afternoon frock so useful for festivities which come thick and fast during the holidays. Made up in the pretty printed silks or crepes or in the wool georgette, one can with comparatively little work have a frock of becoming daintiness. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material with 3¾ yards of ribbon.—PRICE 13c.

factory. The saltpeter should by no means be omitted. Be sure to cook dry-cured pork well before it is eaten.

Sweet Pickle or Brine-Cured Pork

Formula No. 2—For each 100 pounds of meat use:

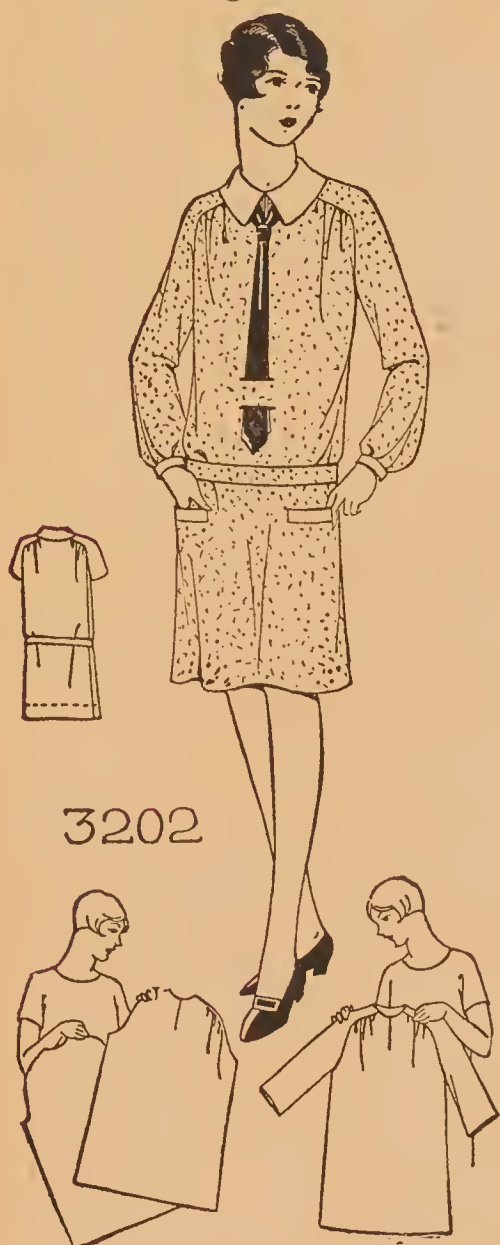
- 9 pounds of salt
- 2½ pounds sugar or 4 pounds molasses or sirup made from sugar
- 2 ounces saltpeter
- 4½ gallons of water

If the weather is warm 10 pounds of salt is preferable.

Allow four days for curing each pound of ham or shoulder and three days for each pound of bacon and smaller pieces. For example, a 15 pound ham will take 60 days; a piece of bacon weighing 10 pounds, 30 days.

All the ingredients should be placed in water and thoroughly stirred. The

Charming for Girls



3202

PATTERN 3202 when made up in bright colored woolens makes a charming utility dress for the young miss. Red cashmere or wool crepe, plaid flannel—any of the soft-finished materials—lend themselves to the slight fullness gathered into the saddle shoulder. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. PRICE 13c.

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Wooden Spoil—By Victor Rousseau

CHAPTER I

The Rosny White Elephant

The office in Quebec which Georges Lamartine, the notary, occupied was located inconspicuously in a small building in an old part of the Lower Town. The view from the window, which embraced a part of the harbour, but mainly small by-streets, back doors, and alley-ways, suggested, if not furtiveness, a certain deviousness of method in Monsieur Lamartine's business: and the first sight of the notary did not immediately dispel the impression.

Small, wiry, black-haired, with an air of unconvincing plausibility about him, Monsieur Lamartine was seated at his desk, drumming his fingers, staring out of the window, and turning again to look at a letter signed Hilary Askew, when his boy brought him a card with the same name upon it. Monsieur Lamartine frowned; the visit had followed the letter much too quickly to suit him.

"Tell Monsieur Askew that I am busy with an important court case," he said. "Ask him to call at this time to-morrow."

When the boy was gone he went on drumming his fingers. The expression upon his face was singularly like that of a fox. His hair was wiry, as well as his build, and it might have been observed that his ears had a pronounced helix; the man bore one of those animal resemblances which, according to believers in metempsychosis, reveal the stock from which the individual has arisen by successive incarnations.

"Mr. Askew says he's busy too, and he'll wait," announced the boy, returning.

The notary considered. "Well, tell him I'll see him in a few minutes for a few minutes," he answered.

When the boy was gone he took down the telephone receiver and gave a number.

"Is that you, Brousseau?" he asked. "Monsieur Hilary Askew has turned up."

There was a sputtering at the other end of the line which made the notary smile.

"I can't say. I haven't seen him yet," said Monsieur Lamartine, in answer. "But if I can't send him home with a smile on his lips and a check in his pocket I shall try to keep him in Quebec until I have seen you. Yes, I'll call you again as soon as he's gone and let you know. And you'd better try to get Morris by long distance and warn him. Good-bye."

He hung up the receiver, rang for the boy, and told him to admit Mr. Askew. During the interval that followed he arranged a miscellany of papers in an imposing heap upon his desk. Then he rose to receive his visitor.

He looked at Hilary keenly as he shook hands with him. The young man was different from what he had expected. He was about as big, and he had the same air of American energy; but he appeared more determined, he looked like one of those uncomfortable men who have the knack of disentangling themselves from sophistries. Monsieur Lamartine loved the impersonal in his dealings. He liked committee rooms and arbitration meetings, law volumes that formed a physical as well as moral barricade, telephone wires and doors and ante-rooms. He was sorry that he had allowed his bulwarks to be breached by this aggressive stranger who radiated personality.

However, Hilary looked good-natured. And he was certainly inexperienced. Monsieur Lamartine gave him a chair and looked very plausible indeed.

"Your visit has followed very close upon your letter, Mr. Askew," he said. "Perhaps you did not get mine, advising you to wait before coming to Quebec?"

"No," said Hilary, "but I should have come anyway. I want to get this matter settled."

"The American haste," said the notary, looking almost ingenuous. "But the law is not to be taken by storm, least of all in Quebec. There are all sorts of preliminaries and formalities, Mr. Askew. It is only a month since your uncle died. Perhaps it will be months before we can turn over the property to you. I understand that you were not in close touch with your uncle during his latter years?"

"I hadn't seen him since I was a boy. That was what made the legacy a surprising one. He had not shown any interest in me. I had a hard fight to get through my forestry course. And then to get on my feet. It is a very restricted profession. So when I heard that I had become the owner of a tract of a hundred square miles it seemed like an intervention of Providence. That is almost a kingdom, sir."

"Ten miles by ten?" inquired the

Rosny timber rights are practically useless, because the wood is principally balsam fir instead of pine and spruce."

He noted that Hilary only watched him instead of answering, and he began to feel that he would not be disposed of as easily as he had anticipated.

"The property has never begun to pay its way," continued Monsieur Lamartine. "Your uncle paid three hundred and fifty thousand for the cutting rights alone. He found himself up against the law which places a limit on the size of trees. Seven inches for black, or swamp spruce, I believe: twelve for white spruce: twelve or thirteen for pine. And nearly all the trees on the Rosny limits that aren't fir are under the legal size. Your uncle sank half his fortune in it. He was—excuse me—eccentric. I suppose he never bore any grudge against you, Mr. Askew?"

Hilary laughed. "I hope he didn't" he answered. "But my uncle Jonas was, as you say, eccentric. After my father died he made me an offer of a commercial position, and when I declined it he washed his hands of me. After I had completed my forestry

Hilary leaned forward in his chair. "Monsieur Lamartine," he said, "I'll tell you how I view this matter. I didn't build extravagant hopes upon my uncle's legacy. I'm not constructed that way. And I don't particularly care about the financial end, though of course I'm not above having a use for money. What I want principally is to settle somewhere among trees and do something with them. I'm tired of what I've been doing these past five years.

"I'm tired of hunting a job here and a job there to tend somebody else's trees, and having to make myself agreeable to rich men in order to have them employ me and recommend me to their friends. I'm tired of spending three months in New York, and two weeks in Pennsylvania, and running down to Virginia for a contract that somebody else snatches away from me. Above all, I'm tired of other people's trees. I want my own trees. I want to see them grow up, and thin them out, and have a real forest in bearing.

"So I've decided to take hold of that St. Boniface tract and see what I can make of it. If it's all fir, maybe I'll become the Christmas tree king and sell little firs all through the country. I'm going to show my uncle, Monsieur Lamartine, that he sized me up wrong."

Monsieur Lamartine smiled at his caller's frankness.

"I understand how you feel, Mr. Askew," he said, "and I can put you in the way of doing just what you have suggested. What you want is a nice little tract of a few hundred acres, not far from Quebec. A place with a little trout lake on it, to build your camp beside, ten acres freehold and the rest leased. You'll enjoy that, and"—he paused and scrutinised him with his fox look—"I think I may be able to dispose of the Rosny white elephant for you."

Again Hilary returned no answer, and Monsieur Lamartine could not decide whether it was a sign of strength or of weakness. Still, plausibility, as has been said, was Monsieur Lamartine's strong card. And he was sure that a man who loved trees apart from their commercial value was a dreamer and impractical.

"They would pay forty-five thousand dollars, cash," said the notary. "And that would enable you to realise your own aspirations. You are fond of fishing, Mr. Askew?"

Hilary looked up and laughed so frankly that Monsieur Lamartine was quite disconcerted. "I find it difficult to change my plans so swiftly," he said. "I am not to be taken by storm, even in Quebec."

The notary clapped him on the shoulder. "Excellent!" he cried, with false joviality. "But, seriously, think it over. Spend a week here—two weeks. Look about you. Inspect our fine old city, the Ancient Capital. Do you know we are the only walled city on this continent?"

He stopped; perhaps he saw Hilary redden, perhaps his instinct warned him to do so.

"What I want," said Hilary, "is the Rosny tract."

"The offer is too small? I doubt—"

"I will discuss that after I have seen the concession."

The notary sighed. "Well, at least think the matter over for a while," he said. "Mr. Morris, the manager, is away on business. He should be in Quebec tomorrow, and perhaps he can arrange to take you up there."

"I am thinking of going at a very early date," said Hilary, "in fact, by the boat to-morrow."

(Continued on Page 22)

Do Not Miss the First Installment

WE hope you will not fail to read the first installment of *Wooden Spoil* which appears on this page. This story was chosen as a serial for our readers after much thought and following the reading of a considerable number of stories by members of the editorial staff. Not only is it of absorbing interest but it also comes up to the high standards which *American Agriculturist* has always maintained in the serials it has published. If you read the first installment we are sure you will watch eagerly for each succeeding installment and that you will agree with us that it is one of the best serial stories that has appeared in *American Agriculturist* for a long time.

notary, smiling. "Well, I suppose it does seem a large territory to you, although the Rosny seigniory was one of the smallest of the old feudal grants. It is almost the last on the north shore of the St. Lawrence that remains in the hands of the original family. But you understand, Mr. Askew, that you do not own the seigniory?"

"The territory?"

"No, the title of Seigneur. You see, the deed specifically exempts the Chateau and a hundred square *arpents* about it. You own the freehold of the rest, and by an omission in the deed you possess cutting rights even over the small piece of land reserved by Monsieur Rosny, though naturally your uncle had no intention of cutting the few trees on his private property."

"Four hundred thousand dollars seems a big sum for my uncle to have paid," said Hilary.

The notary began to look at him keenly again. His eyes, which had the appearance of meeting his visitor's frankly, nevertheless wandered all round the pupil without fixing themselves firmly, except during the short intervals when Hilary looked away. Then the notary's eyes were like augers.

"Your uncle," said Monsieur Lamartine, beginning to drum softly, "made this investment against the advice of a good many people. He was at the time interested in the Adamson Paper Company of Cornwall, which supplied paper to a chain of newspapers in the smaller cities under a long term contract that was beginning to prove more than they could fulfil, owing to the increasing cost of pulpwood. Your uncle thought that the acquisition of this tract would enable the Adamson people to pull through with a good profit. Unfortunately your uncle's judgment was bad, and his obstinacy was strong. The

course at my own expense he became a little embittered. I had reason to believe that he used his personal influence on one occasion to prevent my obtaining the contract to plant an estate."

The notary nodded. "We may say, then," he suggested, "that Mr. Jonas Askew's legacy was meant to be in the nature of a post-mortem jest. And certainly it was one. This is the case: the timber cannot be cut except at a loss, on account of its sparseness and the high cost of transportation. The balsam fir is too gummy to make any but inferior paper, below the standard even of the newspapers. It occupies the greater portion of the tract, together with second growth birch, which is, of course, of use only for firewood. The expenses are very considerable. There is the labour, and the mill, freight, upkeep charges: and the jobbers who sub-rent their tracts get their leases practically for a song. In short, Mr. Askew, I cannot advise you to consider your uncle's legacy seriously."

"I'm sorry to hear that," answered Hilary. "But I suppose something can be done with the wood. There are uses besides pulp-wood to which the timber can be put?"

Monsieur Lamartine drummed his fingers for quite a while before answering.

"A company with a large capital might find it commercially profitable to develop your tract," he said presently. "In such case it would probably make its expenses and a little more by the use of its own tugs and barges, work the paying districts of the concession, and, after a few years, let the whole tract revert to the Government for taxes. But no man without an ample fortune and a thorough knowledge of lumber conditions in this Province could dream of pulling out even."

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TIRES—Five 30x3½, three 20x4.40, brand new, cheap. \$180 Neutrodyne Radio \$45. Write G. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

BALSAM PILLOWS filled with fresh Adirondack Balsam. \$1.25 Postpaid. Makes an ideal Christmas Gift. MRS. LEE GRIFFIN, Newcomb, Essex Co., Box 24, N. Y.

HONEY. 5 lb. Clover \$1.10, 10 lb. pail \$2.00. Buckwheat \$1.00-\$1.75. Postpaid three zones. Special price 60 lb. cans Buckwheat. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WANTED—To take over on lease, creamery or milk plant. Have market for product in New York City. Will provide equipment if necessary. Box 415, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

PEANUTS—Buy them direct—Toast them at home. Special December prices: 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00 Cash. Prompt shipments. J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY, Franklin Va.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED. Bran and middling. Bags. We pay \$c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLECHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AUCTION How to conduct a sale of stock and farm property. This valuable booklet was written by an Auctioneer of 20 years of unbroken success in the largest rings of the United States and Canada. Contains valuable information, which every farmer should know. Information that you cannot obtain elsewhere. Will be mailed to any farmer for the small sum of \$1.00. JESS GASKELL, Perryburg, Ohio.

FARMS TO RENT: We will have one or more good dairy farms to lease on shares this Spring. Liberal terms, excellent Grade A. milk market. For particulars, apply, ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

FOR RENT: General store in small town, good dairy section, excellent stand, with Post Office in building which more than pays the rent for store and living quarters. Location Northern New Jersey. Address: Box 446 care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

EVERYTHING PRINTED! FRANKLYN-PRESS, Milford, N. H.

21 BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED CHRISTMAS CARDS. Pancelled, Bordered, Different. Matched envelopes. Money-back guarantee, \$1 prepaid. CLARENCE KASPER, Webster, N. Y.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES of our new social, farm and business printing. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

100 ENVELOPES, 200 sheets paper 8½x5½, name and address on each, 2 Beautiful Christmas cards \$1. Plain copy requested. WILBUR D. HALL, R. D. No. 4, Norwich, N. Y.

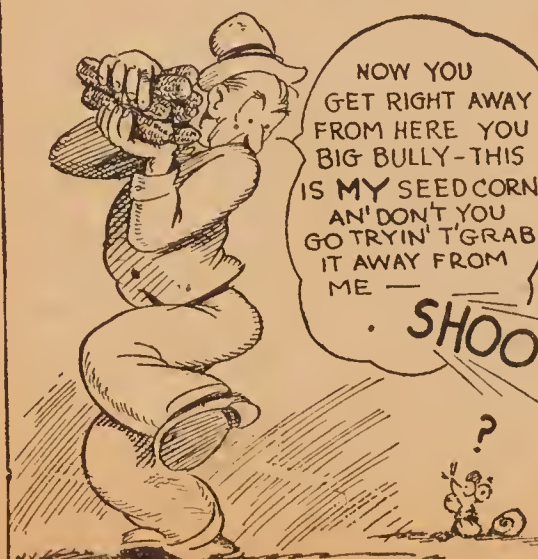
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HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

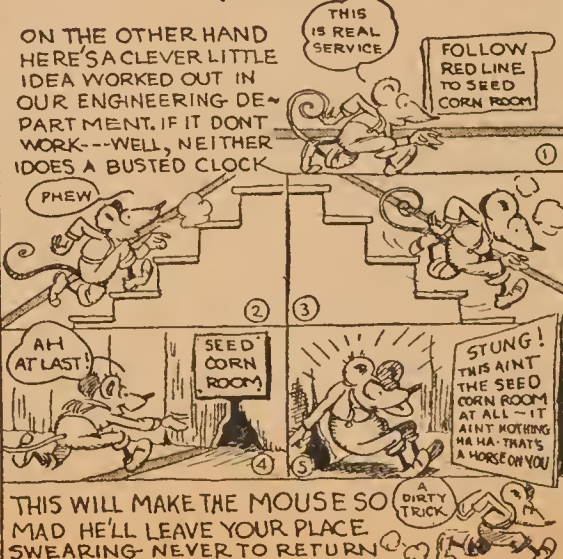
To Keep Mice Away from Your Seed Corn

By Ray Inman

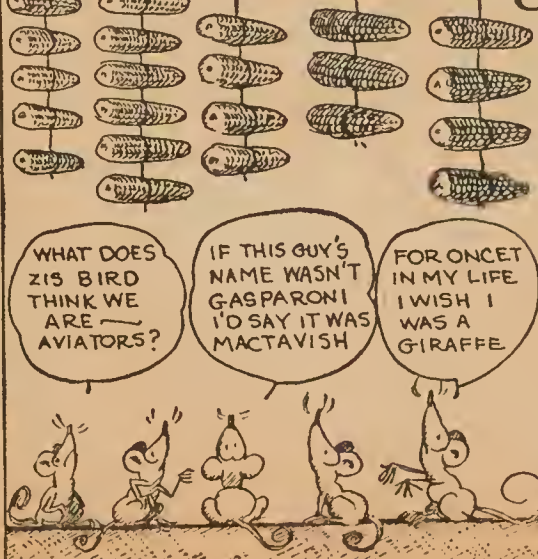
Keep MICE AWAY from the SEED CORN



the SEED CORN ROOM can be screened to keep them out,



corn can be HUNG ON LONG WIRES from the ceiling



Some MOUSE TRAPS & A GOOD CAT will help



Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 20)

"Mr. Askew, I assure you your uncle was just as hasty in deciding as yourself. You had better wait for Mr. Morris. He is a man of expert judgment. You cannot have a better adviser, and he has absolutely no personal interest one way or another. Canadian timber cannot be judged by the American standards. There are so many things to consider; and then—you don't speak French, do you?"

"A little."

"It would not help you, anyway. The dialect up at St. Boniface is seventeenth century. They are a wild lot up there, a very bad lot of people: smugglers and poachers, Mr. Askew."

Hilary, who had already sensed Lamartine's objection to his going to St. Boniface, awakened to suspicion at last. "I shall leave on to-morrow morning's boat," he said. "When I have made my decision I shall let you know. I think I shall refuse your company's offer. Will you let me have the papers, Monsieur Lamartine, including the last half-yearly statement and the map of the limits?"

"My dear sir, it will be three months at least before we can put you in possession of your land," protested the notary. "You do not understand the formalities—"

"I shall put myself in possession, Monsieur Lamartine. At least, nobody can take it away from me."

"But it is entirely irregular, Mr. Askew. Really—"

"Let me have the papers, please," said Hilary, smiling. "And you need have no fear that you will be held responsible for my anticipating my inheritance. I imagine I have as much right there as Mr. Morris."

"Of course, if that is your decision, there is nothing more to say," answered the other brusquely. He pulled out a drawer and removed an envelope containing some documents. "You will find the statement here," he said. "Mr. Morris has the books and the map at St. Boniface. I wish you a pleasant journey, sir. You wish me to continue to represent you?"

"For the present, yes. Good-day."

When he was gone Monsieur Lamartine sat back in his chair and drummed his fingers for nearly a minute. Then he called up Brouseau.

"He's just gone," he said. "And he starts for St. Boniface to-morrow morning, in spite of all my representations."

He smiled at the sputtering that came over the wire.

"You had better wait and go up with Morris," he said. "Two heads are better than one, especially when one is inflammable. Come here with Morris as soon as he arrives, and we'll talk the situation over. Mr. Askew won't learn very much if he does get

to St. Boniface ahead of you, unless your man Connell talks, and I understand he is reliable. I suggest that you get Connell on the telephone to-night and advise him of Mr. Askew's projected visit, and you can give him his instructions."

CHAPTER II

Looking Things Over

It was well into the afternoon when Hilary reached St. Boniface on the small tri-weekly mail-boat. For fifty or sixty miles below Quebec the country, sparsely inhabited though it is, and primitive, contains settlements with shingled houses, hotels, tourists in season; and it was not until the St. Lawrence widened into the Gulf that Hilary realised, almost with surprise, that the ship was sailing into a territory as primitive as it had been a score of years after Jacques Cartier landed. The settlements were mere clusters of cabins of blackened wood, with moss-stuffed interstices, nestling into the hollows of the immense hills that bordered the water. The south shore was invisible in the distant haze. Something of the primeval nature of the land entered Hilary's heart and gripped it.

His ancestors had been seafaring people, before Josiah Askew, rich with the human spoil of Africa, acquired religion and settled down in the Massachusetts seaside village where he laid the foundations of his fortune. Hilary realised that the old instinct, suppressed but cropping out unexpectedly in his father, the importer, who sometimes made unaccountable journeys on his own vessels, had burst out in him.

He had suspected this vaguely for a long time. His journeys to the estates of various millionaires, to which he always looked forward, had always left him with a sense of dissatisfaction. He had never known what it was he wanted. But he knew now: it was to take hold of a virgin land and tame it, to grapple with life, not among the men of cities, but somewhere with the smell of the pines and of the brown earth in his nostrils. Pacing the deck

of the little ship, he felt that his desires had come to light at the moment when their fulfilment had become possible.

Nobody else had got off the boat at St. Boniface, and evidently the landlord expected nobody. After an ineffectual attempt to enter into conversation with him, in which hardly a word was mutually intelligible, Hilary gave up the effort and started up the hill road which led, he surmised, toward the lumber mill.

Hilary crossed the bridge and approached the mill. Two or three men, lounging outside the store, looked at him without any sign of interest. A mongrel dog, lying in the sun, raised its head, gave one yelp at him, and went to sleep again.

Between the dam and the store, upon a terrain heaped with tin cans and miscellaneous debris, were piles of wood in four-foot lengths, each comprising about two hundred cords. Kneeling at the narrow end of one of these piles was a little man, whose clean-shaven upper lip, the whiteness of which contrasted with a sun-blackened face, indicated that a moustache had grown there recently. He was scaling, or measuring, the pile, and muttering as he added up his figures. Hilary walked up and stood beside him.

"How many cords are there in one of these piles?" he asked.

"Two hundred," muttered the other, shaking his head without looking up, and continuing his sum. Hilary surveyed the lumber. It was unrossed, and most of it was black spruce; there was also some white spruce and a little pine. The mass in the river, if it consisted of wood of the same quality, hardly substantiated Lamartine's statements.

"You seem to have some good spruce on the seigniory," said Hilary.

The little man leaped to his feet, waving his arms. "What you want here?" he demanded. "Strangers are not permitted on the Company's property. If you want to buy at the store, you go by the road."

Hilary looked down coolly at the excited little man. "That's an unusual order," he said. "Why?"

"It's Mr. Morris's orders. I've got to have them obeyed. I'm the time-keeper." (Continued Next Week)

American Agriculturist, December 10, 1927.

"We have a little of everything in the crop line. Most of our fields are nine acre fields and we follow a four rotation. We grow about six acres of sweet corn and about nine acres of peas for the canning factory. They have paid well, though of course the weather has a big effect on the results from peas. We are fortunate in the fact that a viner is located adjoining the farm which saves a lot of time. We find that sweet corn pays fairly well. The stalks go in the silo for the cows and we can also buy pea vine silage for \$2 a ton. The stack, which is just across the road is opened twice a week in the winter. We buy some and get good results from it.

"We grow about five acres of potatoes. The Farm Bureau has helped me a lot with this crop. Having taught school so long I naturally knew little about diseases and insects when I first came here. After some experimenting I have found that it pays to plant about 20 bushels to the acre. One of the causes of low yield is too little seed. I spray four times and use a 4-16-4 fertilizer. I sell a good share of the crop right at the farm. Three years ago we were only offered 35c a bushel for potatoes by buyers so I put an adv. in the local paper and folks from Penn Yan came out for their winter supply at 40c a bushel, field run. We also sell part of the crop from our three acre apple orchard and from 50 pear trees right here at the farm. We also have three acres of grapes. We grow some oats and barley, following the corn and potatoes and follow these crops with Junior No. 6 wheat which usually yields around 30 or 40 bushels to the acre. We plan to cut the hay crop two years except, of course, the alfalfa.

She buys all the feed and sells the eggs. She has raised twenty-one chickens and also owns three ducks.

"Sometimes I buy a few pigs in the fall and let them run in the barnyard area. We also keep 100 to 150 white Wyandotte hens."

One of the smaller ventures but important both from the standpoint of profit and health is the garden. It is a good sized fenced-in area near the house. In addition to the crops usually found in farm gardens there is a row of asparagus, something seldom grown in spite of the fact that it is one of the earliest products of the garden and one of the easiest to grow.

A Yates County Farmer Who Believes in 4-H Club Work

(Continued from Page 2)

Mrs. Hollowell admitted that she was far from enthusiastic about the venture into farming. One might assume from this that she had no previous farm experience but such is not the case. Mrs. Hollowell did admit though that she likes farm life better than she did at first.

The original farm was 84 acres in size.

"We came back in 1914," said Mr. Hollowell, "and bought off the other heirs in 1919. About the time we bought, we also acquired 10 acres that my grandfather owned and three years ago we bought 42 acres that joined the farm on the west. The west side of the farm is Ontario loam. It is rather gravelly and it works nicely but dries out quickly. The east side belongs to the volusia series and is a little heavier. This combination gives us some soil that produces well in most any season.

"We keep from 15 to 20 purebred Ayrshires. Although there are not many of this breed in the county their popularity is increasing perhaps due to the fact that the milk tests high in butter fat. We started testing association work last spring and before that we kept records for ourselves. The herd produces between 7,000 and 10,000 pounds of milk per cow. In May, one cow produced 1724 pounds of milk and 74.1 pounds of better fat.

Her test was 4.3%, and the record was made on clover pasture with no grain and with twice a day machine milking.

"We plan to have the cows freshen in the fall so that we do not have so much milking in the summer when we are busy with crops. They are fed mixed clover, alfalfa and timothy hay, sweet corn silage, pea vine silage and a grain ration made by balancing home grown grains with high protein feeds. We raise a few heifers every year and plan to sell about two mature cows when they are still young enough to bring a good price.

"We have no permanent pasture. We are trying sweet clover pasture on recommendation from the Farm Bureau and like it fine. Last fall the herd was turned for four weeks on a nine acre field that was seeded to sweet clover last spring and they have also pastured it from May 15 until the present time this summer. We seeded one wheat field to sweet clover this spring and will use it for pasture this fall and next summer. We have experienced no trouble from bloat.

"The milk goes to the League plant at Himrod where it is shipped to Rochester. We could sell it in Penn Yan but would have to produce about the same amount the year around which would interfere some with our cash crops in the summer.

Christmas and Cranberries

(Continued from Page 19)

especially divinity, that favorite confection. And they blend successfully with most fruits in jellies, marmalades and pie fillings.

No housewife will make a mistake by trying any of the following tested recipes given below:

CRANBERRY COBBLER
1 cup cranberries One-third cup water
1 cup thinly sliced apples 1/2 cup sugar
1 cup chopped dates 1 1/2 tablespoons butter
Juice of one orange

Line sides of a deep pan with pastry, then alternate the fruits in layers until all are used. Melt the butter and sugar in the water and add to the contents of pan, covering the top with pastry. Make generous slits in the crust and bake in moderate oven about forty minutes.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

If the apples used in this recipe are at all tart it will be necessary to use a larger quantity of sugar than is called for here. The apple and cranberry combination is a very delightful one especially with sweet apples. A very good device for preventing pies from running over in the oven is to break in three inch pieces the straws used in drinking sodas, insert these straws at the center of the pot so that they take up the juice as it boils. Then as the pie cools the juice goes into the pie rather than being distributed on the floor of the oven where it does no good.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—High Grade Tomato Seed. Write for our circular. CALEB BOGGS & SONS, Cheswold, Delaware.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CIGARS, TWISTS, Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75 still kind wanted. Cigars \$1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.


WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL Stockings \$1.00 pair. 8 1/2-10 1/2. Black, Gunmetal, Atmosphere, Biege, Grey, Sandust. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALCOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Stationery. List Free! FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.


WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs, Ginseng, Muskrats \$1.75. Weasels \$1.50 Free bait. Price-list, etc., STERN'S FUR CO., New Brunswick, N.J.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



More About Pinless Clotheslines

IN the November 5th issue we published an account of the activities of J. E. Niver of 411 North Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y. who is interested in a pinless clothes line. At that time we stated that we had been informed that Mr. Niver had been indicted in Wooster County, Mass. and that he was facing extradition to that state.

Since that time we have received the following letter from Mr. M. T. Conlon, Chief of Police of the City of Leominster, Mass.

"Mr. Charles B. Rugg, district attorney, Middle District, Mass. has shown us some correspondence from you in regard to James E. Niver of 411 N. Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

"The situation so far as Leominster is concerned in this, we had him indicted for the larceny of \$159 from Charles L. Nutting of Leominster, Mass., June 13, 1927.

"Nivers was here June 10, 1927, and made the deal with Mr. Nutting and on June 13, Mr. Nutting telegraphed him the money. Niver raised the point that he was not in Massachusetts June 13, 1927 as alleged and if any offence was committed it was in Ithaca, N. Y.

"Niver finally repaid the money, \$159 to Charles I. Nutting and he was not extradited."

At about the same time one of our representatives had a conference with District Attorney Adams of Ithaca. Our representative reports that the District Attorney feels that Niver has a contract that does not permit legal action if signed by the purchaser. However, the District Attorney evidently feels that Niver is doing a very unethical business. He suggests that wherever subscribers have paid money to Niver and he has failed to fulfill his portion of the agreement that they take the contract, with any witnesses they may have, before the district attorney of their own county and ask his assistance.

Since our last mention of Niver we have received a letter from L. G. Forester of Dansville, N. Y. who claims to be the holder of U. S. patent No. 1589381 and Canadian patent No. 274665 on this Pinless Clothes Line. According to Mr. Forester, the Pinless Clothes Line is a very worth while product and that all the trouble has been due to Niver's methods of doing business rather than to the lack of worth on the part of the product itself.

As we have already indicated we recommended that our subscribers have no dealings with Niver. He ties up those who deal with him with an ironclad contract which gives him all of the breaks. He promises many things verbally but the owner of the contract finds that he cannot get any action from him and in later dealings he goes by what he stated in the contract rather than by what he promised verbally.

The American Shirt and Monogram Co.—Another Home Work Scheme to Avoid

FOR the past two weeks we have received a number of letters asking about the American Shirt and Monogram Company of Chicago. The information sent by our subscribers indicated that it was simply one of the numerous home work schemes which we have frequently warned our subscribers to avoid. However, in order to get the latest information we wrote to the Chicago Better Business Bureau asking for information on this firm. The following very complete report speaks for itself.

This is a trade style used by Joseph Meyer in the operation of a "home work" scheme at the subject address. It has been there only a few weeks.

Mr. Meyer is advertising by circular letters for women to do work for him at home. His plan is for women to make initials and monograms for shirts, etc., at home in their spare time.

The first thing required of respondents to Meyer's letters is that they send him \$1.00. For this money the respondent receives a pair of embroidery hoops, two embroidery needles, two poor quality thimbles, a skein of embroidery thread, and a square of cloth on which is stamped one dozen letters and monograms to be embroidered by the respondent. This piece of cloth is about fifteen inches square. The thread enclosed, which was shown the Bureau representative, would not be sufficient for embroidering the dozen letters and monograms stamped on the piece of material; where the respondent is to get sufficient thread to complete these letters and monograms is not disclosed. After completing the embroidery of the letters and monograms

Promptness Appreciated

November 16, 1927.

American Agriculturist, -
Ithaca, N. Y.

On the 13th day of August, 1927, my husband, Thomas Griffin, took out one of your dollar accident insurance policies in the North American Accident Insurance Company. Soon thereafter we started on an automobile trip to Canada in view of attending the Toronto fair.

On the 29th day of August, near Oakville, Canada, we met with an accident which resulted in the death of my husband on the first day of September. His body was brought to Fulton and buried on the 4th day of September.

On account of the death taking place in Canada and the burial here, I was delayed in obtaining the proofs of death as required by the policy, but was able to forward them to the company by mail to Chicago on the 9th day of November.

The attending physician at the hospital in Toronto did not answer all of the questions in his affidavit and I was afraid it might not be satisfactory to the company. The company did not haggle over technicalities, but sent me a draft for one thousand (\$1,000), the full amount of the policy, which was received on the 15th day of November.

I appreciate very much your prompt settlement of this claim and shall be glad to assure my many inquiring friends that you kept your contract in every particular.

Truly yours,
Alma E. Griffin.

enclosed, the respondent is to return them to the subject; the respondent is then to receive pay for them; payments will be made "at first" in other like merchandise or embroidery to be done, provided, of course, that the work is satisfactory. Naturally, the subject is to be the judge of the quality of the work.

This information was received from a woman in charge of the subject's office. This woman declined to give her name when interviewed.

Mr. Meyer expects to sell the letters and monograms, when received from his "home workers," by the unordered merchandise plan. This method is to mail them to a list of persons, without orders, with a letter accompanying them, advising the recipient to return them if they do not desire to keep them, and if they wish to keep them, to remit for them. What the price will be was not disclosed. This method of merchandising, while not illegal, is not considered legitimate selling. Persons receiving such merchandise are advised that they are required neither to pay for it nor return it. It remains the property of the sender and if the sender wishes it, he must call for it. Recipient needs only to give it reasonable care.

Joseph Meyer was formerly an officer of the International Mail Order Company, and the World Mail Order Company. Orders for both these firms were

filled from the same stock, we are advised.

In March, 1926, the International Mail Order Company failed and went into involuntary bankruptcy. The World Mail Order Company is also out of business.

Statements as to the financial condition of the International Mail Order Company were submitted that were not borne out by facts.

Joseph Meyer was associated in the mail order business with Nathan C. Meyer.

Persons contemplating an investment of time or money in this "home work" scheme, operated by the subject, should consider first, what they receive for the money sent the subject, and secondly, whether or not they are sure their work will be acceptable to him.

The experience of this Bureau with "home work" schemes is that many of them are not profitable to the home worker but very lucrative to the persons operating them.

Joseph Meyer has been invited to this office to explain his proposition but has not visited it as yet.

Nothing contained herein is intended to recommend or deprecate this company but is merely furnished in order to help you in exercising your own best judgment.

Selling Land to the State for Highway

There is a new state road now under survey and it will pass our place and possibly cut into it. The part which would be taken is our best alfalfa land. The price of the farm in general, averages is \$85 per acre but this being our best could we ask more, or do we have to take what they offer. There may be also a little strip which would not be used for road. This would also be useless to us as it would be a small corner apart from the rest of the place.

IT is written in both the New York Constitution and the statutes that the state cannot take private property without paying a just compensation and that means of course that the just value of your land, wherever it lies, must be paid for. You sell it to the state just the same as you sell it to any private individual. The only difference being that the state can make you sell while the private individual cannot, and if you don't think that the price the state offers you for it is the fair price it should bring you are entitled to have the value of your land passed upon by an impartial jury.

Buy Tires of Known Quality

Will you kindly do me a favor and write these people, Mellinger Tire and Rubber Company. They are selling auto tires with a guarantee of 12,000 to 15,000 miles and they did not last a week. We returned them, now they tell us we must pay for repairs or they will scrap them. The cost of two tires was \$15.00. How we happened to buy these tires was this way. Our mail man had samples. I wish you could have seen the samples. The tires they sent were only one cord and little rubber. Now they don't even bother to answer the mail.

WE have repeatedly urged Service Bureau members not to buy rebuilt tires or bargain tires. We referred this complaint to the Mellinger Tire and Rubber Company although we had little hopes that there would be any satisfactory adjustment. The following letter received from them speaks for itself.

"I just read your letter about one of your subscribers. I also note your comment about the tire that this man used and you describe it as "going bad" after he had run it about a week.

"Your description is not quite correct. The tire was stone bruised. Our guarantee does not provide against such damage, therefore, the tire was returned to him on November 3rd. Our guarantee does provide against defective workmanship or material, but as I said before not against stone bruises which is a tire damage caused by under-inflation. All your subscriber needs to do is to keep air in his tires and he will encounter no such trouble."

We again urge the utmost caution in buying tires. There are so many tires of reputable makes on the market and the price is so low that it certainly is poor policy to buy anything that is not accompanied by a guarantee which the company will back.



HEALS

"Like Lightning"

Watch the udder and teats—the "small" but tremendously important element in milk-giving. For the hurts and troubles that constantly arise, nothing affords such immediate, such thorough results as Bag Balm.

This wonderful ointment, so clean and pleasant to use, starts healing at once. Healthy, normal tissues are restored in no time. For Caked Bag, Bunches, Inflammation, Chaps, Cracked Teats, Injuries, Cuts or Bruises of all sorts, Bag Balm brings quick relief. The regular use of Bag Balm makes easy milking and a full pail the rule. It cannot taint the milk.

The big 10-ounce can goes a long way—has scores of healing uses for farm and home. 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Free booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" sent on request.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont



BAG BALM

"MADE BY THE
KOW-KARE PEOPLE"

TREAT SWOLLEN TENDONS



Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free. From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness, though for a time, couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

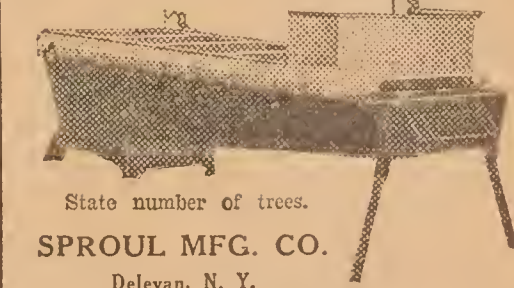
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W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR

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because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent.; uses all waste heat. Write for catalog.



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Delevan, N. Y.

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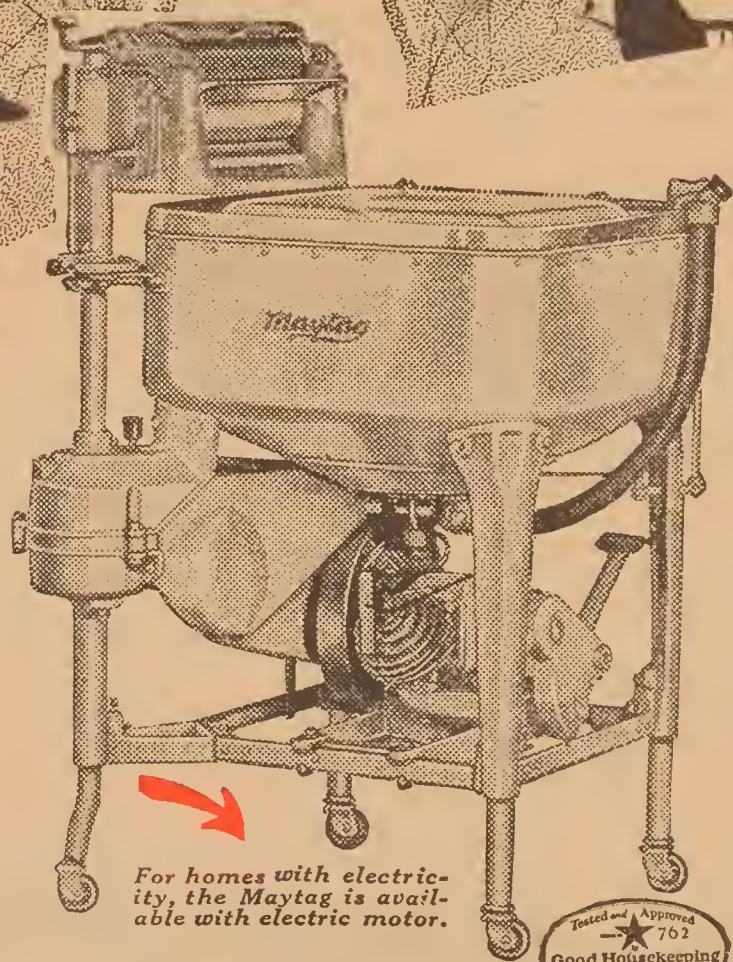


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FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 300 W. ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

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Free Trial Washing

Write or telephone any Maytag dealer. Have a new Maytag—gasoline or electric-powered—sent to your home for Christmas. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

F-12-27

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

The NEW Maytag Years in Advance of the Times

THE new Automatic-adjusting, Roller Water Remover, the new Safety Feed Board, the new Gasoline motor, that starts with a flip of the foot lever and gives the same sure flow of power as an electric motor, make the Maytag more than ever the ideal farm washer.

What more delightful way to express the holiday sentiment than by the gift of the new Maytag, with its many outstanding improvements. She will marvel at its helpfulness, speed, thoroughness and convenience. It will be a weekly source of joy and happiness for years to come.

New Gasoline Multi-Motor

See the famous New Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. The engine and starter are combined in one unit—"Step on it" and away it goes, with an abundance of sure, smooth power.

So compact is the new Multi-Motor that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. The Automobile-type carburetor, high-tension magneto and speed governor make it a modern engineering masterpiece—in-built, no belts to line up—a woman's motor.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1894

Eastern Branch: 851 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York		State of New York		State of Pennsylvania		State of Pennsylvania		State of Pennsylvania	
City	Dealer	City	Dealer	City	Dealer	City	Dealer	City	Dealer
Albany	G. C. Reardon, Inc.	Medina	Conway Maytag Store	Allentown	Edwin P. Saeger Co., Inc.	New Brighton	Beaver Co. Maytag Store	Souderton	Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Astoria, L. I.	Maytag Washer Sales Co.	Middletown	R. Y. Matthews	Bellefonte	The Naylor Hdw. Co.	New Castle	Maytag Sales, Inc.	Tamaqua	Williams Maytag Co.
Auburn	Ohio Maytag Co.	Mt. Vernon	F. E. Skinner	Bethlehem	Lehigh Supply Co.	Newport	Carlisle Maytag Co.	Tionesta	S. S. Sigworth
Batavia	Genesee Country Maytag Co.	Naples	John M. Vierhile	Bristol	Clymer Maytag Co.	Norristown	J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.	Titusville	Lynn W. Camp
Binghamton	Crocker & Ogden Co.	Newark	DeZutter Maytag Co.	Carbondale	Seranton Maytag Co.	Oil City	Lynn W. Camp	Towanda	Harden Brothers
Bridgeton	Ernest Dredke	Newburgh	Joseph P. Morgan	Carlisle	The Carlisle Maytag Co.	Oxford	Earnhart Brothers	Troy	Preston & Jaquish
Brooklyn	Maytag Washer Sales Co.	Niagara Falls	Conway Maytag Co.	Catskill	W. T. Kleppinger	Peckville	Seranton Maytag Co.	Tunkhannock	Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Buffalo	Buffalo Maytag Co.	Nichols	A. M. Ryan	Catskill	W. T. Kleppinger	Pennsburg	Chas. V. Rothenberger	Uniontown	Fayette Maytag Co.
Buffalo	773 Main St.	Norwich	F. E. Skinner	Conneautville	M. D. Thompson	Philadelphia	Ardmore Maytag Company,	Warren	Metzger-Wright Co.
Buffalo	Kohlinski Bros.	Ogdenburg	Northern Maytag Co.	Corapolis	Ferrie Electric Co.	Philadelphia	23 East Lancaster Pike.	West Chester	Supple Hdw. Co.
Buffalo	1110 Broadway	Olean	Lang's Hardware	Cresson	Soisson El. Co.	Philadelphia	7103 Market Street.	West Newton	Ace Maytag Co.
Canandaigua	DeZutter Maytag Co.	Oneonta	Maytag Oneonta Co.	Doylestown	Clymer's Dept. Store	Philadelphia	4743 Frankford Ave.	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Canro	Haning Elect. Station	Oswego	Johnston's Hdw.	DuBois	Grebe Maytag Store	Philadelphia	3639 Germantown Ave.	Williamsport	Naylor Hdw. Co.
Carmel	J. R. Cole	Patchogue	L. L. Home Appl. Corp.	East Stroudsburg	J. A. Segline	Philadelphia	4743 Frankford Ave.	York	York Co. Maytag Co.
Corning	Corning Maytag Co.	Pawling	E. M. Crowe	Easton	James E. Hauck	Philadelphia	70 West Chelton Ave.		
Cortland	Crocker & Ogden Co.	Perry	Genesee Country Maytag Co.	Elwood City	Maytag Sales, Inc.	Philadelphia	2017 S. Broad Street		
Croton Falls	George Juengst & Son	Pine Plains	Paul G. Roberts	Elle	Eric Co. Maytag Company	Philadelphia	4708 No. Fifth St.		
Dunkirk	Maytag Shops Inc.	Plattsburg	Maytag Plattsburg Co.	Forest City	Vincent Maytag Co.	Philadelphia	5206 Chestnut Street		
East Aurora	Genesee	Pleasantville	Marshall Hardware Co.	Frankville	Reiley's Stores, Inc.	Philadelphia	4113 Lancaster Ave.		
Easton	Country Maytag Co.	Port Jervis	Port Jervis Maytag Shop	Hazleton	Eshleman Brothers	Phoenixville	McCarragher Bros.		
Elmira	Thos. A. McGrath	Potsdam	Northern Maytag Co.	Honesdale	Vincent Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	Loeffler El. Store,		
Elmhurst	Ray C. Ryan	Pulaski	Ohio Maytag Company	Hanover	York Co. Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	5904 Penn. Ave.		
Elmira	R. S. Walker	Richmondville	L. R. Dibble	Indiana	Indiana County Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	McKees Rocks Maytag Store,		
Elmira	Charles W. Young & Son	Riverhead	M. N. Ammann	Johnstown	Johnstown Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	413 Chartiers Ave.		
Flushing, L. I.	Maytag Washer Sales Co.	Rochester	Rochester Maytag Co., Inc.	Kennett Square	John H. Voorhees	Pittsburgh	462 Brownsville Rd.		
Fulton	Johnston's Hdw.	Saratoga Springs	Hunt Maytag Co.	Kittanning	Mateer-White & Campbell	Pittsburgh	North Side Maytag Store,		
Gilboa	Wm. D. Thorpe	Saratoga Springs	The Farmers Hdw. Co., Inc.	Lancaster	Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	410 E. Ohio St.		
Glens Falls	McConnell-Richards Co.	Schenectady	Grover T. Chase	Larrobe	Larrobe El. Appl. Co.	Pittsburgh	Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio,		
Gloversville	Branner Stove & Htg. Co.	Spring Valley	Ramapough Elec. Co.	Lebanon	Lebanon El. Co.	Pittsburgh	Cor. Beacon & Murray.		
Gouverneur	Northern Maytag Co.	Stillwater	Curtis Maytag Co.	Lewistown	Home El. Store	Pittsburgh	Pittsford		
Gowanda	Hunt Maytag Co.	Syracuse	Ohio Maytag Co.	Lock Haven	H. E. Pursley Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottstown		
Greenport	Harold K. Mulford	Ticonderoga	Spring Hill El. Co.	Malvern	Supple Hdw. Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Hamilton	Edw. W. Arnt	Tupper Lake	Tupper Lake	Meadfield	Tiegs Co. Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Hayts Corners	H. T. Covert	Tonawanda	H. H. Koenig	Meadville	Crawford Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Highland	W. R. Seaman, Inc.	Troy	J. C. Calhoun Co.	Mifflinburg	Mifflinburg Hdw. Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Honeoye	C. C. Eldridge	Utica	H. D. Morehouse	Montrose	Greenwood's Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Horton	McConnell-Richards Co.	Walden	T. L. Millspaugh	Muney	The Naylor Hdw. Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Ithaca	O. J. Nichols	Walton	J. E. Wood & Sons	Nanticoke	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.	Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Jamestown	Maytag Shops, Inc.	Watertown	Northern Maytag Co., Inc.			Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Lackawanna	Kohlinski Brothers	Wellsville	Duke Maytag Co.			Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Liberty	A. Rosinski, Local Rep.	Williamson	DeZutter Maytag Co.			Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Lockport	Conway Maytag Company					Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Lowville	Northern Maytag Co.					Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Lyons	Marshall-Barrick Co., Inc.					Pittsburgh	Pottsville		
Massena	Northern Maytag Co.					Pittsburgh	Pottsville		

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

READING ROOM
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DIVERSITY

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On the Trail of John Brown

The Story of the Most Dramatic Execution in America

THE Field of Gettysburg lies some six or seven miles from the Maryland state line and it is only an hour's leisurely run from there down to old Frederick—"Frederick City" as the surrounding people say. I attended a Farmers'



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Institute and spent a Sunday here a good many years ago. Like other towns of Pennsylvania-Dutch antecedents, the old portion is very compactly built of brick houses jammed close together and standing right out against the side walk. I suppose this is really a survival of the walled town idea when cities were built just as compactly as possible in order that it should not take too long a wall to surround them.

Frederick is an old, old town of many stories and memories. Way back in 1755 General Braddock marched this way going northwest through the pass in the Blue Ridge and so on to his defeat and death at the hands of the French and Indians at Fort DuQuesne near Pittsburg. Braddock was a brave but rash man trained in the traditions of the British army which made of war a glorious parade and pageant. On this ill-fated march he wore a resplendent full dress uniform and the long column of British regulars with their scarlet regalia and glittering arms and with drums beating and banners floating, made a picture which the historian declares to be the most brilliant spectacle ever seen in America up until that time. With him as aide rode a young Colonial soldier, one Colonel George Wash-

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

ington of Virginia who was destined to be remembered and revered through all centuries.

More than a hundred years later the town saw soldiers again when on more than one occasion the dusty gray ranks of the Confederacy marched and countermarched through the old streets.

Francis Scott Key, author of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," was a native son of Frederick, born there in 1779 and later a practicing attorney of the town. There too he lies buried close by the street and the cemetery gate with an imposing shaft above his grave.

But I suppose the one reason why Frederick Town is a familiar name to millions of people is Barbara Fritchie and the poem that Whittier wrote concerning her. By nature I incline to believe with perfect, unwavering faith all pleasant historical traditions but I am very much afraid that this particular tale will hardly

endure the hard test of historical research. Still this much at least is true. There was in Frederick a Mrs. Barbara Fritchie and she was a staunch, outspoken Unionist. Also she was very old and she lived in a little, ancient brick house close by the bank of the creek on Patrick street. There is the incontestable evidence that her house is there yet. And up in the big cemetery keeping watch with Francis Scott Key and an innumerable company of her town folks she lies. Above her grave some who have honored her have set for remembrance a

great marble monument. Set in the marble is a medallion—the face of a worn old woman done in bronze—and beneath it are carved many verses of Whittiers' poem. I hope that unborn generations of school

boys may thrill at her story—as I did many years ago.

Frederick lies in the lap of a wonderful farm country. I do not know that there is any better. It is a part of the Monocacy valley which geologically speaking is a northern continuation of the Shenandoah. It is lovely, smiling, gently rolling limestone country—a land of old brick houses and big barns and wheat and corn and good horses.

Whittier was entirely correct when he wrote:

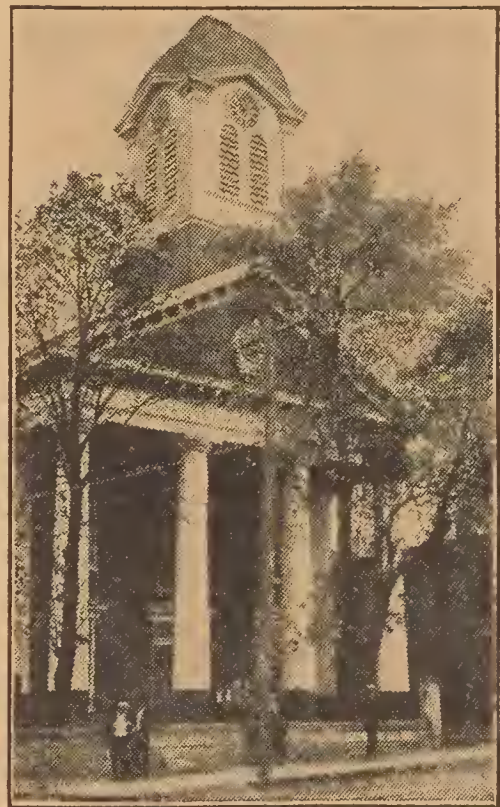
*"The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green walled by the hills of Maryland"*

*"Round about it orchards sweep
Apple and peach trees fruited deep"*

*"Fair as the Garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished Rebel horde"*

I stopped and visited with an alert young farm proprietor who was husking corn in a field just outside the town. We fraternized and compared experiences with great gusto. Spite of our talk of agricultural depression he assured me that none of this good land could be bought for as little as \$100.00 per acre. At parting he gave me a big, fat, heavy ear of yellow corn—an ear a couple of sizes bigger than we can raise on these hills of the Eastern New

(Continued on Page 7)



The court house at Harper's Ferry where John Brown was tried October 25-31, 1859.*



Honoring the memory of Francis Scott Key—Frederick, Maryland.*

Some Comments on Conditions in Mexico

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

I HAVE attended a number of farm bureau meetings during the past two weeks, in connection with membership campaigns, annual meetings and the like. The reactions of farmers to the farm bureaus and their programs is of the very best. These farm bureaus have wonderfully efficient organizations and their programs touch all parts of their county's agriculture in a vital way. The groups of committeemen represent all that is best in the county's farming and are as fine citizens as one could get anywhere. We need have little concern about the future of our industry so long as such men and women are banded together and working out improvement programs. About the only argument one hears against farm bureau membership anymore is its cost. In this county (Mon-



roe) we already have 900 men who have paid five dollars each for their membership and 150 others who have promised to join. This is one of the signs that our agriculture is healthy at heart even though there are signs of distress at the surface. At these meetings many A. A. readers have spoken to me about these notes in a heartening and encouraging way. While our readers hear from us every week and know what we are thinking about it is only occasionally that they tell us what they think. Almost universally I find that they are most interested in the current events and in the progress of the daily things of life.

Life is mostly made up of common things. Big events and problems come only occasionally. It is therefore natural that we should like to read of our neighbor's every day experience and thoughts. So I try to write as I would visit with these friends if I met them at church, in the store or on the street, at the same time endeavoring to drop worthwhile and helpful suggestions and thoughts on the larger problems of the farm. I have been asked about recent events in Mexico in the light of what we saw in that country last spring. Two candidates for the presidency of Mexico, Generals Gomez and Serrano, have been summarily court martialed and shot. It may be rather difficult for some of us to see any humor in so serious a matter and yet we might remark that this is a very certain and effective way to dispose of rival candidates long

before election. Not only are these candidates disposed of but it is hard to believe that others will have the hardihood to become candidates in the face of this sample of the opposition's campaign methods. Briefly the situation as I understand it is about like this. The constitution of Mexico originally provided that a president could not serve more than one term. The present party in power of which the President Calles and the leading candidate of the party for his successor, ex-president Obregon, with the apparent intent of perpetuating themselves in control, have had the constitution modified so that a man who has been president may be reelected after he has been out of office one term. Ex-president Obregon, like the present president, Calles, is a strong man. He is the administration party's candidate to succeed Calles. There is a very apparent understanding between these two men and each supports the other.



The opposition candidates—one can hardly say parties, for these are largely personal followings—both based their opposition chiefly on no re-election. They are called "Anti-Reelectionists." The generals Serrano and Gomez, although rival and independent candidates, apparently had an understanding and were working together against the administration candidate Obregon. They undoubtedly had the backing and support of the wealthy land holders and the church leaders and possibly of foreign property holders who are opposed to the present government policies and would welcome almost
(Continued on Page 12)

It Is Seed Buying Time

Catalogues From Reliable Firms Can Be Studied with Profit

By PAUL WORK

AS a matter of fact, vegetable growers in commercial districts have been buying seed since the salesmen began to come around late last summer. Early buying is good, for it insures against inability to get the particular strain or stock of seed that has been found to give good results.



The matter of seed supply is not settled when the order for the main requirements has been placed. Catalogue time is coming and it is worth while for every planter to scan from three to a dozen of them from the leading dealers who make a specialty of supplying the needs of commercial planters. These are the houses that cannot get by with very much bad seed and they represent very good sources for home as well as business gardeners. No wise gardener suddenly changes the source of supply unless he is very sure of the new. It is much better to try out a new strain on a small scale before ordering for the full crop. Here is where catalogue study comes in. It is possible to learn of new offerings and to order small quantities to try along side the old. If the new is no better, little has been lost. If it is an improvement, next year will offer time enough to change. Some think catalogues are all bunk. The wise reader learns to discriminate among statements. In the first place, the good houses are eliminating extravagant statements and are making their descriptions and illus-

trations more accurate and enlightening. In the second place, one can often separate matters of opinion from direct statements of fact. "Grandest variety ever produced" is one thing. "This variety has averaged three days earlier than Gradus during the past five years in our trial grounds" is quite another. Deception does not ordinarily take the form of direct statement that can be followed up. Many of our best catalogues bear the ear-marks of sincerity.

Potato Men Urge Grading Law

Last year an effort was made to place a grading statute for potatoes on the books of New York. This objective was not accomplished but the movement is again on foot this year. The

bill calls for the adoption of the U. S. grades as standard for the state, forbids misbranding and deceptive packing and requires that all shipments shall measure up to grade or be marked "unclassified." Leaders in the potato industry believe that this legislation will work for the improvement of the business in more ways than one. The U. S. No. 1 grade for potatoes has been revised so that the size may run as low as 1½ inches provided the mark "1½ in. maximum" is added to the label. The old standard did not permit a smaller screen than 1⅞ inches. The grading standards established by the government merely represent certain minima which must be reached if the goods are to be recognized as standard. Obviously the grades must be so arranged that a great share of the produce grown can be handled as to conform. About two thirds of the potatoes shipped will pass U. S. No. 1.

Demand Creates Fancy Grade

With any vegetables, the man who wishes to offer a commodity that will rate with the upper ten or twenty per cent and to take advantage of the high quality is compelled to do his own grading and labeling. There has been some demand for higher classes than No. 1 in the government grades and this demand has been met with establishment of "U. S. Fancy" for certain vegetables. After all, an individual reputation is essential for the best selling and a man must use his own ingenuity to build, maintain and take advantage of such a reputation.



It will be a long time before the harvest season but it is not too early to plan for a bumper crop by providing for a supply of quality seed.

A Plan to Improve the New York Hen

How the State College and the Poultrymen Work Together

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article by Professor James E. Rice, head of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture appeared in a recent issue of the Cornell Countryman. This article explains the plans by which the Department hopes to help New York State poultrymen improve their flocks in such a clear manner that we are reprinting it for your benefit.

THE New York State poultry improvement program is the result of a steady expansion of several extension projects during the past 24 years. It has grown out of our constantly increasing knowledge of how to judge poultry by physical examination, which was first applied by culling demonstrations followed by the paid culling project, and certification of choice breeding birds. Then came the development of the New York State Advanced Registry Station at Cornell and later the establishment of the Egg Laying Contest by The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., and finally the development of the New York State Home Record of Performance.

Shows Respond to Plan

During this time the Cornell Poultry Judging School was inaugurated for the purpose of training students and teachers in judging birds by physical examination. Six years ago the New York Production Poultry Show was started to give the poultry breeders of the State, who were co-operating in many of the other breed improvement projects, opportunity to compete and thus measure the progress which they were making in the breeding of poultry for egg production by comparison in show-room competition.

For many years the judging of poultry for production at town and county fairs and at the New York State Fair has been encouraged and supported as a direct re-

By **PROFESSOR JAMES E. RICE**
Poultry Department, New York State
College of Agriculture

sult of reorganizing the premium lists to include production classes.

All of these projects have worked together toward establishing in New York State a type of bird that is conspicuously superior in size, vigor, prolificacy, and quality of the eggs. The evidence of this marked improvement is apparent to all who have had the opportunity of observing the advancement which has been made

in quality of birds on farms and at the shows.

The five distinct stages in the New York State poultry improvement program are:

(1) To cull out unproductive and other unprofitable birds by physical examination.

(2) To separate the birds that remain after rigid culling into two breeding grades.

a. Officially banded as New York "Supervised" (less rigidly selected New York females).

b. Officially banded as New York "Certified" (rigidly selected pure bred males and females).

(3) Official New York Home Record of Performance inspection of trap nest records of pure bred pullets.

(4) Egg Laying Contest inspection of trap nest records of pullets (at Farmingdale).

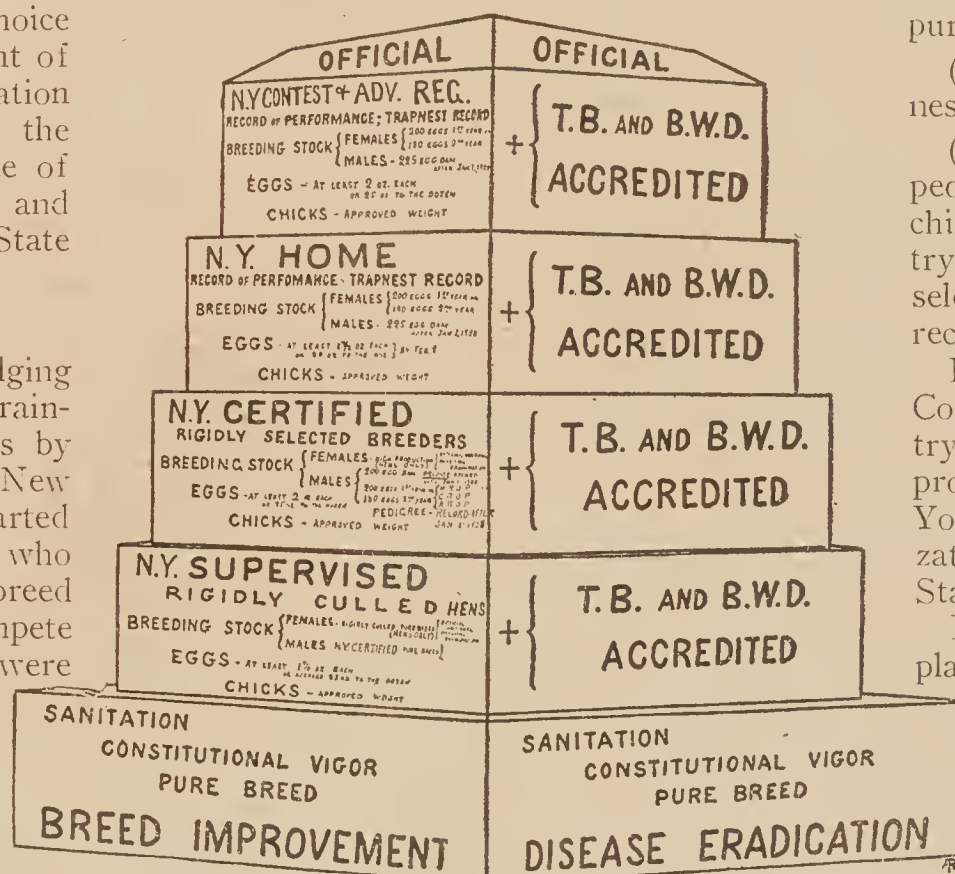
(5) Official trap nesting, pedigree mating, pedigree hatching, and official banding of baby chicks at the New York State Advanced Registry Station at the State College from especially selected certified males and certified or home record of performance females.

Projects 2, 3, and 5 are administered by the College for New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, which is a non-profit organization, cooperating under the New York State Cooperation Law 13A. The organization consists of over 235 poultrymen of the State.

It is now nine years since the New York State plan for official poultry certification was undertaken. During this time more than 279,000 fowls, male and female, have been carefully selected for breeding purposes and shank banded with official sealed certification bands by Cornell extension specialists.

By June, 1927, these certified males

(Continued on Page 6)



The New Poultry Plan—This chart shows the New York State plan of poultry standardization and accreditation of breeding stock, hatching eggs, and chicks.

Radiator Repairs Are Costly

Some Suggestions for Anti-Freeze Mixtures for the Farm Truck or Tractor

By **I. W. DICKERSON**

AS the first sharp freeze may seriously damage the auto or tractor engine, it is high time that every operator be giving attention to putting in some antifreeze that will prevent such damage.

There are various materials which will prevent freezing but which cannot be used for various reasons. Salt brine will not freeze, but it has a very corrosive effect on iron and other metals, especially when hot, and also has a tendency to cake badly. Calcium chloride was much used in early automobile days, but has very much the same objections as salt. Its corrosive action is worst on aluminum and brass. Both salt and calcium carbide in the case of a slow leak forms a short circuiting film on terminals or other parts they may strike.

Undiluted kerosene is being used more and more for antifreeze in automobiles and trucks, and seems to give satisfactory results. A friend of mine has used it for years in his car and is loud in its praises. Kerosene does not transmit heat as rapidly as water and there is some danger of overheating.

Look Out for Fire

A car with kerosene antifreeze should be watched carefully if it has to pull for a considerable time in mud or snow, especially in low gear. There is some smell, but very little more than with alcohol. There is some danger from fire in the case of bad overheating, but little or none from the vapor given off. Kerosene is hard on the radiator connections, and they should be replaced yearly. Some are using waste crank case

oil as antifreeze, and much the same can be said about it as about kerosene, except that the oil is a still poorer carrier of heat, and if anything the danger of overheating is even greater. For cars and trucks in light work, it seems to work all right. Both these are used in cars with and without water circulating pumps.

Honey has been used by a good many of our readers as an antifreeze with quite satisfactory results. A mixture of half water and half honey is brought to a boil for several minutes and skimmed before being put into the cooling system. This will stand a temperature of 20 below zero before freezing and then makes a slushy ice which does not seem to do any damage. Only

water needs to be added to the honey solution. Occasionally a radiator will be allowed to get too low and the honey will form a sticky substance in the radiator which is extremely difficult to remove. In cold weather this solution will get slushy and be slow about circulating; so before taking the car out on the road the radiator and hood should be covered with a blanket and the engine run a few minutes and then allowed to stand until the honey solution has warmed up.

Denatured alcohol is the most common substance to use as an antifreezing solution, as it does not have any destructive action on the metal or rubber hose, nor will it form any deposits of foreign matter to choke up radiator passages. It has the disadvantage that its boiling point is lower than water, and if the engine or tractor sees hard service it is likely to evaporate more rapidly than the water, and soon the solution will be mostly water, and will freeze if more alcohol is not added. The following table shows the proper proportions to secure various freezing points, also the number of pints of each to make five gallons of mixture:

Water Pints	Alcohol Pints	Freezing point °F
24	40%, 16	—20
20	50%, 20	—32

Slightly lower temperatures can be secured by using wood alcohol.

Of late years there has been a rapid increase in the use of glycerine as an antifreeze for automobile engines especially. Glycerine stands a very low temperature; does not boil away as does alcohol, so that it is

(Continued on Page 12)



A good Fall job for the tractor. Farm trucks, tractors and cars are no longer stored with the coming of the first fall of snow and a good anti-freeze mixture for the radiator is essential.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

A good deed is never lost. He who sows courtesy, reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness, gathers love.—RICHARD BROOKS.

* * *

Should Milk Be a Public Utility?

ALTHOUGH the work of the Milk Producers' Program Committee did not result in bringing the milk marketing organizations together, the large amount of information about milk-marketing that the committee studied and assembled for the first time was well worth while. Among the many excellent recommendations and suggestions that they made for improving the milk marketing situation, the following are especially commendable:

That the Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization found through its hearings that the producers of milk in the New York milk shed are getting from 20 to 30 cents per can less than cost of production on all milk shipped to the metropolitan district.

That the spread is approximately 200 per cent between the price that the producer receives for his milk and the price that consumer pays.

That it is practically impossible to reduce the average cost of production without lowering the standard as to sanitation, nutrition and production throughout the year.

That some of the spread is too high on account of duplication of plants.

That some of the spread is too high on account of duplication of marketing organizations.

That some of the spread is excessive by reason of the high cost of conducting business in the locality where the milk is consumed. * * *

That it is essential that the milk producers receive for their products a fair return on labor performed and money invested, so that they may obtain for themselves and family an American standard of living.

Now with these facts fresh in your mind, read what Commissioner Harris of the New York City Health Department said just a few days ago: "The day will come when milk will be regarded in the same light as sun, air and water, and it will become one of the duties of the state to provide it in sufficient quantities and also to furnish sufficient protection and safeguards for it." The Commissioner also said in the same statement that he was absolutely opposed to the extension of the New York State milk shed beyond its present limits.

The fact that we want to emphasize here is the trend of sentiment among all officials to make milk a public utility and we say without hesitation that unless those in the industry itself get together soon to bring about more efficiency in the marketing of milk the state or the cities will take over the business as a public utility. Now we are not in favor of a public utility, but nevertheless from the farmer's standpoint it has many arguments to commend it. For example,

from two to five country milk plants where only one is needed is a rank absurdity which would be done away with if the whole business were under a public service commission. In the city end of the business the same duplication exists with two or three sets of milk deliveries where there ought to be only one.

The time is soon coming when the spread of 200 per cent between the price that the producer receives for his milk and the price the consumer pays will no longer be tolerated by consumers, and unless the milk industry puts its own house in order, the public, as represented by the consumer, will do it for him. When this is done, while we do not believe in too much government in business, and while it will have disadvantages, it may be the only way that will guarantee the farmer his costs of production plus a small profit, something that he has very little of the time in the dairy business. It may be that the farmer could gain through a public utility more than he would lose. It is possible that disagreeable as the remedy is, it may be that the only solution to the fighting among farmers' organizations, to the duplication of plants in the country and deliveries in the cities, and to the other inefficiencies is to have some overhead authority take charge and bring order out of chaos.

We do not know. But we do know that consumers through their representatives, the health authorities, are giving some thought to the subject of handling milk as a public utility. Therefore, we are bringing the subject to your attention to think over. We will be glad to print letters from dairymen on either side of the subject.

Recommendations For Farm Relief

ABOUT a year ago the National Industrial Conference Board and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States jointly appointed a Business Men's Commission on Agriculture to make a complete study of the agricultural situation, and to make recommendations and suggestions for agricultural aid. This committee has just made its report and among other things makes the following recommendations to put agriculture on an equal basis with other industries:

1—Gradual tariff adjustment, to equalize more nearly the benefits of the protective tariff system as between agriculture and the manufacturing industry.

2—The creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist in the stabilization of farm prices and production.

3—A comprehensive land utilization policy to be administered through an endowed "National Agricultural Foundation."

4—A revision of state and local tax systems.

5—A strengthening of the rural bank system.

6—A revision of railroad rates on farm products and development of waterway systems.

The commission reports against legislation of the McNary-Haugen type, stating that it would be injurious to the long run interests of agriculture. We think that most eastern farmers will agree that most of the above recommendations and suggestions are very sensible.

Reporting at almost the same time as the Business Men's Commission another committee representing the agricultural colleges of America urges that agriculture needs "broad and permanent agricultural legislation rather than emergency measures" and goes on to assert that "many of the farmers' problems must of necessity be met from within the industry."

"Agricultural legislation," this committee says, "is a far broader question than can be remedied by a single act of Congress. Any proposal that confuses the minds of the public by encouraging the idea that a single emergency relief act would meet adequately and permanently the difficulties under which farmers operate would injure the interests of agriculture."

We agree with this thoroughly. Suppose Congress passes the McNary-Haugen Bill, for example, and it fails, as it is pretty likely to, after three or four years' trial. Then the gen-

eral public will say: "What is the matter with farmers anyway? They got exactly what they wanted and they are still complaining." The agricultural college committee is right. There is no single bill that would cure all of the ills of the farm, but rather there must be several different kinds of remedies worked out, some of which must be put in practice by the farmers themselves. Not the least of these remedies is an adjustment that will equalize the farmers' tax burden.

Taylor Township Farmers Upheld

OUR readers will remember that some months ago we told the story of the fight by farmers of Taylor township in Cortland County to prevent the collection of a ruinous tax for the building of a bridge which should have been paid for by the state and county. We have received a letter from Judge O. W. Kellogg, counsel for the town of Taylor, showing that the town won its case in the highest court. You will be interested in Judge Kellogg's letter which follows:

"You may recall that in the last correspondence we had in reference to the burdensome tax of \$115.45 on each thousand of the assessed valuation of the taxpayers of the town of Taylor for the construction of a bridge that was illegally assessed against them by the Supervisors of the County of Cortland, and in that correspondence I advised you that an appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division had been taken to the Court of Appeals and as soon as that appeal was decided I would advise you.

"I therefore take great pleasure in now being able to advise you that the Court of Appeals have, by a decision handed down this week, reversed the decision of the Appellate Division and affirmed the decision of the special term which you published in the *American Agriculturist* some months ago, and held that the action of the Board of Supervisors in assessing this tax was illegal and void and set it aside, and therefore the publication and the criticism that you made are fully justified by this decision."

Inventions Will Bring World Peace

REPRESENTATIVES of eighty nations recently gathered in Washington for the sessions of the International Radio Telegraph conference. The entire civilized world, almost without exception, was represented in this conference, which lasted from October 4 to November 25. Its purpose was to bring up to date the international understanding with relation to communication by radio. As a result new policies were worked out to prevent wave interference and to simplify in every way the radio relations among the nations.

It is these great modern inventions of rapid transportation and communication like the aeroplane and the radio that are going to do more than all the politicians and diplomats in the world to bring the people of the different nations together in better understanding and friendship, and lay the foundations for a lasting peace.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE following was written by our friend, Tom Wheeler, Editor of the *Farmer's Guide*. On my first reading, I got a good laugh out of it—then I began to think of all the thousands of people who are constantly losing their money by falling for schemes like this, and I concluded there was more tragedy than comedy about it.

In a recent issue of *Hygeia*, the official magazine of the American Medical Association, a physician tells of his experience with a quack institute that claims to diagnose hair health from a microscopic examination of specimens of hair. This doctor sent in three specimens for analysis each from a different address. One specimen was from a woman's coat cuff of the fur known as platinum fox; another was from a collar of so-called wolf, while the third was from a healthy head of a young woman whose hair reached below her waist. The report he received on each specimen read: "A microscopic examination discloses that the roots are in a seriously undernourished condition. You are in grave danger of continuous and increasing loss of hair, but it can still be saved from prompt treatment." Of course, the treatment recommended was the one sold by the institute.

News from the Publisher's Farm

HENRY Ford and I have been having our troubles and delays in getting out a new model. It so happened that the new AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published at our own plant in Poughkeepsie, and the new Ford car, both made their bow to the public during the same week. I thought that my troubles



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

were real ones in getting our new press adjusted and working smoothly until I thought of the job that Henry Ford had, and then I realized how easy our production problem was in comparison to his.

We had been advised to allow one week for adjusting the press from the time that the mechanics were finished erecting it, and we should have allowed two weeks. We refused to let the press run until it was printing satisfactory copies and this added to the delay. By the time you read this article, you will have received the December 3rd and 10th issues, and I think you will agree with me that all the worry and labor that we had in getting out our first issue was worthwhile. Will you not take a few minutes time and compare some of the November issues which were printed in Elmira with some of the December issues which were printed by us at Poughkeepsie, and let me have your frank opinion as to whether or not you think we have made a real improvement in our printing, and in the quality of the paper which we are using? Now that the mailing of our paper is under our direct supervision, you will receive your copy more promptly.

I hope that you will not misunderstand me when I say that everybody connected with the paper is tremendously enthusiastic about the print job that we are doing at Poughkeepsie, and

we feel that this is just another added service that we will render to our readers.

* * *

AFTER months of searching, I have at last bought a new senior herd sire—KING PIEBE 19TH. This bull was owned by Mr. Abner S. Deysher, who dispersed his herd on December 6th. King Piebe 19th is a son of King Piebe, who in turn is one of the best sons of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe. The dam of King Piebe 19th is Soldene Beets DeKol, who at the age of 5½ years, gave 22,545 lbs. of milk and 1,113 lbs. of butter in 365 days with an average test of 3.95% of butterfat for the year.

Rose DeKol Wayne Butter Boy is the granddam of King Piebe 19th on his sire's side. She produced at the age of 7 years—24,685 lbs. of milk and 1,213 lbs. of butter, with an average test of 3.9% for the year. While King Piebe 19th is not old enough to have any yearly record daughters to judge him by, he has on the other hand marvellous yearly production and high butterfat test all the way through his pedigree. Moreover, he is an excellent type, having won first prize in 1924 as a junior yearling at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs. Mr. Deysher had a dozen or more of his daughters—all under a year old. These sold readily at from \$200 up to \$400 a piece. I would have liked to have bought a couple of his daughters to bring home with me if they had gone at bargain prices, but Mr. Deysher's herd sold at excellent prices. The crowd liked his stuff and bid readily for it—one cow bringing \$1500.

This is one of the best sales I have attended in a long time and it again proves that if you have something good, the breeders of the East will pay the price.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

JARED Van Wagenen, Jr., often speaks rather apologetically about his habit of visiting old country graveyards. There are a lot of folks who have had this same habit and I do not think there is anything morbid about it. Rather, it shows some of the qualities of a philosopher. When one stops to think of the more than two hundred generations of men who have inhabited this earth and lie buried in the land and the sea, it is certainly something to give us pause for thought.

Recently I ran across an old book called "Curious Epitaphs and Eulogies from Old Graveyards" and some of these so fascinated me that I am sure they will you. So let us say with Shakespeare:

"Let's think of graves and worms and epitaphs."

Perhaps because I refuse to be gloomy about them, the humorous and funny ones appeal to me most. For example, here's one found on the headstone of a dentist:

Stranger! Approach this spot
with gravity!
John Brown is filling his last
cavity.

The subject of the next one would give Brigham Young a run for his money:

Here lies old Mr. Richard Tully,
Who lived an C and 3 years fully,
And threescore years before the Mayor
The sword of this City he did bear.
Nine of his wives do by him lie
So shall the tenth when she doth die.

The following kindly sentiment to the memory



Our good friend, Alvah Wynn, American Agriculturist representative, sends us the above interesting picture and says: "This is to show the people that old Chenango County has some sharpshooters as well as lots of A. A. papers and good cows. The bear and deer were killed in the Adirondack Mountains."

The gentleman standing on the left in the picture is Ivan Close, on the right, Sidney Merrill. Seated in the front on the left is Leon Brown, and on the right, William Vedder. The picture is certainly reminiscent of pioneer days.

of a blacksmith might well be dedicated to all blacksmiths:

My sledge and hammer lie declined
My bellows too have lost their wind.
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed,
And in the dust my vice is laid.
My coal is spent, my iron's gone
My nails are drove, my work is done.

This one is not so bad:

Whoever treadeth on this stone,
I pray you tread most neatly;
For underneath the same doth lie
Your honest friend Will Wheatly.

If you think Friday is an unlucky day, what do you think of this?

On a Thursday she was born,
On a Thursday made a bride,
On a Thursday put to bed,
On a Thursday broke her leg, and
On a Thursday died.

I do not know what a Cochiae Pill is, but judging from the following it was rather effective.

Here lies Newberry Will
His life was finished with a Cochiae Pill.

Those who like too well the pleasures of the table had better watch out or they may have something like this on their gravestone:

At length, my friends, the feast of life is o'er,
I've eat sufficient, and I'll drink no more;
My night is come, I've spent a jovial day,
'Tis time to part, but oh!—what is to pay?

The following is a pretty fair record—even for a young fellow of ninety-seven:

Here lyeth the body of
William Strutton of Padington
Buried the 18th of May, 1734.
Aged 97.

Who had, by his first wife, twenty-eight children
And by second seventeen
Own father to forty-six
Grand-father to eighty-six
Great grandfather to ninety-seven
And great great grandfather to twenty-three
In all, two hundred and fifty-one.

Of course, the inestimable lady mentioned in the following was not a resident of the United States after 1918:

She drank good ale, good punch and wine
and lived to the age of 99.

Of course there are no such things as "old maids" any more, but if you have any friend who has a tendency toward such, you might read this to her:

Beneath this silent stone is laid
A noisy, antiquated maid,
Who from her cradle talked till
death,
And never before was out of
breath.

All butchers will surely appreciate this one:

Here lies John Higgs,
A famous man for killing pigs,
For killing pigs was his delight,
Both morning, afternoon, and night,
Both heats and colds he did endure,
Which no physician could e'er cure.
His knife is laid, his work is done;
I hope to Heaven his soul is gone.

Never have we seen good advice better expressed than in the following:

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,
Lies Uncle Peter Dan'els,
Who, early in the month of May,
Took off his winter flannels.

The next one is by no means humorous. It treats of a tragedy that is still all too common in many homes:

(Continued on Page 9)

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens
in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim
—then you have a laying hen

You WANT music in your poultry yard—song; scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

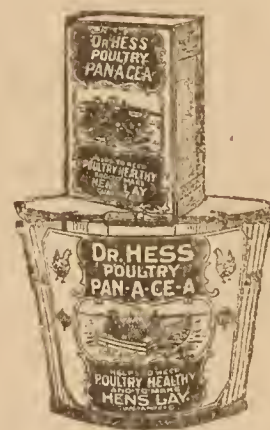
A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.



Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.

60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.

200 hens the 25-lb. pail

500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

A Plan to Improve the New York Hen

(Continued from Page 3)

mated with uncertified females produced over four million chicks, while the certified males mated with uncertified females brought the total number of chicks from one or more certified parents to more than eight million.

The chief value of the New York State plan for certification of poultry is the improvement made in the money earning value of the certified birds and their off-spring based on the number of dollars' worth of eggs and poultry produced for market and for home hatching purposes.

Trapnesting a Desirable Practice

Many members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. have for several years supplemented official certification on the basis of physical examination by trap nesting, pedigree hatching, and progeny testing. Each of the two methods of discovering the best hens (1) by physical examination in October and November for official certification and (2) by progeny testing New York State certified birds in March, April, and May have special value and each supplements the other.

Trap nesting certified hens during the breeding season alone for pedigree hatching and progeny testing and for full year trapping of a few of the best line bred birds, as a means of measuring progress and comparing the individual breeding quality of birds, is a natural and desirable adjunct to certification by physical examination. Its extensive adoption in recent years by members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. is a logical step in the line of breed improvement.

Purchasers Should Consider Quality

The time has arrived when the purchasers of eggs, chicks, and stock cannot afford to buy unknown quality. The comparatively small difference in the price paid for New York State production bred eggs and chicks from certified stock as compared to buying just eggs or chicks makes a large difference in the net profit received. High quality stock is the first essential factor of efficient production.

To understand how this project fits into the comprehensive plan for poultry improvement in New York State, the illustration which accompanies this statement shows the four stages in the development of the New York State plan for poultry standardization and accreditation.

The plan has two objects in view as shown by the foundation part of the poultry improvement chart here shown namely: breed improvement and disease eradication. In each of these two main objects for poultry improvement strong constitutional vigor, careful sanitation, and the keeping of pure bred poultry are at the basis of all permanent progress.

Disease-free Stock Registered

The disease free phase of the program is not yet required of the members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. However, a limited amount of service for the elimination of white diarrhea from flocks of members is furnished by the association at cost, in cooperation with the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine. When all birds on a farm have been officially tested and all reactors removed or twice tested and found free, the fact is recognized and published by the association, but no official plan for required official accreditation has been adopted in New York State to date.

The New York State Advanced Registry Breeding Station has been operated by the College as a demonstration in pedigree breeding and pedigree hatching as an extension project. The

the maintenance. The College contributes the plant and general management. About 650 fowls owned by 43 persons are entered in the 1926-27 advanced registry project.

All of these cooperators are members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A., since the only birds which qualify for examination are those which have proven their superiority in the preliminary projects. Each cooperator averages about 20 pedigree chicks from each hen each year.

The project enables the cooperating poultrymen to secure official pedigree records of breeding birds, which, because of the large amount of skill and expensive labor of management for record keeping, could not be performed as efficiently or as economically, if at all, by themselves.

Will Bring Business to New York

This is the psychological time for the expanding of the Advanced Registry Poultry Breeding Station. First, because the poultrymen are now alive to the necessity of basing their poultry breeding on officially pedigreed breed stock in order to produce eggs and poultry more efficiently for commercial purposes. Second, in order to sell officially recorded pure bred poultry as foundation stock for breeding purposes.

Many thousands of dollars would thus be brought into the state of New York, as a result of this skillful breeding by the poultrymen cooperating with the College, which would otherwise be sent out of the State for the purchase of officially pedigreed hatching stock produced in other states.

In all of the services rendered in these projects the poultryman receiving the service pays all of the cost in some projects and nearly all in others.

Birds which lay 180 eggs in their second or later laying year are officially recorded by the National Record of Performance Council which is administered by the Poultry Science Association.

Specialists in the Field

The equivalent of six Cornell poultry extension specialists engaged for approximately six months in four poultry improvement projects individually handled 329,912 birds, of which 29,773 were New York certified and banded choice breeders, 71,081 were discarded as culls, the latter resulting in an estimated saving on feed alone for three months of \$28,432.

Copies of each of the projects together with the catalog, constitution, by-laws, and application for membership of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association may be had upon request to the secretary-treasurer, M. M. Griffiths, New Hartford, New York.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book**.

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White Leghorn Cockerels

We have 100 cockerels for sale, selected from 2400 certified chicks purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley. These cockerels are an exceptionally fine lot.

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Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Pa.

Free Range, Sturdy Stock
High Producers. Liberal Discount for Early Orders
Catalogue Free

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 Gallon Drum - \$ 6.75 F. O. B.
0 Gallon Drum - 13.00 N. Y.

Special Prices on Barrels

CONE IMPORT COMPANY

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BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS.
From State Supervised Flocks.

Buy Your White Leghorn Chicks

from a breeder who has been selecting for large eggs, large birds and vitality, for eighteen years. We have the largest farms and own more breeders than any other breeder in the East. Send for our Year Book of over 100 pages brim full of information for the poultryman.

Address

Lord Farms

85 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS

TRADE MARK **PEARL GRIT**

THROW PEARL TO POULTRY AND WATCH RESULTS!

Your hens must have egg-making material or they can't lay eggs. Plenty of grinding material must be available. Lime is needed for shells. It is best obtained in **PEARL GRIT**.

The Double Purpose Grit. Used for 30 years by the leading poultrymen. Recommended by leading poultry authorities. Comes in 3 sizes, for laying hens, growing birds and baby chicks. Superior Powdered Lime-stone in the feed gives the lime needed for health and vigor. At your dealers or write us.

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WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

On the Trail of John Brown

(Continued from Page 1)

York plateau. I have it hanging up in the woodshed with tag attached and when I plant it next spring, I know it will grow one half taller and be three weeks later than the Cornell 11 that will form the main body of the field.

From Frederick, we took a road (the distance is only 19 miles) that leads through a pleasant farm country, mounts the Blue Ridge, drops down into the valley and crosses the toll-bridge over the Potomac into Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

I suppose Harper's Ferry lives in remembrance—and to some degree will always live—only because of the wild, ill starred and yet heroic drama that John Brown staged there in October, 1859.

I know that I have written before concerning Brown but within a few days I have been thinking of him and have read a good deal of what has



Monument to the memory of Barbara Fritchie at Frederick, Maryland.

been said about him and have been tracing his footsteps during those last strange weeks of his life and I beg leave to tell a little of his story yet once again. Perhaps after this I can forever hold my peace.

Harper's Ferry—at least the old part of the village down near the river—seems to me a particularly forlorn place. In John Brown's time there was a United States Arsenal here and it was a place of considerable importance. One of the books says it had 2500 inhabitants but this seems hardly possible. There was a great deal of military activity hereabouts and I believe it is one of the places that never recovered from the effects of the war.

The scenery about Harper's Ferry is singularly beautiful. The Blue Ridge at this point is about 1200 feet high and the united streams of the Potomac and the Shenandoah break directly through it forming a wild gateway of almost perpendicular cliffs. Thomas Jefferson saw this gorge a hundred and fifty years ago and wrote that to behold its awe inspiring grandure was worth a voyage across the sea.

The village is a way station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Close by the depot are a number of markers reciting in detail the military operations of the war while right at hand is a plain little marble shaft marking the site of "John Brown's Fort." The Fort was nothing more than the brick engine house of the Arsenal in which part of Brown's little "Army" barricaded themselves after their attack had failed. By a strange fate, Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, afterwards the great military leader of the Confederacy, was in command of the troops who finally battered down the doors



A BUICK for Christmas



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

and made prisoners of Brown and his surviving followers.

Climbing the steep road out of the Ferry, we ran down the Turnpike eight miles to Charlestown, county seat of Jefferson County. Here John Brown was tried on the three-fold indictment of murder, treason and inciting the slaves to insurrection and here a month later he was in the sounding legal phraseology of his sentence "hanged by the neck until dead."

I think I have read the major part of what has been written concerning John Brown and most of it has been from the pens of those who were his ardent admirers and sympathizers. Considering the bitterness of feeling and the popular excitement that prevailed, it would seem that Brown had at least a reasonably, possibly a remarkably fair trial. Perhaps it is

true that this trial was pressed forward with somewhat indecent haste.

Doubtless it is true that from the first, Virginia was resolved that he should die but after all to achieve this needed no curtailment of his constitutional privileges. There was enough evidence against him to have convicted him a dozen times over in any court in the land. In any case the record stands that John Brown had his day in court, that he was represented by able counsel of his own choosing, that he was permitted to speak in his own defense and that witnesses were called to testify in his behalf and that he was judged by a jury of his peers to no one of whom he or his counsel had objected. These are the ancient rights of the accused—rights acknowledged in English-speaking courts for more than seven hundred years.

When the trial was completed the jury retired to deliberate concerning what must have been an almost foregone conclusion. They were out for forty-five minutes and when they filed in the judge put the momentous question "Gentlemen of the Jury, how do you find?" and the foreman answered "Guilty, your Honor, so say we all." Men had expected wild cheers and shouts of approval. They say that dead silence fell in the court room and that no man spoke. I believe that the curious, ordinarily thoughtless crowd realized that it was a very solemn moment. Here then at length the "irrepressible conflict" was joined. The South now felt sure that the North was fully determined to destroy their cherished "peculiar institution" and the North felt that a good and holy

(Continued on Page 13)

New Milk Regulations

Effective in New York and New Jersey in 1928

"In your recent issue I note reference to new state sanitary code for milk producers. Just what are the requirements to be? We are all anxious to know and would greatly appreciate any information you can give us."

MILK producers should understand that there are two sets of regulations which cover the production and sale of milk and its products. The first of these is the state regulations under the control of the state health department, and the other is the special regulations of the cities under the control of the city health departments. The new regulations referred to in the above question relate to the state regulations for both New York and New Jersey.

In brief, these provide that any milk sold in either of these states must be from either tuberculin tested cows or else it must be pasteurized. The only exception to this is that milk may be sold for a time from non-tested cows providing the dairyman has applied to the state department for a tuberculin test of his dairy. These regulations become effective in New Jersey on January 1, 1928 and in New York on July 1, 1928. They do not affect dairymen at all whose milk has been going into the metropolitan market because the New York City Health Department has for many years required that all milk entering New York City be pasteurized. However, the new regulations will apply to those dairymen who have been selling milk in small cities and towns without pasteurizing it and from untested cows.

We have had several letters asking about new regulations for the production of grade A milk. We know of no new regulations except those mentioned above which apply to all grades of milk produced and sold in New York and New Jersey.

Must Get Permits from Health Officer

In New York it is further required that "no person shall sell or offer for sale milk or cream except that which is to be consumed on premises where sold or dispensed without first having obtained a permit from the health officer. Permits shall be granted only to those who conform to the requirements of this code except that the health officer may in his discretion exempt a person selling milk from not more than one cow. Permits shall expire annually on the 31st day of December and may be suspended and revoked at any time."

The new state code contains other regulations, regarding cleanliness, very

similar to those of the New York City Health Department in milk production and handling, reporting of disease, etc., too extensive to publish here. However, the New York State Department of Health at Albany, and the Department of Health at Trenton, New Jersey, will furnish pamphlets containing complete regulations to residents of the respective states upon application.

Lewis County Jersey Club Organized

JERSEY cattle are not as numerous as some other breeds in Lewis County but the Jersey breeders make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers. A group met at the Farm Bureau office in Lowville on Saturday, Nov. 26 and organized The Lewis County Jersey Cattle Club.

The officers of the new club are Willis Payne, Turin, president; Judge E. S. K. Merrell, Lowville, vice-president and Miller Starring, Lowville, secretary-treasurer. The organization is planning to start a Jersey Calf-Club for boys and girls.

A Hay and Grain Rack For Sheep

Sometime ago I saw a picture of a combination hay and grain rack for sheep. Could you give me dimensions as to size and space between slats, also can you give me a remedy for caked udder of sheep as I am having quite a little trouble. I am feeding about 3 bushels of ensilage morning and night to 30 sheep, alsike clover hay at noon, grain morning and night, which contains 1-3 oats, 1-3 spring wheat and 1-3 barley; with a little salt mixed in. Last year I fed in proportion, 2-3 of same grain and 1-3 bran, but did not make any difference.—F. D. H., New York.

A STANDARD size for such a rack, open on both sides is as follows: 10 feet long, 3 feet wide, 3 feet 6 inches high, 12 inch board on both sides at top of slats, slats 2 inches wide spaced 4 inches apart, trough 10 inches wide with outside board 4 inches high.

Regarding your trouble with caked udders, it would appear that you are too good a feeder—you are feeding a wonderful milk-making mixture. The grain feed of a newly lambed ewe should be very light and the ewe should be kept milked out if the lamb does not take all of the milk. Ewes fed as yours have been should have practically no grain directly after lambing—a handful each of oats and bran would be sufficient. Lying on cold damp ground, bruises and so on, all help to bring on inflammation of

(Continued on Page 9)



A Bacon Hog from Germany

This hog is a good example of the native German bacon breed as grown on one of the large stock and dairy farms in Prussia; where a tourist party of American farmers made a brief visit last August. There are 50 breeding sows. The farm exceeds 2000 acres and maintains 300 sheep, 200 cows and calves and 40 horses besides the herd of swine. The crops are managed to feed all the animals mostly with the product of the home fields, only a little feeding stuff is bought.

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Build
Equip or
Ventilate
a Barn
Hog or Poultry
House**

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A Hay and Grain Rack For Sheep

(Continued from Page 8)

the udder. There is another more serious form of malignant garget which is infectious and which is very difficult to treat successfully. For the common caked bag trouble, hot water applications seem to be as good as anything—some shepherds bathe the udder for several minutes with warm water using a woolen cloth—rubbing with camphor and belladonna has been recommended. Rubbing in melted pure hog lard has been used.

I have seen a harness used on a ewe to hold the hot application in place against the udder. You may be an oldtime sheepman, but from this long range, judging from what you say in your letter, I take it that your small flock of ewes are naturally big milkers and you have been lavish with a variety of excellent feeds and perhaps have not milked the ewes out which must be done. Plenty of milk is a good fault but it increases the hazard. If this does not answer the questions shall be glad to go into it further.—
M. J. S.

Soy Beans for Hay or Silage

THE Ohio Experiment Station has been conducting a feeding test to determine whether soy beans were more valuable when put into the silo or cured and fed as soy beans hay. Two lots of cows were taken, one lot was fed silage and the other the hay, until the middle of the feed period, when the procedure was reversed and the cows which had been getting silage received the hay.

The difference in production of the two lots was so slight that the station concludes that there is practically no difference in the feeding value of soy bean hay and soy bean silage. The silo can be used to advantage when the weather is such that the soy beans cannot be cured into hay. The station advises one load of damp or green soy beans and two loads of corn for silage.

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

Here lies a poor woman who was always tired,
She lived in a house where help wasn't hired;
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going
To where there's no cooking, or washing, or sewing,
For everything there is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes,
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But having no voice I'll be quit of the singing,
Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,
I am going to do nothing for ever and ever.

This one was evidently supposed to be very serious, but did not strike me that way:

Here lies the body of Betsy Binn,
Who was so very pure within,
She burst her outer shell of sin,
And hatched herself a cherubim.

How do you men like this one?

Here lies my wife,
Here let her lie.
She's at rest,
And so am I.

These few that I have quoted are illustrative of the many quaint, curious and humorous epitaphs that have been carved upon the headstones down through the years. We humans are a curious lot and nowhere are we more apt to show our eccentricities than with our dead.

But of course the great majority of epitaphs are more serious than those I have quoted above and some of them are very beautifully expressed sentiment, often written by the great poets. In an early issue I hope to give you some illustrations of fine sentiment written as epitaphs.



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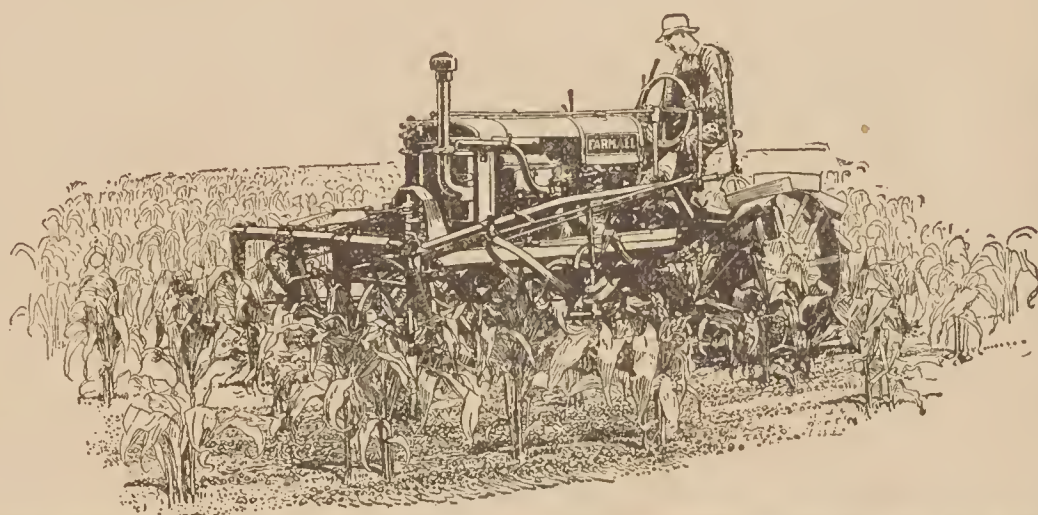
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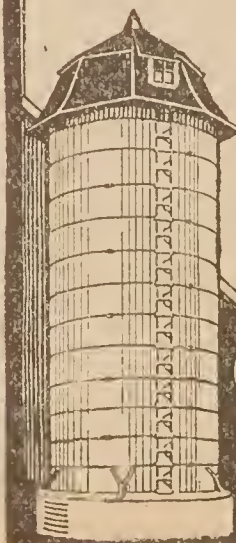
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
Fluid Milk.....	\$3.42	\$3.32
Fluid Cream.....		2.20
2 A Fluid Cream.....	2.36	
2 B Cond. Milk.....		
Soft Cheese.....	2.61	
Evap. Cond. Milk Powder.....		
Hard Cheese.....	2.45	2.20
4 Butter and American cheese.....		

Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is \$3.52.

The Class 1 League price for December, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Remains Unchanged

CREAMERY	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 1, 1926
SALTED			
Higher than extras..	52 -52 1/2	52 -52 1/2	54 -54 1/2
Extra (92sc).....	51 1/2 -	51 1/2 -	53 1/2 -
84-91 score.....	40 1/2-50	40 1/2-50	41 -53
Lower Grades.....	39 1/2-40	39 1/2-40	38 1/2-40

There has been no material change in the butter market since our last report. The trade is apparently moving along at a fair rate. In some quarters it is a little slow, but the fact that prices are holding steady is an indication that the market is in a fair shape, and undoubtedly it will hold so, at least between now and the Christmas holidays.

Were it not for the fact that a lot of high grade short held butter is being taken from the freezers, we would see a very marked improvement in the price column of fresh goods. The trade has been using a lot of this fancy

butter that has only been in the refrigerators a short time, and buyers find these lines attractive because the prices are right. Production remains unchanged. In some quarters dairies are on full winter production, while others are still changing over. It is the belief in the trade that when we get fully on the winter basis, we will see a little more butter coming forward.

The consuming trade is holding up very well, not only on fancy lines, but on the intermediate grades, although these lines are very well supplied.

Cheese Prices Strengthening

STATE	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 1, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy.....			24 1/2-25 1/2
Fresh Average.....		28 1/2-29	
Held Fancy.....	-29		25 1/2-27
Held Average.....			24 -25

The cheese market is apparently in for another slight increase because the strength in the west is beginning to be more noticeable. High prices on both fresh and held goods are reported. Canada has ceased to be a factor and with New York state turning out very little cheese, it is quite natural that we should see such a strong situation existing. There is not enough fresh cheese in the market to warrant a price quotation. Certainly, if we had any fresh cheese, it would be way above last year's level. In fact, there is very little New York held cheese, and this is very difficult to buy at quoted prices. We look for a higher price next week. Another factor of the market is that there is practically no under grade cheese in the trade.

Egg Market Recovers Slightly

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 1, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras.....	57-58	55-56	66-68
Average Extras.....	54-56	52-54	-65
Extra Firsts.....	50-53	50-51	63-64
Firsts.....	48-49	48-49	61-62
Gathered.....	38-51	38-51	45-64
Pullets.....	40-43	40-43	44-50
Pewees.....	35-36	35-36	42
BROWNS			
Hennery.....	63-64	61-63	65-68
Gathered.....	47-62	44-60	43-64

The egg market has made some recovery during the past week, and we are glad to report a two cent increase. This has held not only true of white eggs, but brown eggs as well. Fancy browns are continuing very scarce and prices are getting so high that attention is being diverted to stocks in the warehouses. Technical qualities are in demand and the critical trade is paying the price. It is most unusual to see such a differential existing with browns on the top side of whites. Reports from the west state that the colder weather has brought about a firmer situation there. Receipts of white eggs from near by points are on the increase, and in some quarters they are not clearing very closely, although it has been the rule that most of the receivers of near-bys, have been generally able to keep their floors pretty well cleared.

Live Poultry Prices Higher

FOWLS	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 1, 1926
Colored.....	25-29	21-26	25-28
Leghorn.....	21-22	17-20	16-19
CHICKENS			
Colored.....	20-30	19-30	20-22
Leghorn.....	18-21	18-20	17-20
BROILERS.....	30-40	35-42	-35
CAPONS			
TURKEYS.....	35-42	20-25	-45
DUCKS, Nearby.....	23-28	23-28	30-35
GEESE.....	26-28		-30

Live poultry prices have shown an increase over last week's quotations, but at this writing it is impossible to say how long they are going to exist. New York had one day of bad weather, but it soon reverted to summery conditions which more or less react against the good of the trade. The bright spot in the market is the fact that inquiry for fancy fowls is holding up very well. Fancy chickens are also selling well, but the whole tone of this line of goods is not quite as strong as fancy fowls. Express fowls have been in light supply, and fancy stock has been selling quickly, both colored and Leghorn.

The warm weather has had a marked effect on ducks and geese. Before Thanksgiving we had a real boom market on farm fattened geese. With continued mildness, characteristic of

dropped off, in some instances, as much as four cents per pound.

Turkeys are showing a better tone. They have been in a heavy supply, and trade has really not wanted them. During the last day or so there has been an improvement, however, and we look for a greater recovery during the next couple of weeks.

Capons are not yet wanted apparently, for inquiry is quite dull, and there is not enough trade to warrant quotations.

Rabbits are a little firmer, although prices have not improved greatly, the range still being from 22 to 25 cents. Undoubtedly we will see a better rabbit situation when we get closer to the New Year.

The Potato Market Dull

STATE	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 1, 1926
150 lb. sack.....			
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			4.75-5.00
MAINE			
150 lb. sack.....	3.40-3.85		
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack.....	2.60-3.10	2.60-3.00	4.50-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	3.25-3.70	3.25-3.60	5.25-5.60
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack.....		3.25-3.50	
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			
	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.65	4.50-5.25
	3.90-4.15	4.00-4.25	5.75-6.00

The potato market is still a very dull affair. Although here and there we see a very slight improvement, the change for the better is not yet so apparent that we can actually sit back and feel

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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good about it. Some lines of Long Island's are selling a little better, and this is also true of some lines of Maines. Not enough States and Pennsylvanias are entering the trade to really establish quotations. What states are coming in are selling around \$3.50 for 180 pounds, the prices ranging all the way from \$3.40 to \$3.85 for a few pet marks. The weather, as in many other cases of the trade, has been very summery, and this has worked against the best interests of the trade. If the weather would only settle down to one thing or the other it would help. The unseasonable characteristics of the past week, have only served to kill trade.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 7	Nov. 3	Dec. 4, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat.....	1.29 3/4	1.27 1/8	1.39 1/2
Corn.....	.91	.88 1/8	.75 3/4
Oats.....	.52 7/8	.49 3/4	.44 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red.....	1.53 3/4	1.51 1/8	1.54 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.....	1.10 3/4	1.06 3/4	.92 7/8
Oats, No. 2.....	.65 3/4	.61 3/4	.55 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Oats.....	38.50	37.50	33.00
Spring Bran.....	33.00	33.00	28.50
Hard Bran.....	35.50	35.50	31.00
Standard Mids.....	33.00	33.50	29.50
Soft W. Mids.....	42.00	42.00	35.00
Flour Mids.....	39.50	39.50	33.50
Red Dog.....	44.00	44.00	38.50
Wh. Hominy.....	41.00	40.00	33.00
Yel. Hominy.....	38.00	37.00	34.00
Corn Meal.....	39.50	38.50	32.50
Gluten Feed.....	39.50	39.00	31.75
Gluten Meal.....	48.50	48.00	42.75
36% C. S. Meal.....	43.00	43.00	28.00
41% C. S. Meal.....	46.50	46.50	31.00
43% C. S. Meal.....	49.00	49.00	32.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal.....	46.25	46.00	43.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Prices Lower

Hay prices have lowered a little of late, but with decline the market shows steadier and better demand for top grades. On top of this receipts are light, and this will undoubtedly stimulate more activity among buyers. Timothy No. 1 bringing \$22.00 on top marks, with other grades ranging all the way down to \$13.00. Strange to say, timothy white clover mixed in the best quality is selling on par with No.

bringing \$25.00 for anything that grades No. 1. Rye straw is still selling from \$21.00 to \$22.00.

Bean Market Unsteady

There has been no material change in the bean market of late. There is a little strong feeling toward pea beans the sentiment carrying the values on some as far up as \$6.50, although the market on the whole is \$6.00 to \$6.35. Red kidneys show a weaker trend, and it looks as though they would suffer a slight decline, values at this writing December 6th being \$7.50 to \$8.00. We still need bean weather to help the market.

Fruits and Vegetables

The apple market continues with no material change in prices. Demand has not been quite so good of late, except on extremely fancy marks, which has left the market a little irregular. The best McIntosh apples in barrels are still bringing \$11.00, with an occasional premium here and there, but not frequent enough to warrant quotation. Greenings are holding up to their former performance, selling almost on par with McIntosh in the Hudson Valley, some of the larger sorts bringing \$11.00. Baldwins both from the Hudson Valley and Western New York are quoted at \$7.00 as a top on 2 1/2 inch, with premiums for larger sizes. Ben Davis are seldom good enough to bring better than \$4.00, while Northern Spies are quoted as high as \$8.50. Rome beauties are quoted as high as \$7.00, with Wealthys covering the same range.

New York cabbage has shown a little improvement of late. Bulk goods being quoted anywhere from \$12.00 to \$15.00. This is about a \$4.00 improvement. As yet, however, we are not getting the weather to give the needed support to the trade.

The celery market is quiet. One great criticism is that there has been a lot of ordinary quality stock thrown on the trade. According to recent reports on celery, twenty-two cold storage houses report about 545,000 crates of celery on hand on the first of December with approximately 459,000 being in Wayne county alone. The same time a year ago Wayne County reported approximately 367,000 crates, with holdings outside of Wayne County about the same as this year. In other words, we have about 90,000 more crates of celery on hand this year than last.

Meats and Live Stock

The live calf market still holds the same as a week ago with \$17.00 representing the top of the market, the most of the trade averaging from \$12.50 to \$16.00.

Steers have shown up stronger and higher, the choice prime marks going as high as \$15.75, with most all of the good to choice averaging from \$13.25 to \$14.00.

Bulls are steady to firm, a few selected ranging as high as \$8.50, but most of the heavy fat states selling anywhere from \$7.50 to \$8.00, with common stock as low as \$5.00.

Cows are also steady, a few selected selling up to \$7.50 with most of the heavy fat states from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Others range all the way from \$3.00 up.

Quality considered, the lamb market is steady. A few states are still bringing \$15.00 for very choice stock, but most of the arrivals seldom bringing better than \$14.75. Others selling as low as \$9.00 depending on quality.

Hogs are still irregular, Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds only occasionally bringing better than \$9.75, a few reaching \$10.00. Heavier weights generally bringing around \$9.50.

Rabbits show a little better sentiment, but they still fail to bring better than twenty-five cents a pound.

Rats cause an enormous loss on farms. Efficient ways of fighting them are given in Farmers Bulletin 1533—Rat Control. Write to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.

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News From Among the Farmers

Sudden Freeze May Injure New Jersey Peach Orchards

The first Sunday in December finds South Jersey fast in the grip of a real blizzard. Trees are covered with ice, the roads are unsafe without chains and the young folks are having the time of their lives with their sleds on the hill sides.

Contrast this picture with just four days previous. On December first, the temperature was up to 70 degrees. Asparagus was to be found in some of the fields where the ground had been worked. Gardeners were still picking ever bearing strawberries and roses were still in bloom in many gardens.

Of course the late fruiting of crops have been more or less of a freak, but the condition of fruit buds, particularly peaches, may yet cause some concern among the orchardists. In talking with some big growers on December the first, they told us that the buds were quite green and soft but they had not put out enough as yet to do any damage. Their greatest concern seemed to be whether the temperature would hold at moderate levels for a time yet to come. They feared a sudden drop to zero with the buds so full of moisture, they might freeze and be ruined. In the group was one of the biggest orchardists in New Jersey. He was of the opinion that the high temperatures had not brought the buds forward enough as yet to cause any injury.

Speaking of peaches, one of these big growers told of his experience the past season with shipping peaches to the South. It developed that he shipped fruit in solid cars to Jacksonville, Florida, and they were then redistributed to all parts of the state, including Miami, Key West, Tampa and Havana. The fruit was of the very finest, it had been carefully packed, shipped under refrigeration and had arrived in the retailers' stores in perfect condition and the shipper did not receive a complaint from a single crate that he shipped to the South.

Japanese Beetle Inspection Service

During the past season, New Jersey had a market for some \$4,000,000 of farm crops beyond the Japanese Beetle Quarantine, because of the inspection service that was maintained. Something over 2,000 carloads of farm produce in addition to the hundreds of truck loads were marketed beyond the quarantine lines because they had been inspected and found free of the beetles. There has been a lot of complaint by a group of shippers and farmers who wanted the quarantine removed and be permitted to ship indiscriminately without even passing the fruit through the packing house or over a grading table. In a talk with Loren B. Smith of the Japanese Beetle Laboratory, Moorestown, we were told that other states would have set up a strict embargo against the beetle and our fruits and we would not have been able to move them under any condition. The providing of a market for 2,000 carloads of produce that returned the grower over four millions was a big factor in the better agricultural condition that now prevails in South Jersey.

Fight to Retain Five-Eighths Basket

The five-eighths basket, is again in the limelight in the counties of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland. Following a meeting in Washington in October of Farm Bureau leaders, representatives of the International Apple Shippers, the American League of Commission Merchants, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and others, it was decided to draw up a bill for presentation to

of the five-eighths basket along with a few other packages that do not conform to the standardization ideas of market experts.

As a result of this committee action, the officials of the South Jersey Farmers Exchange, Woodstown, called the Grangers, canners and others together on December 2 to see what could be done to retain the five-eighths basket.

H. A. Spillman, of Washington, had been called to appear before the Grangers and present the reasons why the U. S. Department and others wanted to abolish the five-eighths basket. About forty representative grangers were present and all took a decided stand that the abolishment of the five-eighths would work a real hardship on the growers. It was the contention of Mr. Spillman that the main object in abolishing the five-eighths basket was to reduce the number of basket sizes for the manufacturers to prepare for the trade. No claim was

made that it deceived the public or that it was a short weight package.

The grangers pleaded to have the bill changed to permit the manufacture of the package so that it could be used as a picking basket. The Department took the stand they would be unwilling to permit its manufacture even though the farmers were willing that it be prohibited as a market package. The Grangers accepted the challenge of the Department to insist that the bill go through as it was formed and appointed a committee to draft a new bill, making the five-eighths basket a standard package and get back of the bill and see that it is passed.

The next meeting will be held at State Grange, Atlantic City during the session and take steps towards having the proposed bill drafted and have it ready for introduction into Congress very shortly. By the time this reaches

(Continued on Page 18)

News from the "North Country"

WITH the mercury hovering around five degrees above zero tonight, the windows covered with ice, and a hot fire going in the furnace, things begin to feel and look like real winter weather at last. The cold weather will give the water time to work off again. The weather man says that here in Northern New York we had only three days that were clear, with seven cloudy, and twenty that were stormy during the month just past.

Rivers and brooks are again running full and overflowing, and dirt roads have become nearly impassable for cars. If not too badly torn up, the freeze up will help make them passable once again. As a matter of fact, many of our clay roads are more easily negotiated after cold weather sets in than any time during the fall or spring. Another thing that prevails not only in the North Country, but apparently in most rural communities in this state, is that the monies appropriated for road work are mostly being used for building town, county and state roads, and the majority of the dirt roads are being left with at best a superficial going over with a scraper at some time after the frosts are out in the spring, or no attention at all.

We Should Copy Vermont's Good Dirt Roads

After having viewed and tried out the dirt roads in a few sections here, and the gravel and dirt roads in Vermont this past summer where judicious scraping and smoothing is carried on all through the season at a relatively low cost per mile I understand, we are moved to wonder whether it might not be better to somewhat delay the strenuous building of new roads, and spend a part of the money in giving most of our communities better road facilities, and in repairing and keeping those that are already built. The "King" road drag that is used so successfully in the middle and farther west states, or some similar sort of road hone works wonders where used as it should be. I drove over a short section of road this summer near Plessis, where one farmer keeps a small scraper of his own, and goes over the stretch of dirt road from his place to the county road a half mile or more distant. It was as different as could be from the condition of the road from his place on down, away from the county road.

Lewis County Pomona Grange Meets

This is the season for countywide

County Pomona Grange met last Thursday for their annual meeting and election of officers. Walter Schloop of Denmark was elected Master and L. C. Archer of Lowville reelected County Deputy. Other officers reported are: John Patterson, Turin, overseer; W. C. Bachman, Riverbank, steward; L. G. Harris, Copenhagen, assistant steward; Mrs. L. G. Harris, Copenhagen, lady assistant steward; O. F. Ross, Lowville, lecturer; Mrs. S. A. Freeman, Leyden, chaplain; Herbert Goodrich, Glenfield, treasurer; Mrs. W. B. Hill, Denmark, secretary; F. H. Loucks, Lowville, gate keeper; Mrs. Glen Seeley, New Bremen, Ceres; Mrs. Ernest Roberts, Copenhagen, Pomona; Mrs. Genevieve O'Brien, Harrisburg, Flora.

The gasoline tax came in for discussion, and the Grange went on record as favoring a two cent tax with the accruing revenue to be returned to the counties for maintenance and construction of roads. The Grange also favored an increase of state aid for county fairs.

Farm and Home Bureaus Meet

The Jefferson County Farm and Home Bureau Association held its annual session on Wednesday last. M. W. Cheever, Chaumont, and Burt L. Johnson of Calcium were elected directors for three years each in the Farm Department; and Mrs. A. T. Foster, Watertown and Mrs. F. M. Putnam of Redwood were elected directors for three years each in the Home Department. A good attendance of interested folk seemed to point to the good condition of each of the departments at this time. The Home Bureau reported that they have a membership of 685 as compared with only 600 a year ago. At noon a tasty dinner was served through the arrangements of Mrs. J. B. Smith and Mrs. A. T. Foster, and the afternoon session was held right there at the tables, giving a sort of banquet impression instead of the serious complexion of a standard business session. Harold B. Johnson,

(Continued on Page 18)



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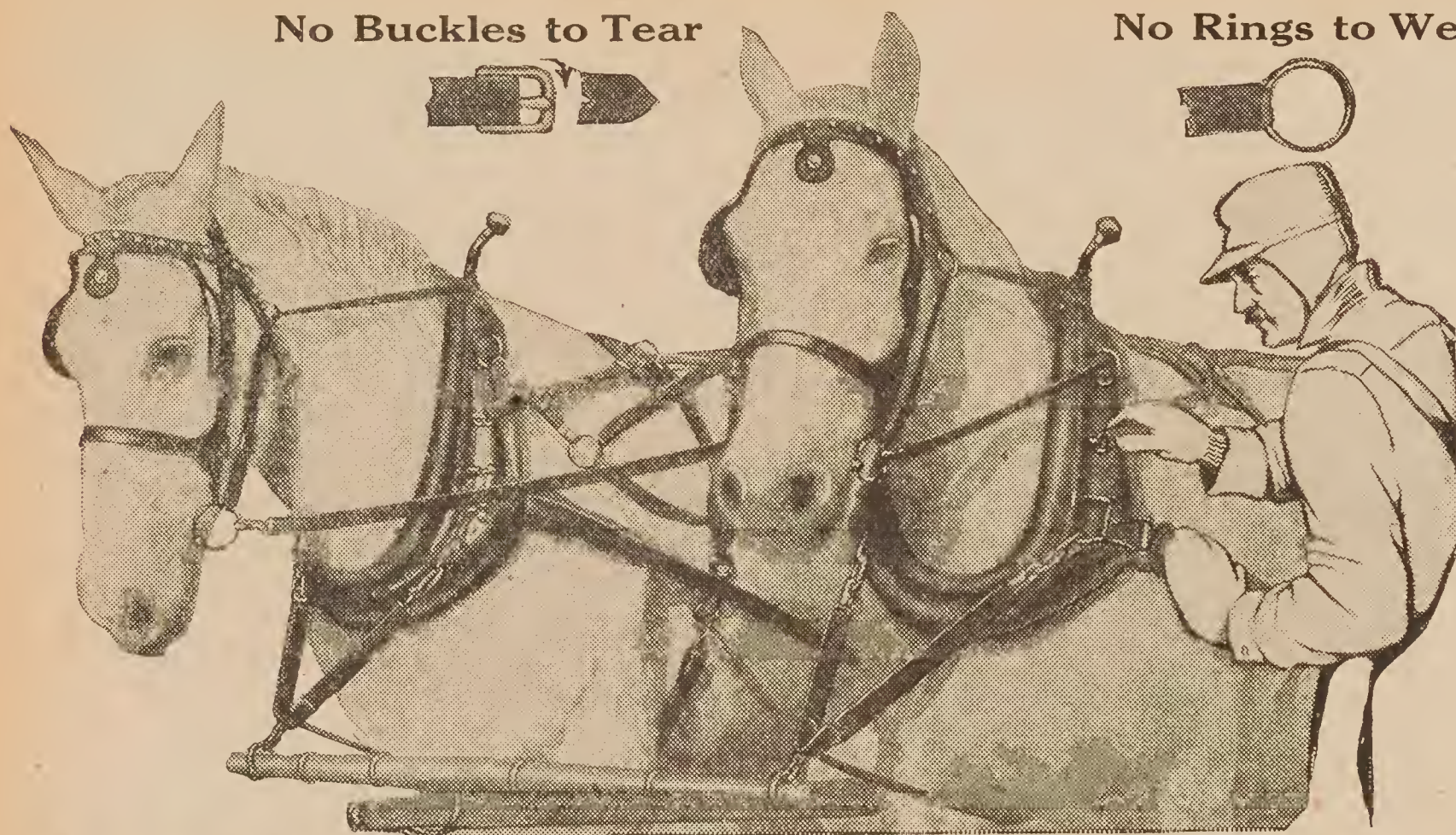
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Some Comments On Conditions in Mexico

(Continued from Page 2)

any change in the hope that it would improve their positions. Especially is this true of the church leaders and the old wealthy land holders.

We met General Gomez when we were in Mexico last spring. He was then Governor of the military district of Vera Cruz. When our special train drew into the station at Vera Cruz from the banana country to the south, we found a band and the Mayor of the town there to meet us. After speeches, a picture together in the station and a ride about town we were taken to the Officer's Club where we were individually introduced to and each personally shook hands with General Gomez. We found him a sturdy, good looking middle aged man. His up-turned moustache, his neat trim appearance and erect bearing gave him an ideal military character even though he was dressed in civilian clothing. We later found that he had quite general support among American property holders in Mexico because of his expressed sympathy with their situation. In power he would undoubtedly have modified the Mexican official attitude toward foreign holdings in Mexico. Apparently he also had the tacit support of the church party toward which he entertained a more liberal attitude.

Votes, Not Arms, Prevail

I would not undertake to defend Mexican methods. They are unthinkable in our country. On the other hand I would not judge Mexicans by American standards. The backgrounds, the environment and the outlook of the Mexican people is very different from our own. What Generals Gomez and Serrano forgot was that they were living in at least a theoretical democracy where notes and not arms are used to settle public questions. They went out in armed rebellion. The government could hardly have lived if it had not promptly crushed such an effort. They undoubtedly underestimated the strength and vigor of the Calles government also. That they did not have a fair chance in the voting does not justify their armed rebellion. The answer to that problem is education and the gradual evolution of real democracy in Mexico. Democratic methods are making great progress in our sister country. There is more danger to democratic principles there, from communistic bolshevistic doctrines, than from the reactionary church and property groups.

* * *

Real winter is at last here on December 3rd. The thermometer stands at 18 degrees tonight. We have had very heavy rains over a good part of last week and the soil goes into winter quarters even more completely saturated with water than during the past two falls. This may mean further freezing injury to fruit trees.—M. C. BURRITT, Hilton, N. Y., Dec. 3, '27.

Radiator Repairs are Costly

(Continued from Page 3)

only necessary to add water occasionally; has no injurious effect on the metals of the cooling system; in the pure distilled grades does not attack rubber hose; does not ruin the finish as does alcohol if spilt on the car; and in many ways is the safest and most satisfactory antifreeze for automobile use. The chief objection is the somewhat higher price. However, it can be drained out in the spring and kept over until the next season and used over and over again, hence the yearly cost is not as great as one would expect.

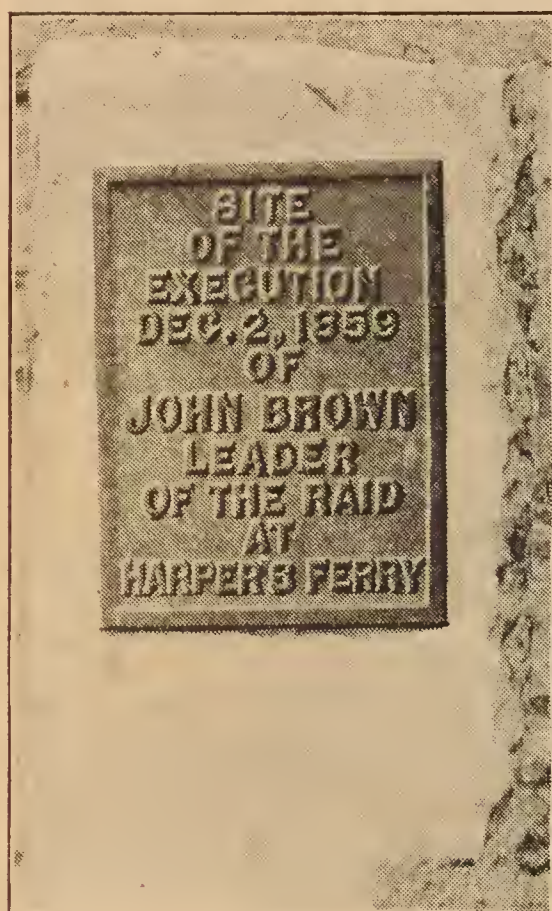
Address all mail to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

On the Trail of John Brown

(Continued from Page 7)

man—a martyr—had been legally done to death. It was less than eighteen months to Sumter.

The brick walls of the old Court House where Brown was tried still stand. It was not burned during the war but it was thoroughly wrecked—so much so that it was afterwards entirely rebuilt so far as the interior is concerned. In those days the courtroom was on the ground floor but on rebuilding it was changed to the second story. I went into the court-room thinking that perhaps I could conjure again the ghosts of former days. It happened that a term of court was in progress and that once again the ritual of the law was being repeated. The Judge was on the Bench and twelve good men and true were in the Box. A witness was being examined and in his hand he held a paper from which he refreshed his memory as he testified, while the opposing lawyers bickered and wrangled in the professional no-offense-intended way that lawyers



Stone marking site of the execution of John Brown, Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859.

do. I lingered for a few moments but found that this day no man was on trial for his life for treason against the Peace and the Honor of the Sovereign State of Virginia but that the plaintiff was praying the court that justice be done him in the matter of the sale of a second hand automobile and that he claimed damages (including costs and interest) in the sum of \$329.35. I turned away sure that no history was being made that would be remembered even until this new moon is old.

There remained yet to see the place where John Brown died. Sometimes in seeking information you find that you have been singularly fortunate. On the street I saluted an elderly, benignant looking gentleman and asked him if he could direct me to the spot. Yes: he was very familiar with the place and the details. In fact it happened to be on land which his family owned. From the Court House just go north one block on Market street, then turn east four blocks to the top of the little hill, turn into the front yard of a brick house and right under the window on the lawn I would find the little marker set to show the exact spot where the gallows stood. No—the family would not be in the least annoyed or surprised to have me invade their premises—they were accustomed to curious sight-seers. I found it just as he had described and set up my tripod and photographed it without notice or interruption from the house.

holder. This spot was open fields in John Brown's time but it is a well built street today. Just a few rods beyond it, however, the open fields still remain.

The jail where Brown spent the last six weeks of his life was diagonally across the street from the Court House. Some years ago the jail was torn down to make room for the new Federal Post Office and somebody who understood the value of such things took a few stones from the old jail and from them made a little monument and on it set a small bronze tablet so that the tradition as to the place may never be forgotten.

My genial informant told me many other circumstances. Indeed he seemed to be rather the local historian and patriot. He said that it was acknowledged that this county (Jefferson) was agriculturally the best county in the two Virginias—a statement that I see no reason to doubt. He told me another tale less easy to credit: that this rural, fertile county was theoretically loyal and elected Unionist delegates to represent it at the Convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession but that later it furnished

more soldiers to the Confederacy than any other county in the entire South save only Richmond City. I repeat the statement as he gave it to me.

The day of John Brown's death, December 2, 1859 was bright and beautiful and warm for the season of the year. It was just a little way—a short half mile at most—from the jail to the place of execution and the hour was eleven o'clock in the morning. The brief journey was made in a two seated wagon. On the front seat was the driver and undertaker while in the rear seat sat Brown and his jailer-friend, Capt. John Avis. This was the same Avis who the night before had witnessed Brown's last Will and Testament and in whose apartments connected with the jail Brown had met his wife and had even been granted the privilege of a last meal with her. Probably John Brown was altogether the most cheerful and composed of any one in the party.

During the brief drive he looked around him with simple interest over the trim fields lying brown and bare in the pale December sunshine and remarked as casually as he might if on a morning ride to church: "This is a beautiful country. I am glad to see it."

pleasure of seeing it before." I like to think that it was the farmer in John Brown that spoke—for he had been a farmer at intervals during his wandering, disordered life and surely he had seen much country in his time.

A half hour later this obscure drover—tanner—farmer, this forlorn and weatherbeaten pilgrim of many occupations and many homes, this zealot of battered body and broken fortunes had ceased to be obscure and had been enrolled among the fellowship of that high company who in the thoughts of men are immortal and heroic forever. We—you and I—may count ourselves most fortunate and happy if we may come to the gate of the Great Adventure as did John Brown—absolutely unashamed and unafraid.

Considering the part that his death played in confirming and solidifying public opinion both North and South and in at least hastening the coming of the war between the States, it is not too much to say that it was the most dramatic and portentous public execution that ever took place in America.

(*) All of the pictures were taken

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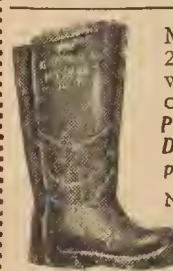
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Style Trends in the Mid-Season's Clothes

Lively Colors and Fabrics Give Life and Becomingness to Winter Garb

STYLES grow more fascinating each day. The mid-season's collection of clothes appears in the loveliest of sheer woollens and velvets, in lines that are charmingly graceful and becoming.

New daytime dresses select novelty woollens, combined woollens with metal, jersey, angoras, kashas, and the sheer woollens, including soft cashmeres, wool georgette, wool voile and wool crepe. Velvets are holding their own in popularity. Black leads the procession, although as winter progresses golden browns, gorgeous blues, and dull red velvets appear. Satin and satin crepe bid for close rivals. Some shops are featuring printed crepe satins. Pastel satin dresses in soft rose, green, blue, and the warm beige tones ranging to rose, are quite new. They are lovely for dressy occasions and help to brighten the winter coats.

Tweed is universally liked for service fabrics for coats, suits and wraps. Tweed suits consist of a three-quarter or full length coat with matching skirt and a crepe blouse for dress or a sweater in matching color for everyday wear. The sweaters are rather loosely woven to give a lacy effect and show irregular necklines.

An All-occasion Costume

Rather flattering are the tailored coats of plain or quilted velveteen in navy, brown, and black with matching tailored crepe frocks. They serve for an all-occasion costume because the coat fabric is dressy, especially when worn with a fur scarf.

Purple is the new launch in color. It appears in close-fitting hats, flower bouquets, or in unusual scarfs and costume jewelry. Browns, ranging from the golden shades to the very dark, are good with navy. Black, warm tans, and grays are favorites. As winter progresses, bright-colored hats, flowers, and scarfs appear to add the dash of color to costumes.

As to lines, there is a straight and slim interpretation of the silhouette even though there is a recognition to flares, blousings, godets, and drapes. Tiers are still good. Waistlines are subject to a slight raising and skirts are a trifle longer. Of course, the evening dress of the period or buffant style is made quite long, especially at the back. For daytime clothes you are conscious of a slight addition in length which really amounts to about two inches.

A Smart Two-piece Suggestion

The two-piece or two-piece suggestion as illustrated in the dress shown to extreme left is smart. Pleats and front flares hold favor and the irregular hemline adds length at one or both sides or at back.

We have become accustomed to the collarless necks and we appreciate the simplicity of the square, V, and becoming round necks which are sometimes varied with a slash at the front or side.

Sleeves are graceful. The majority of them mould the arm and have added softeners in shirrings at the wrists.

Good tailoring, smart stitching, insert sections and elaborate use of buttons are noticed in new trimmings. Angora and hairy surfaced fabrics have popularized the use of angora yarn trims. It shows up in embroideries on collars, cuffs, and belts.

Dresses are designed as a perfect background for jewelry and accessories. Costume jewelry comes in lovely colors in rose, aquamarine, turquoise, and other shades to harmonize with the costume.

A visit to the shops convinces me

that the modern woman spends as much time on accessories, or "essentials" as they are more frequently referred to by stylists, as she does on the costume itself.

There are charming scarfs, most of them "on the square" in crushed berry shades, tawny yellows to golds, flame and the softest shades of blue. Many are hand-blocked with hand-rolled hems. Lizard skin bags with gold

show a forward drape referred to as "windblown." Hats match the bag and accessories.

The clothes selected illustrate many of the season's style points. They suggest the style of dresses for daytime, afternoon, and evening wear, for church and social gatherings.

The black dress illustrated at upper left suggests the two-piece effect in the bolero cut front. It is fashioned of

with the hand-blocked silk. A close-fitting black felt hat with narrow off-the-face brim, which is a new turn in hats, with brush ornament, black suede purse, and shoes and dust-colored hose complete the costume.

A new version of the collarless style is shown in the rose beige crepe frock illustrated above. It is a two-piece style with a narrow box-pleated skirt. The pleats are stitched crosswise in rows about two inches apart at the back and form a pointed yoke effect in front. The skirt is sewed to a crepe top. The front of the overblouse is cut to form a yoke which ends in a scarf tie. Cuffs and neck are trimmed with double hemstitching.

Something for Holiday Parties

For the holiday parties and mid-winter festivities, I selected the blue crepe party dress of crepe roma in a lovely shade of deep blue. It is charming in its simplicity. The blouse is cut plain with a round yoke which gives an uneven neckline and forms a shoulder scarf which is held in place with a pearl ornament. The skirt is a one-piece circular with a circular side piece forming a drape at the left side, held in position with a matching pearl ornament. Costume jewelry matches the dress ornaments.

Satins are new for party clothes with crisp taffetas in pastel shades for the very young girls. Crepe satin, velvet, chiffon and variegated tulle and georgette crepes are also good. They are graceful in line. Satins are used for the picturesque types which are made decidedly long at the back.

Plaids are important in the winter mode for the school girls. The smart little school frock illustrated is fashioned of red, black and white plaid flannel. Navy flannel forms the round yoke and front vest, belt, and sleeve trim. The narrow collar is of cream-colored linen held in place with bright red wooden buttons. A red belt buckle and red buttons on the sleeves are important details.

Appropriate for the Matronly

The matron's dress illustrated at extreme right features the uneven hemline, smart silk braid trim, close-fitting sleeves and collarless neck which characterize the season's style points. The dress is a one-piece style in navy georgette with round yoke of white georgette. Long lines are emphasized in the rows of narrow silk braid trim which extend down each side of the front, border the skirt and the point panel in front. The close-fitting sleeves are braid trimmed to the elbow. They are opened at the wrist and are fastened with tiny buttons and crochet loops. The narrow crepe belt fastens with a smart rhinestone buckle.

White georgette yoke extends to a V in back and a panel of braid trim extends from yoke down center back to waistline. The yoke is finished with a narrow bias fold of matching crepe and a narrow tie, which fastens at the shoulders and ties in front. The accessories are equally as smart; choker is of aquamarine blue and close-fitting hat is of navy felt with a braid felt trim in French blue. Hose are of rose taupe with black suede shoes.

—LENORE DUNNIGAN.

Cranberry sauce for the company dinner can be prepared quickly if the berries are put through the food chopper. Then it will not be necessary to strain after cooking them to remove the skins. When in a hurry with apple sauce try grinding them.—M. F. M.

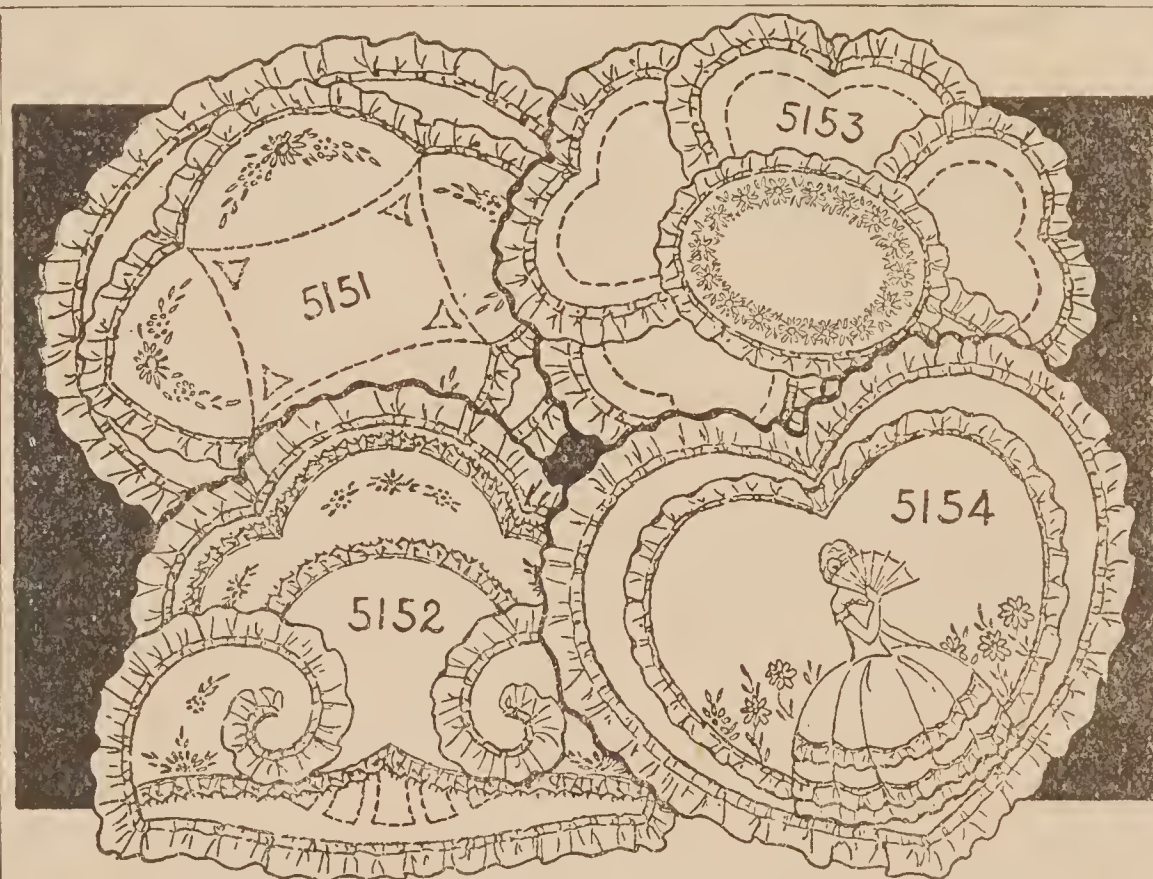


Left to right: Black crepe with hand-blocked vest in red, yellow, and grey; rose-beige dress with scarf tie; party dress of deep blue crepe; red plaid school dress with navy trim; matron's dress of navy crepe with black silk braid.

clasps and the more tailored pouches in lizard and alligator are quiet irresistible. Slip-on or pull-on gloves in beige tones and neutral tones are worn with every costume except grays.

Hats are very small, moulding the head and in many cases draped on the head to assure perfect fit. They are trimmed with tailored metal touches or rhinestone pins. This season they

heavy black crepe morocca with vest of band black crepe in soft green, antique red and dull yellows on a taupe background. The skirt features the uneven hemline in the front scallop. Fullness is tucked away at each side in soft shirrings. The belt extends across the back and ties in handkerchief knots to match the narrow collar and sleeve ties. The ties are lined



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Candy For Christmas Boxes

Well-Made Candy from the Home Kitchen Is Always Welcome

EVERY family Christmas plan has somewhere about it some home-made candies, whether they are kept in a shiny jar for home use or put in a box and sent to the friend or absent member of the family. Here are some simple but delicious ones tried out in the A. A. Testing Kitchen.

"Good Eats"

Boil 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 cup cream until it forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Allow to cool and then beat until firm and creamy. Knead well and add ½ teaspoon of vanilla and ½ cup fine chopped nut meats. Shape into a loaf and serve in slices.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

Use medium thick cream with this candy and you will have a lovely velvety texture which will be very pleasing.

Orange Nut Candy

Cook 2½ cups brown sugar with ½ cup sweet milk to soft ball stage, stirring constantly then add a strained juice of one orange and continue cooking until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Now beat in the grated rind of the orange and add 1 cup finely chopped nut meats. Beat till stiff and drop on waxed paper.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

A fruit juice gives an unusual and delightful flavor to this candy but as in all candies which have to be beaten beware of beating it too long or you

will have a mixture which will not drop from the spoon.

* * *

Perfect Peppermints

Put into saucepan ½ cup cold water, 2 cups granulated sugar, and boil slowly without stirring until it spins a thread from end of spoon. Put aside until it is about blood warm, then stir steadily in one direction until it begins to be creamy. Flavor with essence of peppermint, taking care that it is not flavored too strongly. Drop by teaspoons on waxed paper, allowing plenty of room for each drop as they run together very easily and spoil the shape.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

Mix water and sugar thoroughly before boiling and when it starts to boil do not stir at all. When testing dip a silver spoon to the bottom of a saucepan and lift. When the first thread appears remove from the fire. Do not let the mixture get stone cold before beginning to beat. As for all candies the trick in making them is in knowing when to stop cooking and when to stop beating. Should you happen to beat too long add a few drops of warm water and knead as you would a fondant.

Cocoanut Fudge

Melt 1 tablespoon of butter, and 2 cups sugar and ¼ cup milk. Bring to boil slowly, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Then cease stirring and boil till candy forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove from fire and when cool stir and beat until it commences to grow sugary. Add ½ cup shredded cocoanut and ¾ teaspoon vanilla. Pour into shallow buttered pans and mark off in squares.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

This is a comparatively simple and quickly made candy but requires the same amount of judgement in knowing when to stop cooking and when to stop beating.

* * *

Christmas Kisses

3 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, butter, size of egg, 1 cup nuts, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cook milk, butter and sugar till it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water. Add vanilla, remove from stove and beat till creamy. Add nuts and drop from spoon on buttered paper.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

This candy may be slightly cooled before beginning to beat. Then after the beating it may also be poured into a buttered pan and cut in squares.

Christmas Pencils

SOME little inexpensive gifts, hardly more than Christmas cards, for the youngsters to give their school friends, and this is what I did. A few sticks of colored sealing wax, some aluminum paint, and a dozen penny pencils. I painted the pencils so that they were a pretty silver, and when the paint was dry, put at the top of each an irregular dab of wax, two or three colors. Beneath this was an end of silver wrapping twine making a loop, by which the pencil could be hung. The wax hardened of course, and the result was a very pretty little gift.—A. B. S., Calif.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

I am also a farmer's wife, interested in home, children and chickens, in fact life is bounded by them and I would like to have "A Farmer's Wife" address unless she is too much swamped by letters. I am expecting to fill my brooder houses right up with chicks for broilers all winter and so will not be able to leave the place, so pen friends will have to be my "visiting."

"THE Farmer Wife" which appeared in Aunt Janet's column of November 19th has brought some very fine

quests for correspondence will be given the list of names answering complete to date. I am sure that there are a great many women besides the "Poultrywoman" whose duties the next few months will keep them close at home and this is a means of finding out what other women are thinking and doing on their farms. AUNT JANET.

If you are in the habit of using your dress as a pincushion when sewing, make a small pin cushion, take a ribbon about 2 feet long, fasten both ends to the cushion, and then hang that around your neck when sewing.—Mrs. E. C.

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Wooden Spoil—By Victor Rousseau

"I'm going to change that order," answered Hilary. "In future you'll let anybody come and look on who wants to."

The little man opened his mouth and gaped at him. "Who are you?" he inquired, with a suspicion of sarcasm in his tone. "The clerk of Monsieur Lamartine, maybe? It don't make no difference."

"I'm Mr. Askew, and I've come to take charge of my property," Hilary answered.

The little man was this time bereft of vocal powers for quite some time.

"But Mr. Morris, he ain't here," he gasped at length.

"Well, he ought to be here. That's what I'm paying him for," said Hilary. "What's your name?"

"Jean-Marie Baptiste. You ain't lying to me, are you?"

"No, I'm not lying. Perhaps you didn't expect me, Monsieur Baptiste?"

"Holy Name, no! It was said that you had sold out to the Company."

"What Company?" demanded Hilary.

"The Company at Ste. Marie. Monsieur Brousseau's Company."

"See here," Baptiste, said Hilary, taking the other by the arm. "Let us begin by understanding each other. I know nothing about any Company except myself. I own this district, the land, the timber, the mill. Have you got that?"

Jean-Marie gaped again, and then diplomatically disengaged himself.

"I guess you want to see Mr. Connell, the foreman," he said. "It ain't my job. Mr. Morris hires me. If you pay me my wages you can hire me too. You'll find Mr. Connell in the store," he added.

"Bring him here," said Hilary. "Tell him I'm waiting for him. And, Baptiste—"

"Monsieur?"

"I don't like waiting. Hurry!" said Hilary.

The little man departed at a trot, quite evidently startled and scared, and casting back comical looks from time to time over his shoulder as he went.

His statement in the store must have created a good deal of sensation, for presently two clerks, as well as the two loungers, who had gone inside, came to the door and stared. Disengaging himself from among these came the foreman, a tall, lean, lanky New Englander, whose deliberate slouch and typical bearing warmed Hilary's heart instantly. He knew the type, knew it as only one with the New England blood knows his own.

"I'm Lafe Connell, at your service, Mr. Askew," said the foreman, coming up to Hilary and standing respectfully before him.

"I suppose I should have let you people know that I was coming," said Hilary.

He wondered why Lafe Connell whistled: he knew nothing about Brousseau's telephoned warning.

"I guess you'll find things upset a little," said Connell. "Mr. Morris has been away for a couple of weeks, seeing to his other interests, and I can't exactly do much for you till he comes back. But I guess you can go into the office and make yourself at home there, Mr. Askew," he continued, a flash of humour irradiating his face as he jerked his thumb toward the tin-roofed shanty. "It's about knocking-off time, though," he added, looking at his watch. "It's our slack month, you know, Mr. Askew. The men don't go into the woods until September, and we don't keep a large force employed on the mill work. Most of our hands are working on the south shore, or home on the farms, so there ain't really much doing."

"To-morrow's soon enough to start

in," said Hilary. "I'm pleased to have met you, Mr. Connell."

"Wait a minute," said the foreman. "If you don't mind having me, I'll get my coat and go up to the hotel with you. I'm bunking there for a few days till my landlady"—he looked toward the shanties and again smiled faintly at his own words—"gets her house fixed up. She had a fire. And maybe there'll be some things that you'll want to ask me."

"All right," said Hilary.

Lafe Connell hurried back to the store, to which Jean-Marie Baptiste had already drifted. The storekeeper, his clerk, and the two loungers burst into excited chatter. Lafe, who did not know a word of French, in spite of his position, but controlled the hands through Baptiste, left the little man to deal with them, and put on his coat, shrugging his shoulders grimly. Jean-Baptiste accompanied him a little way from the door.

"I guess you find out why he come here, like Monseieur Brousseau told you," he volunteered.

"O shucks! What's the use?" responded Lafe wearily. "Either he's

hill till she had disappeared among the trees. Then he realized that he had not taken his eyes off her since he had first seen her.

"That," said Lafe, "is Mamzelle Madeleine Rosny. Her father's what they call the Seigneur."

"The owner of the Chateau?" asked Hilary, although he knew this perfectly.

"Yes, Mr. Askew. I guess she wouldn't have smiled so pleasantly if she had known who you was."

"Why, Mr. Connell?"

Lafe jerked his thumb vaguely about the horizon. "Proud old boy," he explained. "Family's been here nigh on a thousand years, I guess—leastways, since them Frenchmen first come to this continent. Hated like thunder to sell out to your uncle. But I guess he was land poor, like the rest of them, and Mamzelle Madeleine must have cost him a mint of money finishing up in the convent at Paris, France."

Hilary turned this over in his mind as they continued their walk along the cliff and then down the road to the hotel. The idea of any personal ill-feeling on the Seigneur's part or on that of his family had not occurred to

The Story Thus Far

HILARY Askew, a young forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timber land. These holdings have been under the management of a Mr. Morris and Monsieur Lamartine, the former business associate, and the latter a legal adviser of Jonas Askew.

Following the death of Jonas Askew, Hilary calls upon Lamartine for particulars concerning his heritage, and is informed that it is useless to take it up for apparently the timber land is a losing proposition, as far as individual operation is concerned. Lamartine advises him to sell to a large company, and the argument he presses before Hilary indicates that a Mr. Morris and one Brousseau are in league together, to get the Askew timber land, which is known as the Rosny tract which Jonas Askew had obtained from Monsieur Rosny, who still reserves a small piece of land surrounding his home, which, if Hilary desires, he can timber work.

Having definitely stated that he is going to personally investigate and even work the timber land, Hilary leaves for the small Canadian village, St. Bonaface, near where Rosny tract is located.

Upon his arrival at the village, Hilary meets with a rather cold reception. He proceeds immediately to his timber land, where he finds some men scaling logs. He asks questions which appear to aggravate the woodsmen. Finally, they order him off the place, telling him that it is Mr. Morris's orders. Hilary tells them that hereafter they will take their orders from him. They are overcome with amazement.

come to sell, in which case there ain't nothing to be found out, or else he's come to stay, and he finds how we've run things and fires the whole outfit. I tell you honestly, Baptiste, it's times like this that makes me wish I was back in Shoeburyport."

"O, it ain't so bad, Lafe," answered the little Frenchman optimistically.

He left him, and Lafe Connell rejoined Hilary. They went together silently across the shaking bridge and ascended the hill, each quietly taking stock of the other. At the top, where a branch road ran off at right angles to that which crested the cliff, a figure on horseback appeared in the distance. The two men stopped to take breath for a few moments, and to give the rider passage.

It was a girl, riding side-saddle. As the horse drew near she pulled in to take the branch road without scattering the dust, passing within a few feet of Hilary. He saw that she was about twenty years of age, or a little more, slight, very straight upon the saddle, with grey-blue eyes and brown hair blown by the wind about her flushed cheeks. Her profile as she turned was charming; but the whole picture of the girl on the horse was charming, even more than it was beautiful. There was a combination of dignity and simplicity about her, both in her demeanour and in the way she rode, and in her acknowledgement of Connell's greeting.

Hilary watched her canter up the

him. Though he did not expect to meet Monsieur Rosny, except possibly in the course of his business, he was conscious of a feeling of regret, and also of a half formed resolution, the nature of which he would not admit, to put relations upon a pleasant footing.

"The Seigneur's house is at the end of that road we passed?" he asked Lafe, as they neared the hotel.

"A mile or so," said Lafe. "Queer place to build a house in the middle of the woods. Chateau they call it. It's a queer old place, Mr. Askew, like some of them we got in New England. Used to be laid out with a big garden, and terraces, I'm told, when old Mrs. Rosny was living. But since she's died it's gone more or less to rack and ruin. The old man, he don't care, and Mamzelle Madeleine's thinking of other things than living here all her life, I guess."

In the hotel the landlord's wife was already preparing supper. They ate an omelet, washed down with strong tea and followed by raspberries and cream. Then they went out on the porch and lit their pipes.

"You are the foreman, I understand?" asked Hilary.

"Yes, Mr. Askew. I took the job soon after your uncle bought the timber rights. I'd ben up here for the Shoeburyport Gazette, which was looking for a pulp supply. Mr. Morris offered me the job, and I took it.

And I've ben sorry ever since."

"Why?"

"It's a hell of a country," answered Lafe frankly. "I never guessed such folks existed in a civilized land before. Now you take a Dutchman or a Dago—their ways ain't our ways, but they're more or less human. These people ain't. They paint their houses yellow and green, when they paint 'em at all. I never saw a yellow house with a green porch in my life till I come up here."

"Just a difference of taste, Mr. Connell."

"Maybe," said Lafe, spitting. "Maybe it's all right not to have sense to plaster their houses, so as to freeze to death in winter time. Maybe it's all right to run to Father Lucy when there's a forest fire, instead of getting to work and putting it out. Maybe he can pray it out for them. Maybe it's all right for them schooners to have the front mast higher than the back, and for it to rain for six weeks at a time without stopping when it starts to rain, because it's got set, like these folks, and hasn't sense to stop. I got nothing against the place, except that my wife Clarice and the kids are in Shoeburyport, and I'd rather rot here alone than bring 'em up. But what's the use? I'm here and I got to stay here," he ended, shrugging his shoulders.

"You're under contract?" asked Hilary.

"By the year. I told Mr. Morris I'd get out on the first of October, but I said that last year, and the year before. I guess I'm here for another year now, till I get my home in Shoeburyport paid for."

Lafe was a bad cross-questioner, and the task put upon him by Brousseau was not only uncongenial but impossible for a man of his temperament. However, he made a valiant attempt to draw Hilary out. "You're thinking of spending some time here, Mr. Askew?" he asked.

"I've come up to take charge. I'm going to stay," said Hilary.

Lafe looked at him curiously. What sort of a man could this be who chose of his volition to reside in St. Bonaface?

"I guess you'll change your mind when you've seen it a little longer," he said incredulously.

"On the contrary, Mr. Connell, I mean to take hold, and I mean to make it pay. It hasn't paid very well, I understand?"

Lafe floundered. "Of course I don't know nothing about the financial end," he said. "I've heard it don't pay as much as it ought."

"I understand that most of the timber is below the size at which cutting is allowed?"

Lafe stared at him. "Why, them rules are for Government land!" he answered. "You can cut any size on freehold. The timber ain't so bad—leastways, some of it ain't."

Hilary began to think hard. On this point Lamartine had clearly and definitely lied to him.

"Too much fir in the property?" he asked.

"Why, there is some fir," conceded Lafe. "But there's some good spruce along the Rocky River," he added, again oblivious of his instructions.

"I saw a good pile in the river."

"Why, that ain't our cutting—not much of it," said Lafe. "Most of that comes from the Ste. Marie limits. They got some mighty good spruce there, Mr. Askew," he added, with the woodsman's appreciation of good timber.

"Where is Ste Marie?"

"Ste. Marie's two miles along the coast, beyond our settlement," said

(Continued on Page 18)

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SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES of our new social, farm and business printing. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

GIFT STATIONERY, \$1.00—Other Stationery, cards, tags, butter wrappers—reasonable. Write HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—High Grade Tomato Seed. Write for our circular. CALEB BOGGS & SONS, Cheswold, Delaware.

PEACH TREES, \$5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CIGARS, TWISTS, Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75 toll kind wanted. Cigars \$1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF, Mellow: Aged smoking 15 pounds \$1.65. Chewing \$2.25. Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, Priorsburg, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, Sweet; Chewing, 3 pounds, 75c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combs made up. Booklet; EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL Stockings \$1.00 pair, 8½-10½. Black, Gunmetal, Atmosphere, Biege, Grey, Sandust. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Stationery. List Free! FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs, Ginseng, Muskrats \$1.75. Weasels \$1.50 Free bait. Price-list, etc., STERNS' FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Sleet Off the Windshield

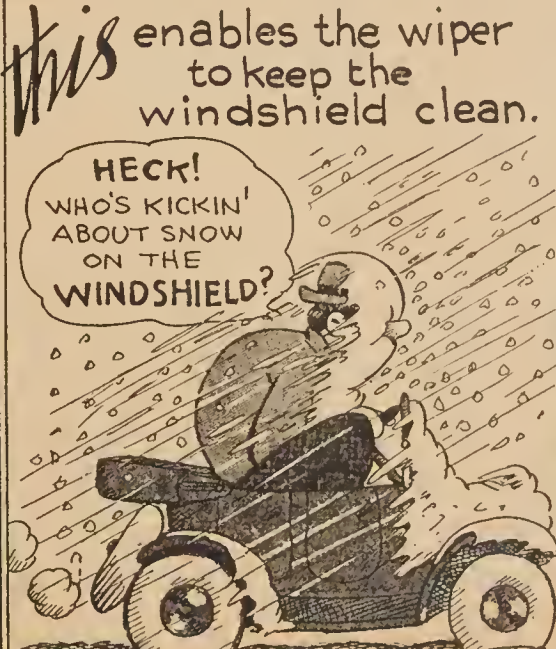
By Ray Inman



THERE'S ONE BRAND O' CAR SNOW & SLEET WON'T AFFECT—A COLLEGIATE FLIVVER! 1st BECAUSE IT AIN'T GOT NO WINDSHIELD & 2nd BECAUSE ITS CARGO DOESN'T GIVE A WHOOP ANYWAY!



O' COURSE IF THEY KEEP MAKIN' AUTOMOBILES SMALLER AN' SMALLER, 'SHARD T TELL WHAT WE WILL DO!



O' COURSE IF THEY KEEP MAKIN' AUTOMOBILES SMALLER AN' SMALLER, 'SHARD T TELL WHAT WE WILL DO!



IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO USE THE CHILDREN'S PAGE.

**The Next Time
You Come To
CHICAGO**

Stop At

Hotel Eitel

DELAWARE
PLACE AT
RUSH ST.
900
BLOCK
CORN



ideal location—just a short walk to the loop... Famous for good food... Beautiful dining room and coffee shop... Room and bath \$2.50 a day and up. Each additional person only \$1.00.

ROBERT J EITEL & MAX EITEL
OPERATING C. & N. W.
TERMINAL RESTAURANTS

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women). Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

TAXIDERMY and HEAD MOUNTING FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED.

Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
Largest custom tanners and taxidermists in the world
560 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CLAMP & DRILL



A practical tool for farm and garage. Malleable frame, square threaded feed screw, furnished with five round shank twist bits, 3-16", 1/4", 5-16", 3/8", 1/2". Length, 18", weight 6 1/2 lbs.

Price, \$3.75 postpaid

No. 2 CLAMP & DRILL

Fitted with chuck for regular square shank bits. Price, without bits, \$2.75 postpaid. Discounts to agents.

O. W. BURRITT & BRO.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y.



SALESMEN

You can make big money taking orders for our trees and shrubbery. Experience unnecessary. No dull seasons. Every home a prospect. You simply take the order. We deliver and collect. Pay weekly. Commission basis. Willems Sons' Nurseries, Desk A-2, Rochester, N. Y.

Scatter Sun- shine With

Greeting Cards

Order Your Christmas and New Year's Cards Now! A SPECIAL BOX OF 21 BEAUTIFUL CARDS \$1.00

with ENVELOPES to match for

Money Back Guarantee if Not Satisfied

MR. C. S. YOUNG Box 41 HAWTHORNE, N. Y.

Basketry Materials

65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.



NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

TRAP TAGS WITH WIRE.



WILLIAM BIVINS
SUMMIT, N. Y.

Copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags \$1.00; 100 tags \$2.00, postpaid. Write plainly. Order now—don't wait. BIVINS, BOX 601 SUMMIT, NEW YORK

HAY - STRAW - COWS - BULLS - HEIFERS

When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover, hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.

Henry K. Jarvis

Syracuse, N. Y.

News from Among the Farmers

Sudden Freeze May Injure New Jersey Peach Orchards

(Continued from Page 11)

the readers the State Grange meeting will be over and some definite course will be underway.

Farm Boards Meet

The County Boards of Agriculture of many of the Northern Counties have in the past week or so held their annual meetings. Last week, Warren County held its annual meeting and elected Frank Pierson, Butzville, president; George Weeks, Blairstown, vice-president; George Edgar, secretary; and C. C. Smith, Belvidere, treasurer.

Morris County also held its annual dinner and elected Calvin Lawrence, president, Dover; William McIntyre, Morristown, vice-president; and Walter E. Suttin, Morristown, secretary-treasurer.

Up in Sussex County, they too had a big time. President Thomas of Rutgers was the speaker of the day and 270 sat down to dinner. This was the biggest gathering of its kind ever held in the county. Vice-president Charles Drake, presided in the absence of the president, Robert V. Armstrong, who is recovering from an accident.

The review of the work of the County Agent and the Home Demonstrator was a most interesting feature of the meeting as it gave in de-

tail some of the major projects that have been carried out during the year.

Essex County also held its annual meeting on December 2, and Director H. J. Baker, of the Agricultural Extension Service, New Brunswick, was one of the speakers of the evening. County Agent Harmon, Caldwell, has carried out a most interesting experiment this year that is of interest to all tomato growers. The test included an accurate yield return from tomatoes that had been staked and pruned. On the high priced land of Essex County, the work demonstrated the value of this plan. On the unstaked plots the yield was about 7.6 per acre, while on the staked plots the yield went to over 40 tons per acre. County Agent Harmon believes there will be many more tomatoes planted next year in Essex County as a result of this test.

Cape May County has a new County Agent, who took up his duties on December 5, at Cape May Court House. H. E. White, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and a former farm boy. His early training was on the market gardens of Arlington, Massachusetts, near Boston. During the past five years, he has been doing agricultural work in China and the Orient.

The apple packing contest at the Horticultural Society meeting on December 13 is attracting a lot of at-

News from the "North Country"

(Continued from Page 11)

Editor of the *Watertown Daily Times*, addressed the gathering telling of the agricultural practices he noted during his travels in Europe this past summer as compared with those of this country. He told of the almost entire use of man power for harvesting as well as cultivating, stating that in one country only one mowing machine was owned; also the prevailing practice in many sections of the farm people living in little villages, going forth each day to work their farms, while the children and older people drove the flocks of geese out to pasture.

On Wednesday next the Pomona Grange of Jefferson County will hold a two day session for the election of officers, and delegates to the State Grange, and other business that needs attention at this time. The meeting will be in charge of Master Alfred E. Emerson of Limerick, Mrs. Harriet E. Reeves of Mannsville as lecturer, and County Deputy George Merrill of South Rutland. Tonight a meeting of the Dairymen's League members of Northern Jefferson County is being held at Redwood, and last night one was held at Castorland for Lewis County members with Rush Lewis of Herkimer as speaker.

The Woodlot Will Pay

With the discussion on reforestation and correct methods of handling farm woodlots that is taking place at the present time, is interesting to learn of the actual figures and results secured by one Lewis County farmer working in conjunction with the Farm Bureau. Henry Kellogg of Barnes Corners has been using his woodlot for a sort of demonstration plot to show how a woodlot can be made to yield a revenue and still be left in condition to continue to give further revenue during the years to come.

Prof. J. A. Cope of the Cornell School of Forestry went through the woods with Mr. Kellogg and they marked all the crooked and old trees. These were then cut out, leaving the young and straight timber for further development. After cutting and sawing and hauling all the wood taken out, and allowing for all the costs of doing the work, Mr. Kellogg found that

he had cleared \$100 an acre, and still had his woods left, in even better condition than before. The Farm Bureau recently held a meeting at Mr. Kellogg's farm and many men from all parts of the county were interested in seeing for themselves just what could be accomplished. With the ever increasing market for lumber and poles, it is easy to be seen that this plan of cutting holds many features of merit for the average owner of a woodlot of any considerable size, and will warrant some study and thought. This would certainly seem to be much better than to proceed to cut off all timber and then have to reforest, or wait for the new growth to show up, which many times consists of white birch and other such unprofitable types of growth.—W. I. ROE, Dec. 3, '27.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 16)

Lafe. "Most of our hands come from there. There's quite a town, of a sort, sprung up since the Company started. It's a tough place, Mr. Askew. I seen some tough towns in the West, but this has got 'em all beat, with the smuggling of brandy, and the drinking, and the fights every Saturday night—there was a man knifed there last week; and not a policeman within fifty miles, and nobody except Father Lucy, and he can't hold 'em."

"What I want to know," said Hilary, "is, what this company is that you speak about, and how they come to use the Rocky River for their logs."

Lafe hesitated, but only for a moment. Then he mentally cast Brousseau to the winds; and, after all, if Hilary meant to know, nobody could prevent it, Brousseau's instructions notwithstanding.

"It's this way, Mr. Askew," he said. "Mr. Morris and Mr. Brousseau have a company of their own. Their limits touch ours on the west, across the river, and run ten miles or so back into the bush, right alongside ours. They got the right to float their logs down the river."

"And use the mill?"

"Mr. Morris leases the use of our mill by the year to the Company."

American Agriculturist, December 17, 1927.

tention. The prizes offered by the Bridgeton Basket Company is drawing out some real interest. The grower furnishes the fruit, the basket company the package and the best packed package draws a prize of \$20. After being packed the fruit is to be loaded on a truck and hauled over the streets for several miles and then returned to the convention hall and inspected for solidity, bruises, and general appearance.

The Reading Railroad, is offering a silver cup for the best county exhibit of corn at the Farm Products Show to be held in connection with the Farmers Week celebration, at Trenton in January. This cup is to become the property of the county winning it for three consecutive years.—AMOS KIRBY.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Crawford County—The farm work is about all done only a very little corn to husk yet. Butchering is being done and some odd jobs. T. B. testing in the county is nearly done, some cows reacting. Cows are high, hay slow sale. Eggs 60c, butter 55c to 60c, apples \$2.00 per bushel, potatoes \$1.35 to \$1.50. A few public sales. A number of farms for sale, some for rent. Some chestnut timber for sale. The blight is killing the trees.—J. F. S.

* * *

Fayette County—Owing to favorable weather corn matured in this section and a fair crop reported. Poultry is now bringing 23c or 24c per pound. Eggs are in demand from 70c to 80c. Chicken thieves have made several raids but two of them were caught recently. Community day was observed at Point Marion lately. Three granges, Galatan, Woodside and Clearview all brought displays of farm, home and garden products. Some very fine poultry was on display also. The weather has been warm during the month and farmers have been husking corn and plowing.—Mrs. E. W.

County Notes From New York

Orleans County—The annual meeting of the Orleans County Farm Bureau will be held at the Court House at Albion, N. Y. on December 17. Dr. Frank B. Morrison, director of the Geneva Experiment Station will be one of the speakers.—R. G. P.

Hilary was staggered for the moment. Morris, as his uncle's manager, leasing the mill to Morris, a partner in Brousseau's company, seemed a queer role. But Lafe could not see his face in the darkness, and, puffing at his pipe, he fell into a silence covering who knows what dreams of Shoe-buryport?


"How do they tell our lumber from theirs?" asked Hilary presently.

"O, that ain't hard," said Lafe. "You see, the jobbers, who sublease the tracts, know how much their men have cut. And it's scaled in the woods before they shoot it down stream. I guess there ain't no difficulty there, Mr. Askew. And you see, Mr. Morris representing both concerns, he naturally does his best by both of 'em."

His volubility, which was, in fact, a mental reparation to Brousseau, was too unlike his taciturnity of nature to impress Hilary, whose suspicions, dormant even after the interview with Lamartine, were now thoroughly aroused.


"And Mr. Brousseau has no concern with us, except for the lease of the mill and the right of way down the river," mused Hilary. "Who is this Mr. Brousseau?"

(Continued Next Week)



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Magic Through the Mail
"Can you give me information on the enclosed ad regarding learning to be a magician by correspondence. Do you think it is practical and possible to learn magic at home and is this a reliable firm? They said that if I am not satisfied at the completion of the course my money will be returned to me. The course costs \$60. According to their literature the original price was \$120.

THE ad enclosed was that of the Tarbell System, Inc., of Chicago. It is reported that the Tarbell System is one of C. J. Cooke's schemes whose activities have been mentioned a number of times in the Service Bureau column. This ad states that many earn from \$250 to \$1000 a month. The value of such a course depends upon the ability of the one taking it. The statement that the usual cost of the course was \$120 and had been reduced to \$60 is obviously made as a selling point. It is reported that \$60 has always been the price for this course. We think that is more than it is worth to any of our readers. We have seen some good magicians but we doubt if they studied by correspondence. If it were so easy there would be a big oversupply of magicians.

Another Company Wants Advance Listing Fee

Please inform me as to the reliability of West Sales Agency, D. F. Bush, manager, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Bush has made us very liberal offers to sell our farm. They make the proposition that if we send them one-half of the advertising fee and they fail to make a sale within eight weeks, they will charge no commission for services thereafter.

AMERICAN Agriculturist Service Bureau does not recommend any real estate agency which demands an advance listing fee. If a good local real estate man cannot sell your farm there is little or no chance that one at a long distance will be able to make a sale for you. We wonder just what the services are for which no charge will be made if the farm is not sold in eight weeks.

Oily Drainage Water No Indication of Valuable Deposits

"There is a spot on our farm which appears rather brown and the drainage water coming from it has an oily appearance on the surface. We are wondering whether this is an indication of oil and would like to know whether we can secure reliable information as to the possible value of it."

WE referred this question to Mr. George H. Ashley, State Geologist of the State of Pennsylvania who replies as follows:

"Such spots as you describe on your farm are found commonly over the State. The material that you notice is iron oxide, practically the same thing as iron rust. This material in thin films produces rainbow colors, and does not indicate the presence of oil or coal. It is not usually associated with iron ore deposits of commercial value, though it is associated with a certain amount of iron."

Insurance Company Not Licensed in New York State

"I enclose advertisement for instance, of the National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, Mo. Are they a reliable firm? Please send me an answer. I will not send them any money until I hear from you. I think any one ought to carry an accident policy these days."

NOT having any information in our files regarding the above-mentioned Insurance Company, we immediately

wrote to the State Department of Insurance at Albany, N. Y. and the following reply from them will explain itself:

"Answering your letter, the National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, has no authority to transact business in this State and any person who represents it here as an agent or who in any manner aids in the transaction of business for it becomes liable to prosecution for misdemeanor, the penalty for which upon conviction is \$500. fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

"A citizen of this state may, if he so elects, insure his life or his property in an unauthorized foreign insurance corporation—dealing with it direct—without committing any violation of law, but in so doing he assumes all the risks incident to dealing with such. I understand that the above corporation is advertising for business through newspapers in this state, which gives the impression that if it desired to legally do business here direct, it would endeavor to comply with the provisions of our statute, which impliedly it is not able to do."

War Time Marks Have No Value

"Now I have some money from the other side, Berlin. They are three different pieces, which my son gave me when he came back from across. They are marks. Is money from other side any good dated November 1920—November

Insurance Indemnities Paid in November, 1927

Paid up to December 31, 1925.....	\$21,359.30
During 1926.....	31,102.06
January 1 to November 30, 1927.....	32,715.00
Total Paid to Date.....	\$85,176.36
G. E. Metcalfe, Union Bridge, Md.....	\$ 60.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured leg.	
F. C. Ritchie, Heuvelton, N. Y.....	5.00
Hit by auto—bruised leg, thumb.	
Peter Stith, Salem, N. J.....	15.71
Thrown from wagon—fractured leg.	
Arthur Hill, Divines Corners, N. Y.....	40.00
Thrown from wagon—lacerations.	
Charles S. Shoemaker, Ulster, Pa.....	50.00
Thrown from wagon—crushed ankle.	
Elva Tervilliger, Montela, N. Y.....	10.00
Thrown from wagon—wrenched shoulder.	
Margaret Wilcox, Little Valley, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto collision—lacerations.	
F. E. Rauber, Dansville, N. Y.....	50.00
Thrown from load of hay—fractures.	
Amelia Lakos, Gasport, N. Y.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.	
Addie Beardsley, Pitcher, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs.	
Chester Matson, Rummerville, Pa.....	30.00
Thrown from auto—fractures.	
Mrs. Ethel M. Crane, Cincinnati, N. Y.....	70.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured hip.	
Julius Taloda, Towanda, Pa.....	10.00
Auto turned over bank—cuts.	
Wm. A. Miller, Little Valley, N. Y.....	67.14
Auto collision—fractured head.	
Thos. Griffin Est., Fulton, N. Y.....	1000.00
Auto accident—fractured skull—fatal.	
Peter Ipolito, Canastota, N. Y.....	50.00
Thrown from wagon—dislocated shoulder.	
Joah Mahood, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.....	40.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.	
Wm. H. Ellis, Port Penn, Del.....	50.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ankle.	
Donald Beavers, Stamford, N. Y.....	20.00
Train struck car—sprained back.	
Alonso Parker, Adams Center, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto overturned—fractured ribs.	
Cornelius Hubbard, Jefferson, N. Y.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—wrenched elbow.	
Pearl C. Tickner, Panama, N. Y.....	10.00
Auto accident—fractured rib.	
G. W. Sprague, Morris, N. Y.....	30.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured shoulder.	
James Abrams, Altamont, N. Y.....	24.28
Auto collision—lacerations.	
Mrs. Luella S. Wermuth, Cazenovia, N. Y.....	50.00
Thrown from auto—fractured leg.	
Mrs. Alice VanKeuren, Hornell, N. Y.....	80.00
Thrown from buggy—fractured wrists.	
W. J. Harper, Fredonia, N. Y.....	50.00
Auto accident—fractures.	
L. B. Sprague, Shavertown, N. Y.....	20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprains.	
S. F. Ruhl, Bridgeton, N. J.....	30.00
Auto accident—lacerations.	
Arthur Britt, Kingston, N. Y.....	80.00
Auto accident—fractures.	
Julius H. Pink, New Hamburg, N. Y.....	40.00
Thrown from wagon—bruises.	
Willis E. Stryker, Belle Mead, N. J.....	60.00
Auto collision—cut face.	
Wladstan Ploszaj, Colchester, Conn.....	40.00
Auto struck wagon—fractured.	
Jacob Bennett, Elmira, N. Y.....	30.00
Street car collision—bruises.	
	\$2252.13

1922. The number and all are plain. What I am trying to find out if a mark is any good. If a mark is of any value I have a few. A mark used to be 24 or 34 cents per our dollars but what are they worth now? Since the war I understand all new money is under a republic. Now it is on the Reichs bank note. Please advise me."

OUR representative went to a Foreign Exchange Bank today in regard to the letter you wrote us.

They informed us that money in the form of marks issued after the war and before 1924 is practically valueless now. No doubt the money you have is that issued during the inflation period when a hundred thousand marks could be bought for five cents. We are sorry to give you this rather discouraging reply.

New York Has No "Hen Law"

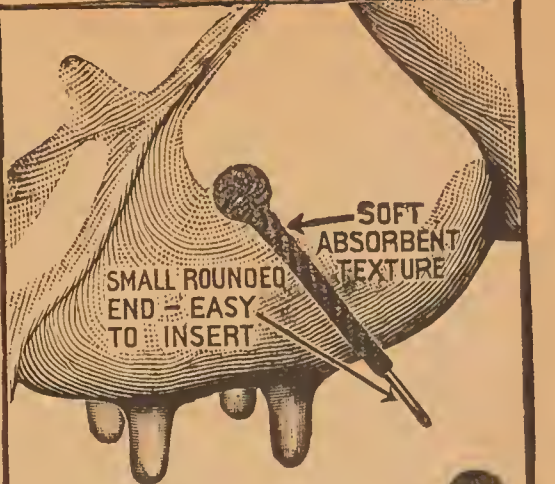
We rent a small place and a neighbor next to us has about one half acre of land and they let their hens run all over our place. Our place joins them on three sides. For two years they have destroyed our grain entirely. We do not feel like going to any expense but would like to have your advice as to what we can do about it.

IT is strange that New York is still to have to have its first chicken case. The question as to whether in the country chickens may be allowed to run at large to the damage of a neighbor's crops is a matter of judge made law, as in this state, like many others there is no statute on the subject. In one state it has been held that in the country it is the custom and the unwritten law that chickens shall run at large. The majority rule however, is the other way, that the owner is responsible for the damage that they do and probably New York will adopt this view. As one judge said: "Without aiming to detract from the dignity and importance of the hen, it would be intolerable to require of this plaintiff that he sue separately for the damage done by each stately rooster and cackling hen upon the occasion of each predatory excursion across the fateful road." In other words you might get an injunction, but until the point is decided in New York possibly a good fence is your best protection.—M. S.

Questions About New York Cemetery Law

Is there a law passed that you can collect taxes on cemetery lots? If so, how? If it will cost me more to collect the tax than it is worth, can they forbid people being buried on the lot until they pay their tax? When was the law on cemeteries passed in New York State? Can you collect back taxes on lots before the law was passed or will they have to begin anew on collecting taxes? We are having a lot of trouble collecting taxes in our cemetery association.

PRIVATE cemetery associations may tax the owners of cemetery lots lots provided they have not made an agreement with the lot owner as to the payment of a lump sum in the place of further taxation. The manner of taxing cemetery property is set forth in the Cemetery Corporation Law of New York, Section 72. This law provides that a tax of not more than two dollars each year may be assessed and if the tax is unpaid within thirty days after payment is due, it is collected by the treasurer of the corporation in the same manner as school taxes are collected. The lot should not be used for burial purposes while the tax is unpaid and at the end of five years the unused portion of the lot may be sold to satisfy the tax. The present law has been in effect since 1912. As there is nothing in the law stating whether it is retroactive, it is doubtful that a tax covering a time previous to the passage of the act could be collected.



Don't Lose the quarter

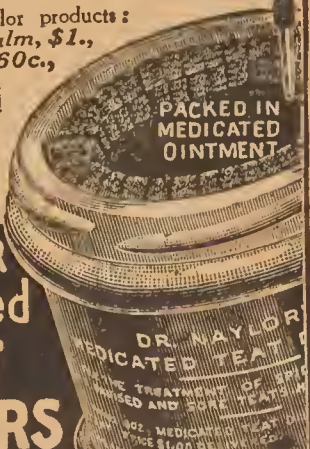
Dr. Naylor Medicated Teat Dilators reach the seat of the trouble—give positive results. Always keep a package on hand for treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers. Sterilized and packed in medicated ointment. Their absorbent texture carries the medication into the teat canal.

Heals the Teat— Keeps it Open

Big 3 dozen package mailed postpaid for \$1. with Satisfaction or Money Back guarantee. Give dealer's name so we can arrange your future supply locally.

Dr. H. W. NAYLOR, Veterinarian
Dept. 7 Morris, N. Y.

Other Dr. Naylor products:
Liquid Udder Balm, \$1.,
Garget Powder, 60c.,
Car-min-ton, a concentrated mineral tonic for cows, \$1.
Foul Treatment, \$1.
White Scour Tablets, 50c.



DR. NAYLOR Medicated TEAT DILATORS



Brown's Beach Jacket

Keeps you warm and comfortable. Made of strong knit cloth with knit-in wool-fleece lining and cut to fit snugly without binding. The most satisfactory garment for working on the farm. Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

A Brown's Beach Jacket makes a welcome Christmas gift.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts




OTTAWA LOG SAW

ONLY \$39

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.

801 W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas
OTTAWA MFG. CO. Room 801 W Magee Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.



Get Brown's New CUT PRICES

W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and Brown Pays Freight

Write for our new 1928 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3001 Cleveland, Ohio

HARDWARE CO.



Look for the Tag
The Christmas Store

YOU will find just the sort of a present that you want to give at a "tag" store. Below are a few suggestions from the thousands of things at these "tag" stores that will bring Christmas cheer and happiness to every member of the family. They are fine places to buy your holiday remembrances for they give you the utmost in quality at the price you want to pay. Check this list and take it to a "tag" store.

**For Mother,
 Sister, Friend
 or Sweetheart**

- Curling Irons
- Serving Trays
- Folding Ironing Boards
- Glass Baking Dishes
- Sewing Machines
- Pie Servers
- Bird Cages
- Kitchen Cabinets
- Fire Place Sets
- Vacuum Cleaners
- Fine Carving Knives
- Nut Bowls and Crackers
- Carving Sets
- Vacuum Jugs
- Food Choppers
- Kitchen Scales
- Table Silverware
- Carpet Sweepers
- Aluminum Cooking Utensils
- Fine Shears
- Roasters
- Clocks
- Toasters
- Nickelware
- Electric Irons
- Hair Clippers
- Enamel Kitchenware
- Table Lamps
- Handy Electric and Oil Heaters
- Framed Pictures
- Baking Thermometers
- Casseroles
- Cut Glass
- Percolators
- Glassware
- Manicure Sets
- Tennis Rackets

**For Dad,
 Brother or
 Friend**

- Shotguns and Rifles
- Flashlights and Batteries
- Spotlights
- Match Safes
- Pocket Knives
- Shaving Kits
- Tool Chests
- Tire Chains
- Tool Grinders
- Pipe Wrenches
- Automobile Accessories
- Automobile Jacks
- Hunting Boots
- Camp Stoves
- Razor Strops
- Radio Sets
- Camping Equipment
- Bright Lanterns
- Watches
- Automobile Tool Kits
- Jackets
- Razors
- Sweaters
- Fishing Rods
- Reels and Lines
- Cigar Lighters
- Smoking Stands
- Machinists' Tools
- Saws Chisels Planes
- Squares Mitre Boxes
- and many other woodworking tools
- Wrenches Pliers
- Bench Grinders
- Skates

Family Gifts

- Table Silverware
- Washing Machines
- Kitchen Ranges
- Parlor Furnaces
- Aluminum Ware Sets
- Vacuum Cleaners
- Radio Sets
- Radiant Heaters

For the Children, too.

Both Boys and Girls

- Kiddie Kars Toy Automobiles
- Air Guns Small Rifles
- Boys' Tool Kits
- Mechanical Toys
- Toy Dishes and Cooking Sets
- Baseball Gloves and Bats
- Watches Pocket Knives
- Electric Trains
- Toys of all kinds
- Little Wheelbarrows
- Bicycles
- Footballs
- Sweaters
- Fishing Lines and Rods
- Manicure Sets
- Skates
- Sleds



Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

DR. C. E. LADD, EXT.
 DIRECTOR OF AGRIC.
 ITHACA, N. Y.

READING ROOM
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
ITHACA, N.Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

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DECEMBER 24-31, 1927

Published Weekly



Bringing Home the Spoils

A farm woman who made \$1500 from her breeding flock alone last season



She feeds G. L. F. SUPER LAYING MASH

NINE years ago Mrs. Frank Monagle of Rushville, N. Y., started with 200 baby chicks and a small hen house. Today she has 470 breeders of which 126 are certified by Cornell; 30 certified males; and 800 pullets. The small hen house has grown to the good sized plant shown in the picture, with brooder houses and incubator in addition, all paid for by the chickens. Besides, the money from her chickens has added many a comfort to her home.

Last Spring she sold 15,000 chicks and kept 2000 for her own plant, netting \$1500 on the operation. Her total income from her poultry for the year, January 1, 1926, to January 1, 1927, on 1000 hens was \$5500. This year she will do even better.

Mrs. Monagle says, "We started using G. L. F. feeds September, 1925, and since that time we have had better egg yield and better flock health. We tried local mixing of Cornell formulas, but could not depend on it. We got a 75 percent average hatch last year, which is excellent.

"We use G. L. F. LAYING MASH with MEAT SCRAP for the laying flock and G. L. F. SUPER LAYING MASH with BUTTERMILK for breeders."

There is money in poultry for the farm woman, not only in a laying flock, but in raising chicks; but the latter operation requires more careful feeding. The G. L. F. offers for the breeding flock two feeds which represent the soundest feeding practice as recommended by three state colleges of agriculture. These feeds bring you ingredients you cannot get locally. And they are priced cheaper than you could home-mix a similar formula.

G. L. F. SUPER LAYING MASH with ALFALFA LEAF MEAL combines the right sources and amounts of protein, minerals, and vitamins needed by your breeders when fed with G. L. F. Cod Liver Oil, which is obtainable through G. L. F. Mail Order Service.

If you have your own green, leafy alfalfa, then G. L. F. SUPER LAYING MASH with BUTTERMILK will give you equally good results.

The G. L. F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK



Cabbage Surplus a Problem

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

THE cabbage market has reached the condition which many anticipated and some predicted. For more than two weeks now it has been flat, with practically no selling and only those cars moving which had been previously contracted for. Markets cleared up somewhat over the congestion of two weeks ago when 150 to 200 cars were being shipped daily from New York State. Shipments fell to as low as 30 cars daily. This fact, together with the recent cold wave, caused a slight rise in price, but very little cabbage is being moved now at any price.



M. C. Burritt

The weather, which was so favorable to harvest that almost every last ton of cabbage was secured, has been unfavorable to storage because it has been too damp and warm until the last few days. Most cabbage showed more rotten spots and required more trimming than usual in the field. This tendency to rot has now caused more shrinkage and waste, and cabbage is reported as not keeping very well.

We Have Ourselves to Blame

Prices of cabbage, which held up well early in the season at eight to ten dollars, fell to six and seven as soon as heavy loading was begun and then to five dollars per ton where they have remained since, except that very few were bought at any price the first week in December. A few offers were made at four dollars with practically no takers. Now dealers are offering five dollars again for limited amounts. Our cooperative loaded a car this week which will net about six dollars. There is much cabbage ready to ship here and with southern cabbage beginning to move, I cannot see much hope for an increased price. It looks bad for large holders of cabbage. It seems probable now that thousands of tons will have to be hauled out and spread on the land. This is regrettable, especially since so many farmers here need the money so badly. Yet we have no one to blame but ourselves. We planted too big an acreage, which most of us knew at the time and yet we chose to take a chance. The weather was favorable and this made matters worse.

Cabbage has considerable feeding value. Our farm bureau is authority

for the statement that it's worth five or six dollars per ton to feed, and that 25 to 30 pounds can be safely fed to cattle daily if fed after milking. It is a good milk producer. Sheep will eat three or four pounds per head daily. Many growers plan to feed this crop. Where these are stored in basement barns this is easily done and may possibly relieve the market enough to help other holders in hired storage.

Apple Situation the Opposite

The apple situation is just the opposite of cabbage. Prices are strong and there is no difficulty in selling the fruit. It is to be feared that some growers may be misled by present conditions in the apple industry. These are not permanent but entirely temporary. Fundamentally the conditions which put apple prices last year relatively where cabbage prices are now have not changed. We have the same basic plantings of trees which in a full crop year are likely to yield more surpluses. The program of retrenchment, eliminating the poor and unprofitable sorts and making the best better, which is the essence of the recommendations of the Rochester Farm Bureau Conference which met about a year ago now, still holds and should be followed. It is a program, which, if well followed, may mean much to the apple industry.

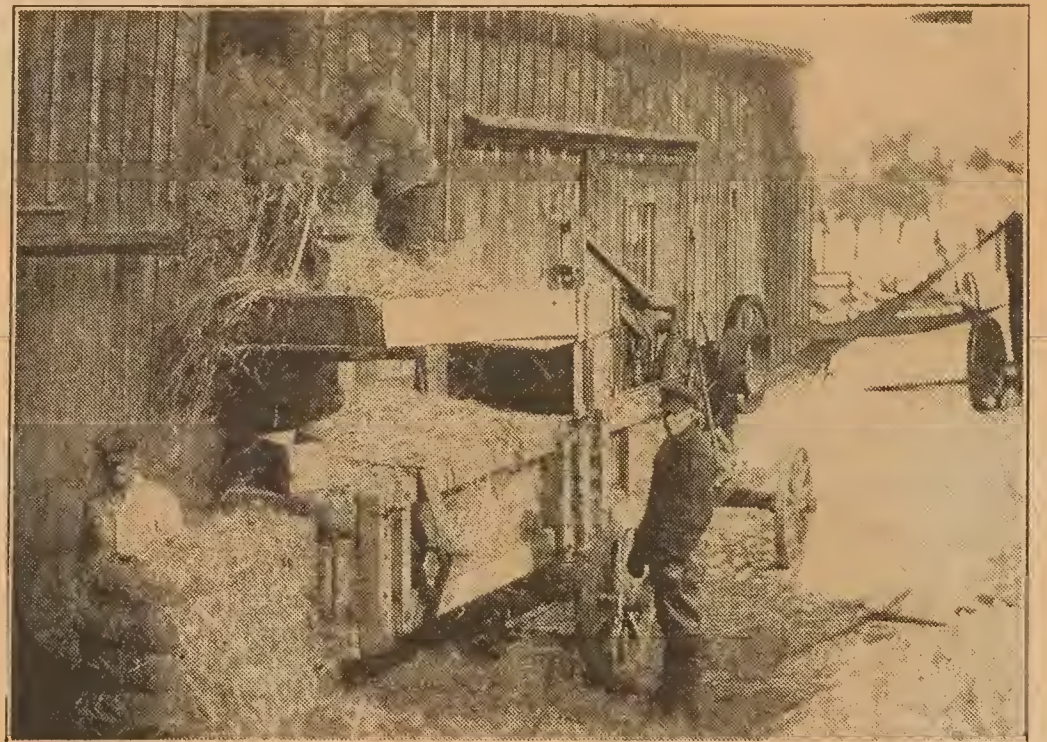
The first step in the carrying out of this program for another year is at hand—thinning out old orchards, cutting down inefficient trees and thorough pruning. All apple growers who believe in growing only the best fruit possible should get busy at once. We will need to improve all the favorable days this winter if we get this job well done.

We Are Cutting Cull Trees

We have already cut and worked up a few trees in the old orchard which were crowding others and we have more marked for the woodpile. We also intend to give those trees remaining in the old orchard a severe pruning and heading back in accordance with recommendations of the college as demonstrated at a recent pruning demonstration here by Dr. Heinicke—a program which we began last season.

Almost no other factor in the care of the mature apple orchard is more important than good pruning, in producing fruit of good size and color,

(Continued on Page 7)



A scene that is growing less common in American Agriculturist territory. The increase in motor trucks has cut down the city market for hay and is causing many eastern farmers to seek other cash crops to take the place of hay.

Working Toward World Peace

Resolutions Introduced in Congress Provide for Arbitration

WE are sure our readers will be greatly interested in the place which the promotion of world peace is sure to have in the present session of Congress. It is stated that at least three plans or proposals looking toward world peace will be offered during the coming session. The first resolution slated to be presented before Congress will be that of Representative Burton of Ohio. Briefly, Mr. Burton's resolution proposes that this country shall prohibit the exportation of arms or munition to any country that engages in an aggressive warfare in violation of any agreement that it may have made to settle its differences by arbitration or other peaceful means.

Editorial comment throughout the country has differed regarding this proposition. It has been suggested that it is a rather large order for the President to decide which of two warring nations is the aggressor nation, while on the other side it is said to be generally recognized in Europe that no country however big and strong could wage a successful war if it was denied access to the United States munition market.

Another proposal comes from Senator Borah who has announced that he will introduce a resolution declaring:

"It is the view of the Senate of the United States that war between nations should be outlawed as an institution or means for the settlement of international controversies, and that every nation should be encouraged to bind itself to indict and punish its own international war breeders and war profiteers."

According to the Baltimore Sun, Senator

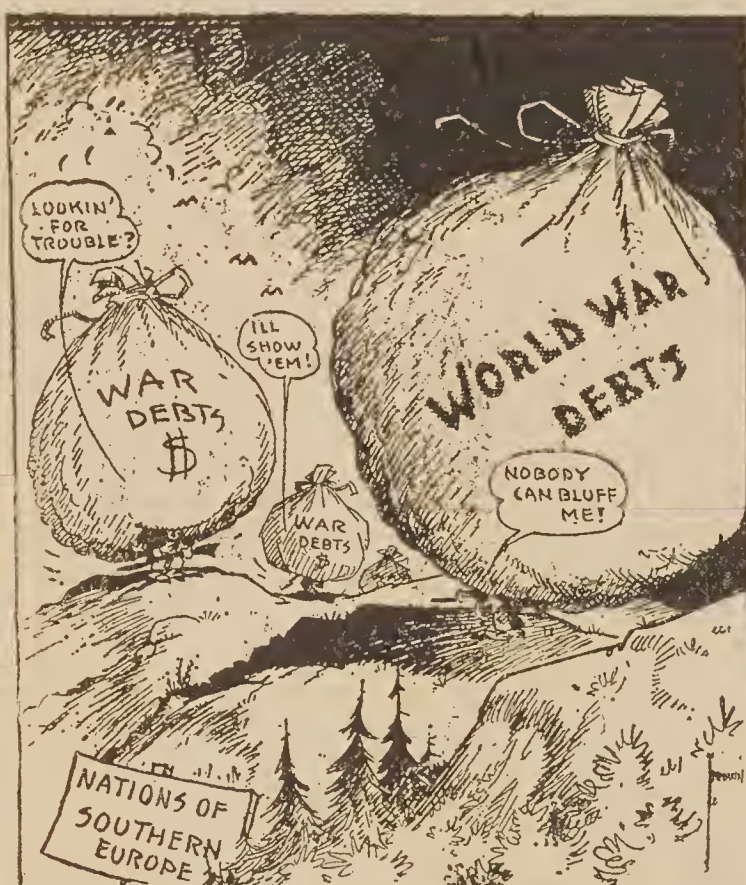
Borah feels that the following three things should be done to end war:

"Make war a criminal offense not justifiable under any condition."

"Establish an independent international judicial tribunal to which nations would have to go for the arbitration of their disputes."

"Codification of international law."

How Do They Find Room for Chips on Their Shoulders?



Copyright 1927, New York Tribune, Inc.

—Brown in the New York Herald-Tribune

It is felt in some quarters that the plan proposed by Senator Capper, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is likely to receive the greatest favor. The Capper peace plan is said to be framed along the line of the proposal to outlaw war made by Foreign Minister Briand of France, last April. While the Briand plan would affect only France and the United States, Senator Capper favors treaties with other nations outlawing war. The Senator also seeks to put Congress on record as renouncing war in favor of arbitration and defines an aggressor nation as one that goes to war after having agreed to arbitrate.

Senator Cappers' plan is brought to the front by the fact that the present arbitration treaty between the United States and France terminates next February. Our present arbitration treaty with Great Britain also expires in June and our arbitration treaty with Japan in August.

Just before going to press we learn that Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. of New York has introduced a resolution in the House which is somewhat similar to the plan proposed by Senator Capper except that it makes no attempt to define an aggressor nation. It aims toward a declaration by Congress against war and authorizing the President to make treaties with other nations by which disputes will be settled by arbitration.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University in a recent speech before the Foreign Policy Association held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at which Mr. Walter Scott Penfield was the other speaker,

(Continued on Page 13)

Where Cocoa Comes From

Cocoa as a Harmless Beverage Has the Approval of Diet Experts

MAN has not always been able to go to the cupboard and draw therefrom any kind of beverage his appetite demanded. From the days when he flung himself face downward and lapped from the stream like a dumb animal to the present when his accomplished hausfrau

prived of either, the whole earth would rock with the complaints. The stories of how tea and coffee became popular and how the best beverage is made from them appeared previously on these pages. And now comes the history of cocoa with just as practical hints as to how it should be handled.

Although cocoa was introduced into Spain by the conqueror of Mexico, Cortez, in the early fifteen hundreds, about a century ahead of the introduction of tea, cocoa has still more worlds to conquer before it achieves their heights of popularity. But, at its present rate and with the support given it by food and health experts, truly it builds upon a solid foundation of public sympathy. For—the reason is simple—cocoa is a food, whereas tea and coffee are not, depending only upon the sugar and cream used in them for their food value.

Cocoa comes from the cacao tree, a native of Mexico, and there it was discovered by the venturesome Cortez. The brown powder which we know as cocoa and the dark brown cake which we call chocolate must undergo much treatment before arriving at that stage. The seeds are removed from the cucumber shaped fruit, are heaped up, allowed to ferment and then are roasted and crushed. The husks form cocoa shells (not much used

in this country) while the cracked seeds or beans form cocoa nibs. A mildly flavored drink is sometimes made from either the shells or nibs, but is not generally used here where long drawn out processes are in scant favor.

The roasted beans are crushed and pressed into cakes (chocolate). This may be sweetened or not, depending upon its use. A recipe calling for chocolate usually means the unsweetened variety. If the fat is pressed out of the mass, the resulting brownish cake is pulverized into cocoa. Usually sugar and a little cornstarch as drier are mixed with the cocoa powder before selling.

Recent additions to the familiar cocoa powder have been made in the form of malted cocoa powders. This means that cocoa and malted, dried milk have been combined and made ready

(Continued on Page 15)



How the cocoa beans grow. The picture was taken in German East Africa.

can with one sweep of her arm take from her shelves any one of a half dozen stimulating but harmless—beverages, the human race has had to travel far and learn much.

All civilized countries look upon tea and coffee as indispensable. If we were suddenly de-



Natives picking cocoa beans in the island of Trinidad.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

Something like home that is not home is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend.
—SIR W. TEMPLE.

* * *

Two Issues in One

THOSE of our readers who read the *Notes from the Publisher's Farm* in the issue of DECEMBER 17 know something regarding the troubles we have had in getting under way with the new press at Poughkeepsie. While studying how we could get the first issue in 1928 to you on time, we found it necessary to combine the last two issues of the year in one. We know that you will approve of this action as the combined issue of DECEMBER 24TH and 31ST is the 52ND which you will have received this year. We also feel sure that all of the delays you have experienced in receiving the last three copies of your paper will be more than made up for by the greatly improved paper you are now receiving.

Machinery and Farm Labor

MACHINERY, by supplanting man labor, has released millions of country people for other occupations. As we showed recently in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, it took three hundred hours of man labor to produce an acre of corn by hand methods in colonial days, while Nebraska farmers, in 1926, produced an acre of corn with four hours of man labor.

Scarcely less pronounced has been the increased production per hour of man labor in city manufacturing industries. Even since the early part of 1923, the output of the average person employed in factories has increased more than ten per cent.

This replacement of man labor by machinery in both country and city prompts Kenneth Scott to remark, "Man! Get off the earth; neither farms nor cities want you."

But withal, there is no greater percentage of unemployed than in the days of hand labor. On the other hand we are reaping three great advantages from the increased power which machinery gives man to produce more goods in fewer hours.

Instead of throwing men out of employment, it shortens the day; it makes it possible to produce the necessities of life with fewer hours of work per day and leaves more hours for recreation and self improvement. We see this shortening of the work day in operation in all industries in the cities. Why is it not in vogue on the farm as well? Is there any reason why farmers should continue the twelve hour day

system when there is admittedly a general overproduction of farm products?

Another advantage of increasing production per man on the farms and in the cities, is the greatly increased number and amount of necessities and conveniences available to everybody to make life easier and more worth living. To the pioneers cabin has been added not only the automobile, the radio, the telephone and the better, heating and lighting facilities, but also a numberless host of other less striking items which have come into such general use that we take them for granted. Both the farmer and the factory worker has a more convenient life at the present time than was afforded to the kings of a century ago.

Perhaps one of the greatest advantages of increasing production per man is the opportunity that it gives to boys and girls to prolong the period of growth and development which belongs to childhood, and the opportunity to obtain a better education. Increased production per man has, in a large measure, removed the child from the factory to the school and, to almost as great a degree, from the work of the field which is beyond his years, to the work of the school.

To what purpose is all our modern science and invention and machinery unless they shorten the hours of labor, provide the human race with greater comfort and security, and open the way to greater advancement for our children? There was never a time in all history when the average citizen had such a comfortable home, dressed so well, and had so adequate a supply of food; was so well educated, so healthy and provided so well for his family, as in the year 1927.—C. A. T.

Why Is This?

A MAN has been traveling the central part of Indiana selling poultry dope in 2-ounce bottles that is claimed to be "the perfect tonic for poultry in condensed form" for \$1.00 a bottle. The tonic is to be used for making hens lay, promoting the growth of young chicks, curing gapes, cholera and roup. The material is a purple liquid resembling potassium permanganate. Whatever it is, the claims made for it are unreasonable and the price is too high.

Why is it that farmers who object to paying \$1.00 for a year's subscription to a good farm paper that has an established reputation like *The Guide* with all of its free services, on the pretext that they can't spare the money, will willingly hand over a dollar to a stranger for a bottle of poultry dope that can not possibly do what is claimed for it? Who can answer? We give it up.—TOM WHEELER, in "*The Farmer's Guide*."

So do we.

Automobiles Kill Twenty-Three Thousand

IF a civil war were going on somewhere in the United States which resulted in a total of 23,000 deaths in a year, with probably three or four times that number of wounded, how much concerned we all would be. Yet these figures represent the results of automobile accidents in the United States in 1926. Think of it—23,000 people killed by automobiles. Edward Weeks, writing in the October issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, says that one car in every thousand in the United States was responsible for a fatal accident and one car in every twenty injured somebody. One thing is certain. This great harvest of accidents and deaths by automobiles has reached the point where it can no longer be tolerated.

What can be done? For one thing, all of us need to get the point of view that an automobile moving at great speed is as deadly as any war engine, and with this in the back of our minds, as drivers we are bound to be more careful. For another thing, we need a little less arrogance when back of the steering wheel. Human nature is a strange animal. If you do not believe it, notice how your attitude as a driver differs from

that as a pedestrian trying to cross the road. If you are like the majority, as a driver you complain about the actions of other drivers and pedestrians who may happen to be on the same highway with you. But notice how quickly your attitude changes if you happen to be the man on foot! More courtesy and toleration will prevent a lot of trouble on the public highways.

Manufacturers of the Mack truck have put out a little gummed slip to be pasted on the car which reads:

"This driver will meet all other gentlemen half way on any traffic situation."

We liked this idea so well that we have asked the Mack truck people to furnish us with some of these gummed slips, and through their courtesy we will be glad to send one free to any reader on request.

Barnyard Golf Clubs

THE renewed interest of the last few years in the great American sport of horseshoe pitching is now resulting in the organization of local clubs for the promotion of this clean and interesting farm game. The Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company of Minnesota has published a little booklet on "*How to Organize and Promote a Horseshoe Club*." This contains directions for laying out a court, a model constitution, duties of officers, and program of activities for a club, and other suggestions that will help anyone to organize and promote a barnyard golf club. They have also published the 1927 official rules in pamphlet form.

In order to help the good work, through the courtesy of the company we will be glad to furnish these booklets and pamphlets to those who desire them on receipt of a two-cent stamp to cover postage.

Why Not Have Bumpers At a Uniform Height?

A GOOD suggestion comes from Arthur Page of the *Prairie Farmer* to the effect that all automobile bumpers should be at the same height from the ground.

The carrying out of this suggestion would protect both cars in a rear-end or head-on collision instead of allowing the bumpers to get entangled with some part of the car as so often happens where they are at different heights from the ground.

We believe Mr. Page's suggestion is worthy of a lot of consideration.

Holstein Association Adopts Herd Test Plan

THE Holstein-Friesian World has announced the adoption of a plan for herd improvement registry for purebred Holsteins. This plan will go into effect January 1, 1928 and should be of interest to every breeder of Holstein cattle. After studying it, we are convinced that this plan is a forward looking step on the part of the Holstein Association. It provides for the testing of all cows in any herd so that the producing ability of each individual cow may be ascertained. Records so made may be used as a basis for selection and herd improvement as supplemental to Advanced Registry records.

We suggest to Holstein breeders that they write to the Holstein-Friesian World, Lacona, New York, for full details of the plan.

Eastman's Chestnut

"HIS perfectly quiet, ladies," remarked the liveryman to the two girls that were about to hire a horse and trap, "only you must take care to keep the rein off his tail."

"We won't forget," they replied.

When they returned the liveryman inquired how they got on.

"Splendidly," they exclaimed. "We had one rather sharp shower, but we took it in turns to hold the umbrella over the horse's tail, so there was no real danger!"

How Has Radio Helped You?

Entertainment and Information Both Important, Say Our Readers

EDITOR'S NOTE:—An unusually large number of letters were received in our contest "What Has Radio Done for You." After reading the letters on this page we are sure you will agree with us that they are not only unusual in the numbers that we received but also in interest and quality. Space will not permit us to print all of the interesting ones so we hope to give you more in an early issue.

* * *

Bought a Radio Instead of a Washer First Prize Letter

ABOUT two years ago we purchased a five tube radio of one of the nationally advertised makes. At the time I had my choice between that and a power washer. I have never regretted my choice.



Graham McNamee and Phillips Carlin (seated) broadcasting one of the big football games last fall.

So far as money is concerned the principal benefits we have received are from occasional market tips and from the daily weather forecasts. However, I sometimes think we farmers consider the monetary side of the question a little too much—important as it is. We have enjoyed everything from the Army-Navy football game and World Series baseball games to the President's speeches and the best of music. The inspiration to be had from a half hour of sacred songs at the end of a trying day is immeasurable. I ironed while I heard bulletins on Lindbergh's progress toward Paris.

The last Dempsey-Tunney bout came on Grange night. We installed our set in the Grange Hall thus enabling a great many of our fellow patrons to listen in. It certainly was an interested crowd.

All things considered I believe we have received more enjoyment from our radio than from any other equal expenditure we could possibly have made. Incidentally we have been able to share our pleasure with friends and neighbors perhaps not quite so fortunate as ourselves.

Occasionally we need to remind ourselves in this age of hustle and money gathering that all benefits are not material or to be counted in dollars and cents. In my opinion the recreational and educational advantages of a radio outweigh the financial.—MRS. J. T. C.

* * *

A Help to World Peace Second Prize Letter

THE radio has given us a new world, a bigger, brighter more kindly, more helpful, more hopeful, more instruc-

tive, more entertaining world than we ever dreamed of.

It is erasing prejudices, ignorance, pettiness, narrow-mindedness, bigotry, worry, gloom, self-pity, fear and hate from our hearts and minds. We are sure that these great humanizing waves of knowledge, talent, thought, feeling and brilliant achievements that are pouring over the hearts and minds of millions as they tune in are going to enlarge and clarify our outlooks, our purposes, our understandings, and our sympathies and are to be big factors in developing that altruistic and fraternal spirit that will make PEACE on earth.

The market reports, the farm news, the radio farm schools give out information of vital interest and of inestimable value to us and to thousands of other farmers.

There is a thrill besides the educational and entertaining values in listening to the President of the United States, the Governors of our states and other popular and powerful leaders. The radio brings us history, biography, news, travel, science, literature, reviews, the drama, religious inspiration (for who can worship with Dr. Cadman or Dr. Fosdick or men of that type without being stirred?) along with multitudinous and clever advertisements of modern and useful products. The radio furnishes hilarity, excitement and glow from the field of sport. It gives us music, oh, such music.

It is a cosmoplastic university where the most ignorant, the most bashful, the most isolated, the most wretched, the loneliest creature can matriculate and rise to greater heights.

"It is one of the most useful and wonderful inventions that ever blessed farm life."—Sincerely yours, A FARM WOMAN.

* * *

From One Who Cannot See Third Prize Letter

WHAT my radio means to me is such a large subject that I can scarcely know where to begin to tell of what it means but when the batteries are out then I realize that it means solitude if not actual suffering to have to get on without it. Like good health, eyesight, or any of the great blessings of life we appreciate more their value when they begin to disappear. I am one of those to whom eyesight is granted in only very limited measure, so I have to see by my fingers mostly, and I cannot leave the door without someone to lead me. The radio is my connecting link with the outside world. In the early morning I get "the setting up" exercises, at twelve o'clock I get the weather report, and in the winter time my sister controls the furnace with the help of my radio weather

reports. If we think a severe change is coming I listen at ten o'clock at night and get the report as far west as Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, and that section, and before the change can get to us we have the furnace all fired up and are ready to meet the roaring winds from the west. At twelve thirty I love to listen to the stock market reports. Mr. Avery's voice is so clear and I get all he says so well that I call him "My Announcer Will-Get-You, WGY." I wrote him a card once and told him how much I enjoyed hearing him but I did not tell him I could not see and so he may not know how much his good work means to me. The produce market report helps my sister that she knows the market prices, so she does not have to pay more than a thing is worth.

It is not so long ago, but I often think of when we did not have the radio and they had not even been thought of. A man living near our old home, for we were brought up in the country and everybody within reach was our neighbor, could not read and all day long in the winter time he would sit in his great arm chair and twirl his thumbs till he fell asleep. There



Milton J. Cross, tenor and senior announcer at WJZ.

were no movies for him to go to and all the poor man could do was sleep. Once I asked him "Why do you twirl your thumbs and then go to sleep?" "Why," said he, "I twirl my thumbs so I can go to sleep and then I sleep so I can twirl my thumbs." How happy Mr. Avery could have made him with my radio.

When that great storm struck Washington last week I had the full report before my sister saw it in the paper and the paper was out early that night too. Election night just a few minutes after the polls closed, my sister worked on the polls, and she rushed to the door to tell me the results and I told her "I had all that fifteen minutes ago, my radio got here first." She was so surprised but the election returns were all history before the papers were out next morning. I must not forget to mention the music I got from Sidney, Australia, about three weeks ago at eight A. M. For as much as ten minutes it was just as clear and good as it would have been from WGY and they cannot be beat.

If only you could hear a good lecture once in a while or some



The Ipana Troubadors who go on the air at 9 o'clock every Wednesday evening at WEA and the red network.

(Continued on Page 7)

**Happy
New
Year
1928!**

May the coming New Year bring to you a greater measure of health, wealth and contentment than you have ever known before!

Note—We are planning a bigger and better service for you for 1928. Watch for our announcement in this paper each week.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Vegetable Growers Meet

New York Association Has Annual Session

SECRETARY
Howard Crandall

By PAUL WORK

Pennsylvania State
College. The Os-



Paul Work

of Ithaca has just announced the detailed program of the 18th annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, which is to be held in the State Armory at Oswego on January 4 and 5. Commercial growers of vegetables are having an usually prominent part, holding ten of the twenty-seven numbers which are booked for the two day session. Among them are President J. D. Ameenle of Williamson, Roscoe DeBaun of Pine Brook, N. J.; George Janowski of Elmira, Charles Bigsbee of Schenectady, Henry Marquart of Orchard Park, Harry Alexander of Fulton, J. W. Mills of Albion and Thomas McKeary of Marilla. Among the subjects are Horseless Gardening, Early Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants, Lettuce and Onions on Muck and Potato Culture on both upland and muck soils.

The Men on the Program

The college and station men are bringing their latest findings including H. C. Thompson of Cornell on Premature Seeding of Celery, R. L. Watts of Penn State on Roadside Marketing, Director Morrison of Geneva and Cornell on Vegetable Research, C. B. Sayre of Geneva on Tomatoes, Hugh Glasgow on Carrot Rust Fly, H. C. Cooper on Muck Soil Management, Chas. Chupp on Dusting and Spraying Potatoes, E. V. Hardenburg on 400-bushel Potato Clubs, P. H. Wessels of the L. I. Research Farm on Soil Acidity and E. L. Worthen of Cornell on Fertilizers.

Potatoes Get Special Attention

The potato features of the program will be of special interest to general farmers and the growers of Central New York will find Oswego easily accessible. Such crops as potatoes, cabbage, peas, cauliflower and others are playing an increasing part in the dairy farming of New York.

J. D. Reynolds, in charge of the 4-H potato show, has already received entries from ten counties each of which will send plates representing ten junior growers. The premium list also includes classes for adult growers of certified seed and separate classes for table stock potatoes. These items insure a fine display of potatoes which will occupy the center of the State Armory.

E. L. Moxey of Syracuse is in charge of the general vegetable show. The Central New York Vegetable Growers Association of Syracuse last year demonstrated what a fine display of vegetables can be made even in January, and it is expected that a number of other locals will enter this year.

Dean Watts to Speak at Banquet

The modern farmer is increasingly dependent upon equipment and supplies which he must use in his business if he is to grow good crops, fight the bugs and diseases and keep costs down. There is no place like a trade show to examine the offerings of various concerns and to talk to factory representatives who know what their products will not do as well as what they will do.

The principal feature of the banquet which is to be held at the Hotel Pontiac Wednesday evening will be an account of a world tour of vegetable observation by Dean R. L. Watts of the

wego Vegetable Growers Association are to be hosts on this occasion with William VanSanford as chairman of the committee and a number of entertainment features are promised.

The local committee headed by Mrs. P. D. VerCrouse is arranging for special entertainment for the ladies who attend the meeting and the plans include a visit to a plant where wood pulp is turned into rayon.

On Tuesday January 3rd the representatives of the 16 locals which make up the New York State Vegetable Growers Association will meet to consider problems for action by the organization. This session, to which others interested are welcome, has become a very active clearing house for association activities.

Program

Wednesday Morning, January 4, 1927.

- 10:30 President's Annual Address—J. D. Ameenle, Williamson, N. Y.
- 10:45 Why Celery Goes to Seed Prematurely (illustrated)—H. C. Thompson, Cornell University.
- 11:30 Horseless Gardening—George Janowski, Elmira, N. Y.

Appointment of Committees.

Wednesday Afternoon

- 1:45 How can the County Agent Serve Vegetable Growers?—E. D. Merrill, County Agent, Monroe County.
- 2:15 Roadside Marketing—R. L. Watts, Dean Penna. State College.
- 2:45 Transportation Losses and How They Can be Prevented (illustrated) W. S. Jensen, Supt. Perishable Inspection, Merchants Despatch Inc., Rochester, N. Y.
- 3:30 Farm Bureau Federation Service to Vegetable Growers—E. V. Underwood.
- 4:00 Vegetable Research Program—F. B. Morrison, Dir., N. Y. Expt. Station.
- 6:30 Banquet—Hotel Pontiac

Address: Vegetable Growing Around the World—Dean R. L. Watts, Penna State College.

* * *

Thursday Morning, January 5

- Upland Section—E. L. Moxey, Presiding.
- 9:30 Growing Early Tomatoes in New Jersey—R. W. DeBaun, New Jersey.
- 10:15 Plant Growing, Spacing and Other Experiments With Tomatoes—C. B. Sayre, Expt. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.
- 10:45 Cropping Systems and Methods in Orchard Park Section—Henry Marquart, Orchard Park, N. Y.
- 11:15 Experience in Growing Peppers and Eggplants—Chas. Bigsbee, Schenectady, N. Y.

* * *

- Muck Section—P. D. VerCrouse, Presiding
- 9:30 Control of Carrot Rust Fly—Hugh Glasgow, Expt. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.
- 10:00 Experience in Growing Lettuce on Muck Soil—Harry Alexander, Fulton, N. Y.
- 10:20 Some Important Factors in the Management of Muck Crops—H. P. Cooper, Cornell University.
- 11:00 Experience in Growing Onions on Muck Soil—J. W. Mills, Albion, N. Y.
- 11:20 Problems in Handling and Distribution of Lettuce—C. E. Storrs, Manager, Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Growers Ass'n. Inc., Elba, N. Y.

* * *

Potato Section

- 9:30 Market Quality in New York Potatoes—H. S. Duncan, Inspector in Charge, Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.
- 10:00 Present Status of Dusting and Spraying Potatoes—Chas. Chupp, Cornell University.
- 10:30 The Art of Growing Certified Seed Potatoes—Thos. McKeary, Marilla, N. Y.
- 11:00 Methods of Growing Potatoes on Muck Soil—Roy H. Porter, Elba, N. Y.
- 11:30 Plans for 400 Bushel Potato Clubs—E. V. Hardenburg, Cornell University.

Thursday Afternoon

- 1:45 Production Schedule on a 100-Acre Market Garden Farm in New Jersey—R. W. DeBaun, New Jersey.
- 2:30 Relation of Soil Acidity to Vegetable Growing—P. H. Wessels, L. I. Vegetable Research Farm, Riverhead, N. Y.
- 3:15 What's New in Vegetable Fertilizers—E. L. Worthen, Cornell Univ.

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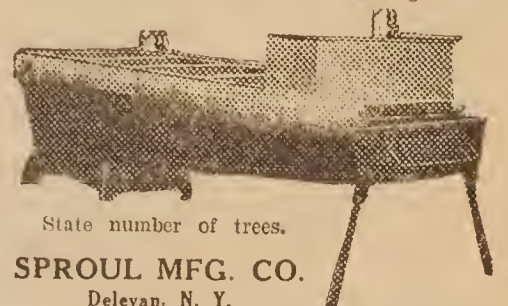
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How Has the Radio Helped You?

(Continued from Page 5)

From One Who Cannot See Third Prize Letter

thing that one could learn something. The music is good and I enjoy it but why have so much music, that is only entertainment and no one wants to be entertained all the time. We need something to grow on. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy but all play and no work is all wrong. We must have some spice in life. May the radio help give it us.—A. E. G.

* * *

Enjoying Radio At Eighty-Seven

I HOPE my letter will meet with your approval. It is very hard for me to see when I write as I had to get near to the window to get the light on the paper.

I know of nothing a person can get that will give them as much pleasure and enjoyment as the radio, especially a person in my condition. I am eighty-seven years old and very lame, I cannot go to church or any entertainment and my sight is so poor I cannot see to read much. I have had much enjoyment from the radio. I heard all of the receptions given Lindbergh in Washington and New York City, and they came in very clear. I have enjoyed the Thomas Cook and Sons tours, the Sunday services given for both young and old, especially the Forum of the Greater Federation of Churches and vesper services. Speeches given at different times by the President and others, I never could have heard, were it not for the radio. It surely is a wonderful thing for the farmer and I really think more benefit to him than to city or town people who have so many other things to entertain them. After the farmer gets his day's work and chores done (if he has a dairy) he doesn't have time and is too tired to go elsewhere. If he has a radio he can be highly entertained at home with music, speeches, ball games, market reports, weather forecasts, and various other things too numerous to mention in a short letter. The radio surely brightens the dark days and long evenings of winter.—MRS. M. J. P.

* * *

Help in Time of Sickness

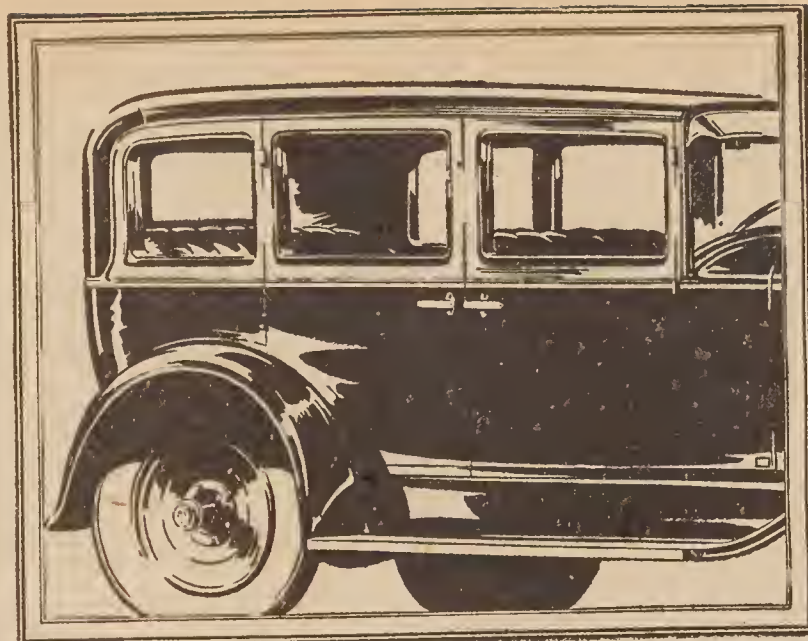
WHEN I speak of our radio it is of a very dear friend. It has helped to pass many otherwise lonely hours. We have enjoyed sacred concerts, beautiful music, and on stormy cold Sundays it has brought impressive church services to our fireside. It has taught me many things of great value in my home. I have learned new and delightful ways of preparing food. Also how to prepare appetizing school lunches. As I have four children of school age, this is a great help. My older children have listened to the English and French lessons and profited greatly by their help. It is practically a new, and decidedly a more interesting way to learn. We believe the radio with its wonderful artists to be the best compendium of universal knowledge for young and old. Such instruction is gained without compromising the child's intellectual self respect. It certainly solves part of the present day problem of making the farm home more interesting for young people. We have nine children ranging in ages from seven to past twenty. So far they are all in the home nest. Six strong sturdy boys and three girls. For me to say they like the radio is speaking very mildly. They with their father and I have learned better ways of caring for our large dairy, our hens and also our orchard and berries. Our radio is the most constant of friends, the wisest of counsellors, the most patient of teachers, and the best of en-

tertainers. It has made all the difference between monotonous days and interesting ones. Not long ago we had a sick child which caused me some anxiety, and I worried somewhat as all mothers will. It had fallen asleep and to help me in my night's vigil I turned on the radio, and out on the still frosty air came the music of beautiful chimes. I listened spellbound—enraptured till it was ended. Then came these wonderful words, "God's in his heaven, all's well with the world." Is it any wonder that we say, bless our radio?—MRS. M. S.

Cabbage Surplus a Problem

(Continued from Page 2)

and size and color are vitally important for yields, quality, and the best selling prices. Good pruning prevents overloading and assures size. It promotes better coloring by opening up the tree and preventing crowding and shading of fruits. It makes possible a good job of spraying which in many old orchards is not possible without it. Now is the time to start to get good fruit next season.—Hilton, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1927.



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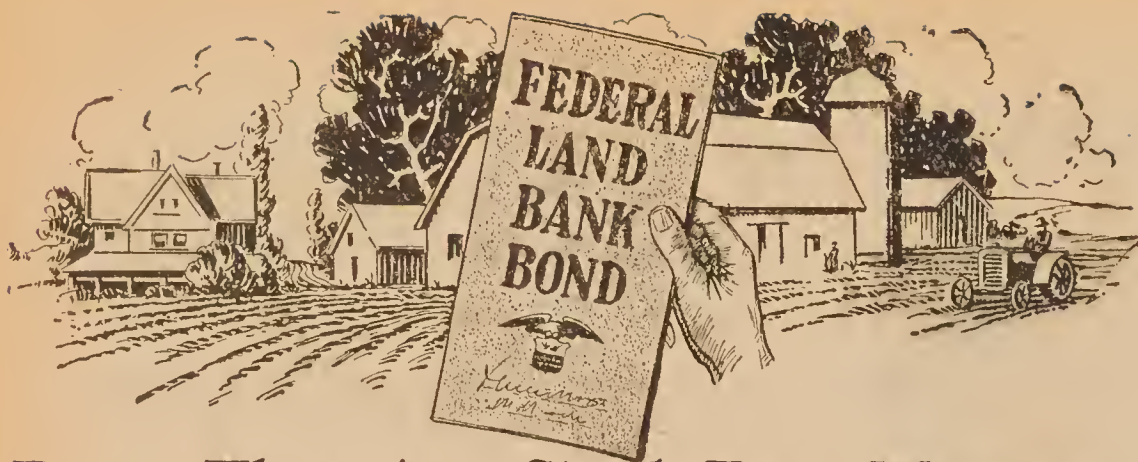
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About the Hens and Henhouse



It Is Not Too Early to Begin Planning Next Spring's Hatchings

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the first of a series of short articles by Mr. Hiscock on problems of incubation. As Mr. Hiscock says, it is not too early to begin to think about next spring's work. The second article will appear in an early issue.

WHILE it seems a strange time of year to be talking on the general subject of hatching chicks, yet the time to really plan out a campaign for this most important phase of the poultry business is now. It is right now that you are making up your breeding flocks for another year, and it is also right now that you can decide whether or not that same breeding flock will be large enough to supply you with all the chicks you need next spring. Likewise, if you need incubators the time to order is in the fall so that you can get your equipment here in plenty of time to get it set up and in working order.



L. H. Hiscock

Cellars Have Uniform Temperature

Yet, before buying a small incubator there are some things that ought to require attention. Foremost of these is a place to run your incubator. I cannot stress this point too much because the success of operation depends largely on a steady room temperature. A fluctuation of twenty or thirty degrees in the temperature of the room in which your machine stands is more than a small incubator can handle; the temperature is bound to go up or down, and the change cannot help but affect the hatchability of the eggs.

Cellars are generally recommended as the best incubator rooms, the reason being that the temperature is most usually more uniform than any other place. They are located wholly or in part under ground and are therefore less subject to outside changes in temperature. Also they are inclined to be damp, a condition which seems to re-act favorably on incubation. If you do not have a cellar in which to place your machine, and it becomes necessary to operate it in a room above ground, the problem becomes more complex. The best thing to do in such a case is to pick a room with the least exposure, and a room which will be as tight against outside weather conditions as possible. A room on the east side of the house or on the northeast corner will be the least subject to prevailing winds and will therefor have the best chance of remaining fairly even as regards temperature.

Ventilation a Big Factor

Next to a choice of location, ventilation needs attention. You cannot take a machine, fill it up with eggs, and expect to have good luck in an airtight room. In the course of incubation eggs give off a great deal of poison air. Likewise, if the machine runs by means of a kerosene lamp, this, too, will remove a great deal of the oxygen from the air. In other words, pains must be taken to offset these impurities. It is not necessary to throw the windows and doors wide open once or twice a day. Such action will probably alter the room temperature to such an extent that it will defeat the

very purpose you set out to accomplish, i. e., the betterment of your hatch. The use of muslin screens on opposite sides of the room, the partial opening of a window on either side, the installation of homemade ventilators, any of these ideas is enough to serve the purpose. The idea is simply to insure a steady, uniform flow of fresh air through the room to offset the impurities which come from the incubator.

There are other technical points which are more closely bound up in the operation of any given machine, and while they could be mentioned here, I shall keep them over to a later article on incubators in general.

Hatching Eggs Need Culling

Closely coupled with the problem of incubation, however, is the size of the breeding flock and the size of the incubator necessary in hatching eggs from a flock. From the standpoint of incubation not every egg a breeder lays is satisfactory. It may be a poor shape, dirty, cracked, or of poor shell texture. If you happen to trapnest your breeders it will soon give you a chance to weed out these undesirables. But as farmers have little time for this sort of work, the chances are you will set only your best eggs, and you will find yourself sorting out twenty per cent, more or less, each day from your breeders because they are undesirable for hatching purposes. It pays to cull these eggs closely; it increases the actual per cent of your hatch because you have put eggs in with a better chance of their being hatched. It is a good plan to keep this fact in mind when you are considering the size machine you wish to install. It is also good policy to install that size machine which will give you the best chance of setting your eggs frequently.

Fresh Eggs Hatch Best

While eggs may be kept two weeks and still hatch, that is provided they have been kept at a temperature around fifty degrees, yet the fresher you can set your eggs the better luck you will have in hatching chicks. You might better set three hundred eggs every week rather than hold the eggs two weeks to get six hundred for a six hundred egg incubator.

The location of the machine, ventilation and the size of the breeding flock are all important factors in the problem of incubation. They require thought and attention before you buy any machine because they spell the success or failure of your hatches.

Sliding Cloth Curtains are Handy

Do you recommend that cloth curtains for poultry houses be hinged to raise up against the roof from the inside or that they be arranged to slide up and down outside?—R. W., New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY poultrymen are adopting the sliding front curtains in place of the old types of curtains. The change can be made readily in houses equipped with hinged curtains and the advantages to be gained are numerous. The advantages of the sliding front curtains are the ease of operation, the abolition of direct drafts in the houses, the exclusion of rain in driving storms, and better regulation of house temperatures.

Plans of poultry houses adapted to New Jersey conditions are furnished to poultrymen of the state by county agricultural agents and the poultry department of the college of agriculture at New Brunswick.

Shipping Livestock

Build Crates for Protection and Comfort

THE question of proper crates for shipping animals is important from two standpoints. The man who is shipping the stock is interested in having it arrive in good shape and he should also be interested in having the trip as easy and comfortable for the animal as possible. A good crate must have several characteristics. It must be built strong enough to stand the trip. It must be large enough to accommodate the animal without crowding. The head of the animal should be enclosed. If calves or cows are shipped, there should be a padded stanchion far enough from the front end of the crate so the head is protected between the stanchion and the front of the crate. The crate should be so constructed that the animal will not step through holes in the bottom or between the slats on the sides. The crate should be built on substantial skids to facilitate loading and unloading. Utensils for feeding and watering should be provided so that feeding will be convenient.

White pine, basswood, cypress, or yellow pine can be used and boards 1" by 4" is heavy enough for animals such as calves, hogs and sheep. Larger animals will need heavier lumber.

The proper steps in making a crate are as follows:

1. Determine what kind and size of lumber to use.
2. Build the floor first.
 - (a) Cut two skids 2" by 4" (three for large animals).
 - (b) Cut the floor boards.
 - (c) Nail the floor boards squarely across the skids using two or three eight penny nails in each end of the board. It is well to leave cracks $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide between floor boards. This allows for shrinkage and swelling.
3. Build each side separately.
 - (a) Cut four uprights, two for each side (for cattle three for each side).
 - (b) Cut enough slats, usually four or five, for each side.
 - (c) Nail the slats to the uprights, beginning by nailing the top slat flush with the ends of the uprights. Measure the thickness of the floor plus the skid and place the bottom slat this distance from the other end of the uprights. This will make the bottom slat rest on the floor when the crate is assembled. The second slat should be nailed one inch

above the first, and another the same distance from the second so as to have about 14" of boards close together at the bottom. This will prevent the animal from putting his foot through the crate. Space the other slats proportionately.

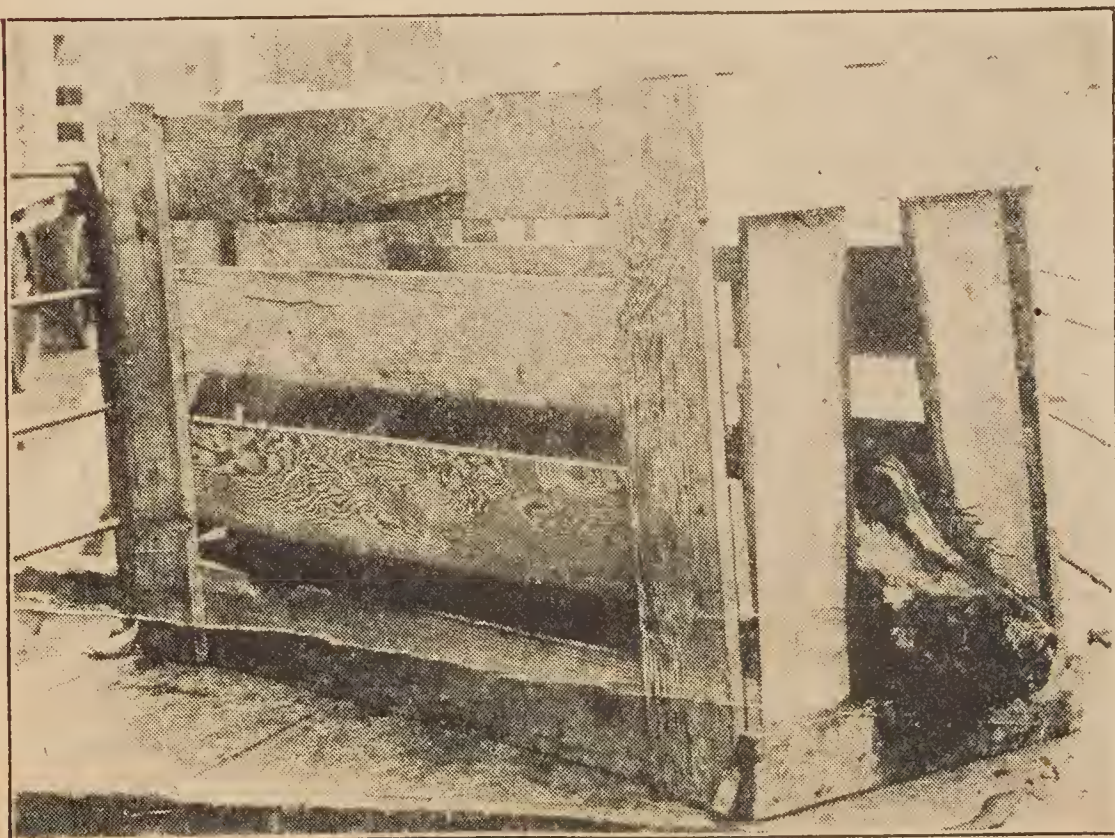
- (d) Crates for cattle or other heavy animals require braces. These should be put on from the bottom of the center to the top of each end.
 - (e) Four six penny nails where the slats and uprights cross will give good strength to the sides.
4. Nail the sides on the floor by nailing the uprights to the skids.
 - (a) Remember that the slats should be on the inside of the crate.
 - (b) Drive the nails so the heads will be on the inside and clinched on the outside of the crate.
 5. Cut the top and end slats.
 6. Nail the top and end slats, spacing them properly. The slats on the front end should correspond with the spacing on the sides, except in hog crates where there should be two inches between the first and second slats to allow for breathing. The rear end slats can be spaced like the sides or a gate can be used. The top slats over the front half should be closer than over the rear as this affords greater protection for the animals head.

Indemnity Paid For Reactors in Accredited Herds

Will you please send me full information concerning the accredited herd plan? I supposed that when one had an accredited herd that they received papers stating they were accredited after a herd had been tested twice and found free from T. B. both times. We have never received any papers and now have received a letter asking us to name a veterinary and they would issue the necessary authorization for a retest. I understand if we retest again we will have to stand the cost and the losses if any.

A HERD is accredited after two annual clean tests or three semi-annual tests that are clean. You do not say how long it was between tests but if they were six months apart you will need one more test before your herd is accredited.

In most counties the herd owner pays
(Continued on Page 12)



This valuable hog was killed when she stuck her head through the crate and was struck by a piece of falling machinery.

Heavy feeding is dangerous if assimilation lags



It costs but a few cents a month per cow to play safe

Think what an extra burden your cows take on when they come into the barn for winter! A sudden shift to dry hard-to-digest food. Little exercise; limited fresh air and sunlight. To keep up a milk flow that seems to tend downward some outside help—besides good food—is demanded or a breakdown is certain.

Kow-Kare is designed to supply what winter-fed cows need to keep the milk-flow at top notch. Gradually, but surely, this great regulator and conditioner builds up the vigor of the digestion and assimilation, a liberal, rich milk-making ration is now safe because the cow is capable of turning it into milk. She is responsive, profitable, able to ward off disease.

The Kow-Kare conditioning treatment is so simple, so inexpensive. A tablespoonful to the feeding, one to two weeks each month is all

the average cow requires. Use Kow-Kare on the whole herd this winter and you will never go back to the old way.

Freshening Cows Need Kow-Kare

At calving, no feed, be it ever so well balanced, supplies all the elements needed to withstand the terrific shock of producing and bearing a healthy offspring. A tablespoonful of Kow-Kare in the feedings for three weeks before and after will save hundreds of dollars in the disorders it prevents. Don't allow cows to freshen without this valuable aid.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have Kow-Kare. Large size, \$1.25; 6 cans for \$6.25. Small size, 65c. Each can shows how to use Kow-Kare in successfully treating—at home—such disorders as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail, post-paid.



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Ask for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" and learn how to increase your profits. Write Dr. David Roberts for free Veterinary Advice.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
Fluid Milk.....	\$3.42	\$3.32
Fluid Cream.....		2.20
2 A Fluid Cream.....	2.36	
2 B Cond. Milk.....		
3 Soft Cheese.....	2.61	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder.....		
4 Hard Cheese.....	2.45	2.20
4 Butter and American cheese.....		

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is \$3.52.
The Class I League price for December, 1926 was \$3.10 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's \$2.95 for 3%.
The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

September Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for November for 3.5% milk.

Gross	3.08
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	3.02
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	.10

Net cash to farmers 2.92

The net cash price to farmers in November 1926 for 3.5% milk was \$2.62 (3%, \$2.42). The November 1925 price was \$2.31 for 3% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.98 per hundred, (\$3.18 for 3.5% milk) which is 31c per hundred over the price paid in November 1926. This is the highest price ever paid for November milk in the history of the association.

Butter Higher and Firmer

CREAMERY	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 15, 1926
SALTED			
Higher than extras..	52 1/2-53	52 -52 1/2	56 1/2-57
Extra (92sc).....	52 -	51 1/2-	56 -
84-91 score.....	40 1/2-51	40 1/2-50	42 -41
Lower Grades.....	39 1/2-40	39 1/2-40	

The butter market is not only firmer than a week ago, but it has made a fractional gain. The available supply of fancy fresh creamery butter is hardly sufficient to meet the needs of the trade. However, there has been no perceptible shortage in any quarters, because a number of dealers have been making extensive use of fancy lines of held goods.

Transportation has been changing from rail and water to all-rail, and consequently there has been considerable delay in the arrival of fresh butter. This has kept the market a little short as a consequence, and resulted in some price advance.

For a few days we expect that the trade will remain fairly steady, for the majority of buyers are now anticipating their needs for the holidays. As we approach the last few days before Christmas we will see interest lagging, when the trades people pay more attention to the holiday specialties. On the 14th buyers were showing good interest, although most of the buying was over the trier and not so much on official grading. Consumption is holding up well.

Fancy Cheese Higher

STATE	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 15, 1926
FLATS			
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average.....			
Held Fancy.....	29 -29 1/2	-29	27 -28
Held Average.....			25 -26

As we anticipated in these columns last week, fancy held cheese advanced one half a cent. The trade shows continued firmness both on cured and fresh goods. As a matter of fact there are precious few fresh cheese on the market. There is not enough fresh State cheese to warrant a quotation of any grade. The demand for fluid milk in the New York milk shed has been responsible for the curtailment of much cheese manufacturing in this district.

No Change in Eggs

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 15, 1926
Hennery			
Selected Extras	56-58	57-58	61-62
Average Extras	53-55	54-56	59-60
Extra Firsts	50-52	50-53	57-58
Firsts	48-49	48-49	55-56
Gathered	38-51	38-51	45-53
Pullets	40-44	40-43	46-49
Pewees	33-36	35-36	42-43
BROWNS			
Hennery	56-57	63-64	62-63
Gathered	42-55	47-62	40-55

There has been no material change in the egg market since our last report. Whether or not this condition will continue to exist remains to be seen. The severe storms prevailing throughout the west, may be responsible for some curtailment, not only in the laying but the moving of eggs. On the 14th and 15th the New York market developed considerably firmer; following the report of colder weather and storms in the central west. Inclement weather in nearby regions will also have some effect, and we look for higher egg prices by the time you need our next report. We re-qualify that statement that a great deal is up to the weather man. We have been having very summery weather, which has kept the hens in a fine mental state, and there has been no hinderance to transportation. Furthermore, the weather was not conducive to heavy consumption, and as a result the market has suffered.

On December 1 the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reported that there were 459,459 cases of eggs in cold storage in New York State against 490,362 a year ago, which looks good. Of course interior points tell a different tale. During November, New York State holdings were cut down from 828,212, the number in storage on November 1.

Live Poultry Market Shaky

FDWLS	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 15, 1926
Colored	25-30	25-29	26-28
Leghorn	18-22	21-22	20-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-30	20-30	-24
Leghorn	17-22	18-21	18-22
BRDLERS	28 35	30-40	28-35
CAPDNS			-40
TURKEYS	42-45	35-42	-40
DUCKS, Nearby	25-30	23-28	30-35
GEESE	-28	26-28	-30

The reader should not pay a great deal of attention to the prices that are quoted above in regard to the live poultry market. Those prices existed on the 14th, but there was precious little business done at those rates. It is our opinion that the above prices are fully five cents a pound too high, and before an appreciable amount of stock moves the market will revise down to that extent. We look for a good amount of business during the Christmas holidays, but with the exception of turkeys, ducks and geese, the amount quoted is too high considering the amount of poultry on hand, and the way buyers are taking hold. We are still ten days away from the holidays, and we look for prices to recover, but at the moment the level of the market is entirely too high to keep the heavy quantity of stock under way.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 15, 1926
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.26 1/2	1.29 3/8	1.39 1/4
Corn .....	.85 1/2	.91	.74 3/4
Dats .....	.52 3/8	.52 7/8	.46 3/8
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.51 7/8	1.53 3/8	1.54
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.06 1/2	1.10 3/8	.94
Dats, No. 2 .....	.65 1/2	.65 3/4	.56 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Grade Dats	38.50	38.50	34.00
Spring Bran	34.00	33.00	30.50
Hard Bran	36.50	35.50	32.50
Standard Mids	33.50	33.00	32.50
Soft W. Mids	43.00	42.00	36.50
Flour Mids	40.00	39.50	34.00
Red Dog	44.00	44.00	34.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	41.00	32.50
Yel. Hominy	39.50	38.00	32.50
Corn Meal	38.50	39.50	31.75
Gluten Feed	40.00	39.50	40.00
Gluten Meal	48.50	48.50	42.75
36% C. S. Meal	43.00	43.00	28.00
41% C. S. Meal	47.00	46.50	30.50
43% C. S. Meal	49.50	49.00	31.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.25	46.25	44.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

No Change in Hay.

There has been no change in the hay market since last week's report. Timothy No. 1 is still selling at \$23.00 with other grades ranging down to \$13.00. Timothy and white clover mixed is not quoted as strong as one week ago, generally ruling \$1.00 under straight Timothy. State alfalfa grading No. 1 still rules at \$24.00 to \$25.00. Rye straw still holds at \$22.00.

Potatoes Still Inactive

STATE	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 15, 1926
150 lb. sack.....	3.50-3.85	3.40-3.80	3.75-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			4.50-4.75
MAINE			
150 lb. sack.....	2.60-3.00	2.60-3.10	4.25-4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	3.25-3.70	3.25-3.70	5.00-5.40
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack.....	-3.25		
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			
LDNG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack.....	3.50-	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	3.85-4.10	3.90-4.15	5.65-6.00

The potato market is still very inactive and shows little tendency toward improvement. This has been the most disappointing few weeks for those of us who have been following the market, and consequently have been in the hopes that the potato trade would soon find itself and show some real live action. The contrary, however, has been the rule and prices continue to loll along with no change. When reports came from the west of the se-

vere blizzards through Minnesota and the north central states, we all held the opinion of hopefulness that with some of the western shipments cut off, the trade would respond. The storms in the west were so severe that highway traffic was completely disrupted, as well as a considerable amount of railway traffic. As yet, however, we have seen no material improvement. We still have a few days before the Christmas specialty trade starts up when potatoes may show some reaction, but we fear the period will be so short that it will not be a great deal of help to the grower. To help growers we need a more lengthy period of high prices. A day or two will not help. It begins to look to us as though growers will have to watch their step very carefully.

After the turn of the year we still have hopes of an improvement in the trade, but we must bear in mind that Bermuda is already shipping, as well as some districts in Florida, and that their prices this year are not as high

Market Reports Daily by Radio

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as a year ago. Bermuda is accepting fully \$2.00 less a barrel, so that we have that competition to take into consideration.

There are a number in the trade who still look for a strong wind-up, but we are not so optimistic that we would advise a man to hold to the bitter end. He has got to jump in and out quickly, and always have his ear to the ground.

States have been very scarce in the New York market. Hardly enough to warrant quotations, but we give a range that is in keeping with the few sales.

New York state has been busy supplying its own home trade through motor truck delivery, and has not been trying to meet the New York market in competition with Maine and Pennsylvania and some of the western states. By so doing, many growers will realize a better rate for their stock. Like the live poultry market, it has been better in many instances to "work the home market."

Meats and Live Stock

There has been no change in the live calf market since last week, the top price still ruling at \$17.00 with most of the trading at from \$12.00 to \$16.00, with some poor stock selling at low as \$6.00.

Steers hold steady with primes still at \$15.75, and medium to good stock selling all the way from \$12.00 to \$15.00.

Bulls also hold steady, and while a few selected reach \$8.75, most of the arrivals in good flesh are selling anywhere from \$6.50 to \$8.00, with some as low as \$5.00.

Cows are a shade higher, a few selected selling at \$8.00, but most of the arrivals bringing anywhere from \$5.00 to \$6.50.

The lamb market is also a shade higher. A few choice Ohios reaching \$15.25, but prime States topping at \$15.00 with other grades selling all the way from \$9.00 up.

Hogs show no change whatsoever, selling anywhere from \$9.25 to \$10.00, depending on the weight.

Rabbits have shown a vast improvement as the holidays approach. On the 14th they were selling up to thirty cents a pound. This will undoubtedly result in a heavy influx with a slight drop in price, but we expect another recovery just before the holidays. The nice feature of the present rabbit market is that they can be held a little over the Christmas holidays to sell between Christmas and the New Year when there is usually a good trade for rabbits.

Cockerels from Pedigreed Layers

We have fifty Leghorn cockerels for sale that come from stock trapped and culled for the past twenty years. If you intend to introduce new vigorous blood into your stock for increase in egg yield or for production show purposes, write for full information.

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News From Among the Farmers

North Country Selects Delegates for State Grange

HOLDING one office in an active organization for thirty-three successive years, and performing the duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of everyone, is an honor that falls to but few, but this is what happened when Mrs. E. E. Parker of Brownville was elected secretary of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange this week. Mrs. Parker has seen a great many Pomona members come and go, and numbers her friends about Jefferson county in legions.

Other officers elected were George Greeney of Three Mile Bay as Master. Mr. Greeney has filled many of the offices on his way to the top. Archie Holmes of Philadelphia, Overseer; Walter Stacy, Natural Bridge, Steward; Mrs. Harriet Reeves, Dexter, Lecturer; W. O. Newton, Adams, Chaplain; Elon O. Andrus, South Rutland, Treasurer; Grover Russell, Alexandria Bay, Assistant Steward; Ira Chaffee, Carthage, Gatekeeper; Mrs. Joseph Wenk, Pamela, Ceres; Mrs. Ernest Glass, Pomona; Mrs. M. J. Conroy, Champion, Flora; Mrs. Grover Russell, Alexandria Bay, Lady Assistant; Geo. Merrill of South Rutland again received the recommendation of the Grange for county deputy.

Some twenty delegates were selected to journey down to Poughkeepsie the first week of February to attend the session of the State Grange, most probably in company with those from St. Lawrence county and Lewis county as well, for the usual arrangement in years gone is to have one or more cars to carry all the delegations from these different North Country counties in company. B. A. Garner of Omar will represent the Grange on the Farm Bureau executive committee; Mrs. A. J. King of Three Mile Bay on the Home Bureau committee, and Mrs. Elinor Ferguson of Adams Center on the Junior Project committee.

Professor Rice Talks to Poultrymen

Despite a storm that reached the proportions of a blizzard on Thursday night the Jefferson County Poultry association held a very successful banquet, with Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell as the main speaker of the evening. Harold Langworthy of Adams Center was the guest of honor as he won the most points of any exhibitor at the poultry show of the Jefferson County Fair, winning the cup for a year, offered by the association. Mr. Langworthy has a fine flock of White Leghorns, with his breeding flock all certified, and in addition to winning highest honors in exhibition, secures a heavy per cent of lay during the year.

Prof. Rice, characterizing the egg as the most sanitary package of food put up for human consumption because of its two wrappers put on before the food contents had opportunity to reach open air, was optimistic about the future of the poultry business. He said that two things would tend to put the business in better shape shortly—somewhat lowered production and increased consumption. The nearness of North Country poultrymen to the largest markets for fresh eggs, New York and Boston he thinks will always be an advantage from the financial standpoint.

The local poultrymen's association under the leadership of E. E. Chamberlain, Watertown, president, and Rex Adams of Dexter as secretary-treasurer, has had a very successful year. In conjunction with the Farm Bureau a number of very popular poultry culling demonstrations were held, as well as a study of poultry diseases using sickly specimens for diagnosing and investigation. The association was also

very much interested in bettering the poultry display at the county fair with especial regard to utility stock as well as show. A program of activities is being planned for next year.

Cows are Imported from Canada

While speaking of the other side of the "Line" several thousand good dairy cows have been brought over during the past few months through Morris-town, Ogdensburg and other crossing points. In fact so many have been taken out of Ontario dairies that one dealer who has brought over some fifty or more carloads just told me that an embargo has been declared by government authorities of Ontario, and no more can be taken out for a time at least. These cows were in the main very good, although one rather interesting thing about a number was that they apparently had never had much in the way of concentrates for food as our cattle here are fed. One man who is a very good feeder purchased several to put into his herd. When he started them on grain he had to practi-

cally teach them to handle it. Some would turn up their noses entirely at first, others would eat only a little and then stop entirely.

This past week has brought a rather wide variety in the shape of weather. The first part was mild—almost of an Indian Summer quality—with more rain. Then with the suddenness that has characterized so many of our weather changes this fall, the mercury dropped like a stone in water, and a snow fall appeared out of the west, the same sort of blizzard weather that has been in the east. In the belt surrounding Mannsville to Pulaski across to that of Boonville and Lowville the snow has reached a depth of some two or three feet on the level and is piled up pretty well on the roads. In Jefferson county there is only a few inches at most. In St. Lawrence county and other northern counties the fall was slightly more, but still not up to that of the "Snow Belt."

Today the weather has been moderating again, and everything is pointing

(Continued on Page 12)

New Jersey Farm News

THE session of the State Grange, at Atlantic City on December 6, 7 and 8, was one of the finest meetings ever held in New Jersey. With a record attendance at the sessions and the transaction of much business marked this as an event of more than passing interest.

The meeting this year showed a number of new developments in the strong position that the Grange holds in this state. For the first time in the history of the organization, a representative of the organized labor group of the state was given the privilege of addressing the grange while in an executive session. Then, a representative of the Inter-State-Fair, was given the right of the floor and made a most flattering proposal to the Grange to take a more active part in the next Inter-State-Fair in 1928, and the Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryee, brought to the farmer representatives a word of optimism regarding the future of agriculture.

Large Gain by Subordinate Granges

The Lecturers Conference on Monday, was attended by representatives from most of the Granges of the state, who were sent to the meeting to get the newest ideas in Grange programs and educational features. This year witnessed a great gain in Grange interest among the subordinate Granges, which has been brought about through the Grange Lecturers' conferences and the Middle Atlantic Grange Conference at New Brunswick last August. The focusing of attention to these matters shows some of the high lights that featured this session of the State Grange.

A class of over 100 took the Sixth Degree, which was given in full form by the state officers, with Master David Agans in the chair, giving the unwritten work.

Aid for Rutgers University

The Grange endorsed the move to make Rutgers a State University, thus starting a movement to clear up the present unsatisfactory status of this famous school. The Grange also endorsed the movement to have a special half mill tax raised to finance the University, without taking funds from the railroad tax moneys that should go to the public schools of the state. It was brought out that Rutgers University in recent years has been taking cer-

tain moneys along with the Teacher's Retirement Fund from the money paid into the state by the railroads for the public schools. These two institutions have been taking one third of all the money paid in the state by the railroads.

Executive Committee Re-elected

Two members of the executive committee were re-elected, Harry Taylor, Freehold and Henry Loveland, Bridgeton, were selected with large majorities. Senator Blackwell, Mercer County was a close third for a place on the committee. This was the only election to take place this year. Next winter the regular election will take place.

The Grange again decided to return to Atlantic City for their annual meeting in 1928. Some of the delegates from North Jersey favored holding the next session at some point in the upper end of the state. In the absence of any definite location, the grange went on record as favoring the next session in Atlantic City as usual.

Labor Delegate Speaks

The presence of the Secretary of Labor at a Grange session, marks a new day in the cordial relations between these two organizations. Early in the fall the State Master, had been invited to address the New Jersey Federation of Labor at its annual meeting. The newspapers of the state played high the fact that a representative of the Grange was on the Labor organization's program. Last week, Labor paid a return call to the Grange. The key note of this talk was a plea for a closer cooperation between the Grangers and the 180,000 organized laborers in New Jersey. He wished that it was possible for the producer to receive a larger share of the millions of dollars that labor has to pay out for its food. The talk was highly appreciated by the Grangers and the speaker did much to dispel in the minds of the delegates the idea that labor was a cruel and unrelenting force striving for the last dollar.

The style in farming is changing in this state. Forestry is fast becoming an important branch of the industry with millions of trees going into the ground in recent years. The State Department of Conservation and Conservation, through its representative, former Senator Borton of Salem Coun-

(Continued on Page 12)

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North Country Farm News

(Continued from Page 11)

to another thaw. Some claim that these sudden and violent fluctuations of the temperature this season are due to sun spots, others claim that the shape of the goose bones account for it, still others have been reading strange and sundry occurrences on the corn husks, pelts of fur animals, and the hog's spleen. The roads are very slippery, and mean that driving should be done with care and caution for it is very easy to turn around or wind up where one did not plan to be.

The Season for Farm Meetings is Here

This coming week sees several meetings of organizations in which North Country farmers are interested. The Oswego County Pomona Grange meets for its annual session for election of officers. E. J. Lonis of Hannibal, who is Master, will be in charge of the meeting. The meeting is being held at the State Normal school at Oswego, and Dr. James Riggs of the School will be the main speaker according to reports. In St. Lawrence county E. A. Everett, president of the Rackette and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society, also known as the Potsdam Fair Association, announced that the annual meeting of the association will be held on the 13th of December. Officers will be elected to succeed those now holding office, including H. J. Hale, secretary and George Morgan, treasurer.

At a meeting of the Lewis County

Agricultural Society last week, G. C. Cannon of Lyons Falls was chosen for next year's president. The tentative date for the fair next year has been set for August 23 to 31 inclusive.

For the past two or three years horse shoeing schools have been held in our northern counties. At these schools which have been carried on by the Farm Bureaus, Prof. H. Asmus of the State Veterinary College at Ithaca discussed first the physiological factors involved, including the different bones, tendons and muscles in the horse's leg. Following this he goes into the structure of the foot showing by specimens carried as well as by horses brought by the farmers attending the school, how corns and other foot troubles are brought on by improper treatment and shoeing.

Then he follows this up with a description of the detailed steps in fitting of the shoe and then the nailing, after which everyone proceeds to try out his knowledge under the direction of Prof. Asmus. With the dearth of country blacksmiths for horse shoeing it has become a necessity for farmers in general to know how to do the job themselves, and all who have attended any of these schools say that they could not have spent the time to any better advantage.

This week these schools are being held in St. Lawrence County at Crary's Mills, Brier Hill, Winthrop and Hopkinton.—W. I. ROE, Dec. 10, '27.

New Jersey Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 11)

ty told of the rapid gains in forestry plantings throughout the state, the development of tracts in various sections with the most up-to-date methods for the growth of trees. Another year will find the state able to distribute more than a million trees per year to farmers and wood land owners.

Along with this movement, a resolution was adopted, calling on the legislature to appropriate funds for the purchase of some 200,000 acres of idle forest lands as state preserves.

Senator Borton in his talk, also told the Grangers that the tax rate on forest lands should be reduced. Under the present system, the owner pays from 30 to 50 taxes on growing timber, depending on the number of years before it is cut for market. As the timber crop grows more valuable the taxing rate increases from year to year. A more equitable system of taxation for forest lands must be worked out in the future was the view of the grangers.

Praise for State Master Agans

Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryee, struck a deep chord in the Grange meeting, when he stated that the farmers of this state has a one hundred million annual business and without a spokesman in the legislature. He was referring to the loss of State Master Agans in the Senate. For the first time in the last twenty years, the Grange is without a representative in either the upper or lower branches of the legislature and for nearly the entire period the Master of the State Grange has been the representative. Dating back nearly twenty years ago when State Master George W. F. Gaunt, Gloucester County was first elected, the Grange has always been ably represented until this winter. The Secretary deplored the condition when an industry that produces one hundred million dollars worth of farm crops a year and does not have representation in the legislative halls of the state. Agriculture is on the upward trend,

the farmers dollar buys more today than it did in 1922 but the farmers problems are not all solved, was the way the Secretary summed up the situation for the close of 1927.

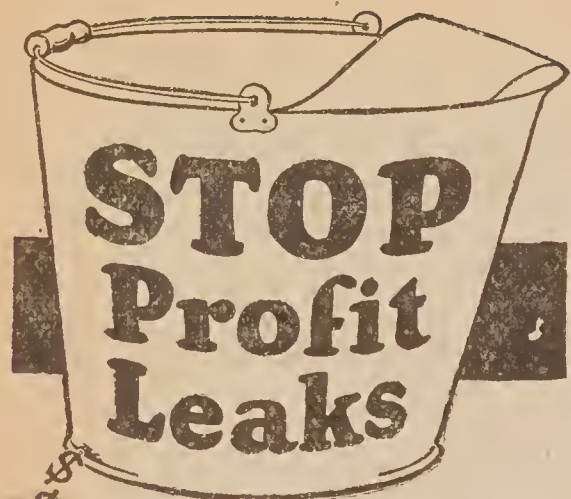
He sounded a deep warning for New Jersey agriculture if the present concentrated movement of the middle and the far west for lower freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard is ever realized. New Jersey has adjusted itself to changing conditions due to the over production following the war. It means another period of depression for the New Jersey farmer if lower freight rates are made possible and another struggle is in sight that may take years to overcome if freight rates are lowered. The secretary in no uncertain terms claimed that the railroads should not be legislated to lower rates below what it costs to move the goods.

Aid for Rural Schools

An insight into the rural school problem was presented by Mr. Elliott, a newly elected commissioner of education. In discussing the rural school problem, Mr. Elliott condemned the summer schools that made it possible for teachers to go into the rural schools of New Jersey without some definite training that fits them for teaching in this type of institution. The rural school presents a peculiar problem and it is essential that the teacher have special training to prepare them for this situation.

The Grange now offers to its members an almost complete line of insurance covering the field of farm risks. The addition of a life insurance department along with the fire, automobile and public liability features makes the grange more or less independent of outside companies. It was brought out that the grangers are carrying approximately 35 million dollars of fire insurance on the property of its members.

Canada has become interested in the Japanese Beetle and has had Loren B. Smith, director of the Moorestown Laboratory up at their entomological



Fight Udder Troubles

Poorly-filled milk pails are a disappointment—and a loss. When they occur, be sure the trouble is not under your very eyes.

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Big Type Chester PIGS \$10 each
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New York's greatest herd.
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Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.75 8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.00
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
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WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

society conference in Ottawa for an address. AMOS KIRBY.

Indemnity Paid For Reactors in Accredited Herds

(Continued from Page 9)

the cost of the tests after the herd is accredited. In Chemung County these retests are paid for by the County Association and perhaps the same plan is followed in other counties to some extent. That part is entirely up to the county. State and Federal authorities do not make tests free after the herd is once accredited.

Where a county is put on the modified accredited list, tests are usually made only once in three years which lessens the expense to the owner. We understand that the first test in three years was made in Steuben County last fall.

Indemnity is paid for tubercular animals, even though the herd is accredited.

Working Toward World Peace

(Continued from Page 3)

commented on Senator Capper's plan in part as follows:

"If that be considered a question for the Senate of the United States alone, some gentlemen in Washington are going to find themselves mistaken. It is a question upon which the people of the United States will express themselves. Everything that Mr. Penfield has said is sound law. The Congress has the right, always will have the right, to declare war. When it got that right, the country had already said it would not go to war with France, with England, and with Prussia, and we have said it some thirty times since. We can break our word if we choose, of course. No power can prevent us. We can break our word, if we choose. But if we join nations on a like plane of civilization in saying that in our dealings with each other we do not contemplate fighting, that we contemplate only discussion, only conciliation, only arbitration, and in the extreme case judicial settlement, and that we have gotten to a civilized point where we are not going to consider fighting you, and if the five nations named by Senator Capper say that—and they are ready to say it to us if we are ready to say it to them—believe me so long as those nations and ours keep their word, war of a serious kind will have a much harder time in breaking out than it has now.

"You Cannot Outlaw War"

"This is wholly different from the proposal to outlaw war. You cannot outlaw war. You cannot outlaw any of the exhibitions of human passion. * * * But what you can do is to say, the authority that has may say, 'I am not going to do this thing.' The Congress of the United States has power to issue letters of marque and reprisal that is, to commission privateers to prey upon the commerce of other nations at sea. Can you contemplate them doing it? No, Mr. Chairman, we must construe the Constitution of the United States in the light of a great charter to adapt itself to the moving and developing and liberalizing opinion of an increasingly civilized state of mankind.

"We are not tied to declare war because we have the power to do it, and we certainly are not to be prevented from saying that we will not do it in respect to a nation on a like plane of civilization that is ready to say the same thing to us.

What Is An Aggressor Nation?

"Senator Capper has done another thing. He has included in his resolution a definition of an aggressor nation. To accept the definition of aggressor nation as one which having agreed to submit international differences to conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement, begins hostilities without having done so. If it has not so agreed, it cannot carry on an aggressive war under that definition, but everybody would be on the lookout for it anyhow. But if it has so agreed, there it is. And they do not seem to realize in Washington that Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Belgium, have already done it at Locarno. It is done.

"We cannot do it because, why? I do not know, and should like to be informed by somebody. Because, of course, until you get this definition, there never will be an aggressive war. Every war has always begun because the party which began it was just going to be attacked by somebody else, and he had to do it to prevent being over-run. A hundred years from now, the historians are still going to be arguing about who really started the war of 1914. But if there is a definite,

precise agreement to submit international differences to these methods of conciliation and you begin hostilities and we know what they are, invasion of territory, destruction of life or property in another territory, if you begin that sort of thing without having kept your word, then you are an aggressor nation, and we know how to deal with you.

"It seems to me anyone not hopelessly befogged in legalism can understand that.

"Public Sentiment is Everything"

"My friends, here is the practical situation: There are in this country and gathered in considerable number at 'the great diplomatic center of Washington' a large number of people who want to go on talking about peace but who are alarmed to the point of apoplexy if you ask them to do anything about it. They want to argue. They have some other plan. They think the world of bringing the nations together in an association to promote good order and peace, but never for a moment in the League of Nations—something else. They are all for a court, but not this Court. They are all for preventing aggressive war, but not for this definition of aggressive war. Now the time has come, in Senator Capper's language, to test the sincerity of the American people and the American Government.

"Mr. Chairman, Abraham Lincoln, speaking at Ottawa in his first debate with Douglas, said, 'Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail. Without it, nothing can succeed. Consequently he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions.'

"My appeal is to the public sentiment of America to act on this practical, simple, consistent declaration, to say to ourselves and to the world that we are ready to this extent to manifest that Will to Peace which is the only thing that can establish the Habit of Peace."

Public Service Dams Lessened New England Flood

THE following interesting letter from Hon. E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont, came in answer to our inquiry as to what affect, if any, the dams of the public utility companies of New England had on the floods. There were some who claimed that some of these great dams went out and were therefore partial causes of the disaster. This letter from Commissioner Jones and the one from Commissioner Gilbert of Massachusetts, which we have already published, show that the dams on the whole helped to offset the floods.

"There are in Vermont at least three large, high, earth dams constructed comparatively recently by public utility companies. Each of these projects creates an immense reservoir and none of the three dams were destroyed by the recent flood. One reservoir only a few miles from this city was just barely filled by all the accumulation of flood water and the damage to highways and bridges for a few miles below the dam was practically nothing. This is very conclusive evidence that in this case at least the dam and reservoir were a distinct advantage.

"There were, however, a great many lower dams which were destroyed by the flood. In the cases with which I am familiar, the reservoirs were comparatively small, only a few acres in extent and judging from what observations I have made, and we are in the midst of the most destructively flooded region, the washing out of this type of dam made little difference in the total damage.

On the day the flood was at its peak I saw two or three of these dams which usually had a drop from ten to twenty feet which were then hardly visible and created only a slight disturbance in the water as it passed. In other words, the channel was just as full below the dam as above.

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Try a test run on one pen for two weeks, and you'll be convinced there is something in FOS-FOR-US that works better than anything you've ever used before.

Many of the largest poultry plant operators in the United States have adopted FOS-FOR-US in the last year and no longer use bone meal, oyster shell or ordinary grit. They have learned that FOS-FOR-US more than satisfactorily supplies the same elements for less money.

FOS-FOR-US Poultry Minerals

Go to your nearest dealer today and take home a 100 lb. bag of FOS-FOR-US MEAL and a 100 lb. bag of FOS-FOR-US GRIT. Put 5 lbs. of the meal to each 100 lbs. of mash, and keep the grit always available in the hoppers. Within a short time, you'll be saying the same things about FOS-FOR-US which these expert business-like poultrymen below now say.

Read What These Poultrymen Say :

20% Better Hatching

Have used your wonderful FOS-FOR-US for better than two years. It gives good hard shells, increased hatchability about 20%, has given me much better, healthy birds. I do not have oyster shell or grit on my premises and never will again as long as I am able to get FOS-FOR-US.—Rock Cliff Poultry Farm, Avoca, N. Y.

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We ran careful tests and found your claims are well founded and very conservative. A much more desirable egg-shell texture has been noted, and a big saving in feed costs. We are the largest breeders in Michigan and have the largest hatchery.—GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM, Inc., Zeeland, Mich.

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Better Results—Less Cost

We substituted FOS-FOR-US in our mash ration in place of bone meal for our 3,000 layers and 6,500 chicks. It has given equal if not better results at much less cost. Our summer production held up a trifle better this year.—SEASIDE FARM, Smithtown, L. I.

Fine Results

Have used FOS-FOR-US for the past two years with fine results. It certainly makes good shells.—WILLOWDALE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Liverpool, N. Y.

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Mail the coupon below and let us send you, free and postpaid, and without any obligation on your part, literature and samples of FOS-FOR-US Meal and FOS-FOR-US Grit. This is sure to lead to greater profits from your flock. Why not investigate?

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Ontario County Woman Wins Third Prize

Mrs. Robert Britt Tells How She Will Arrange Her Kitchen Layout and Equipment

TWO of the four prize winning stories of the Kitchen Improvement Contest have already been printed in our columns and here is the third one.

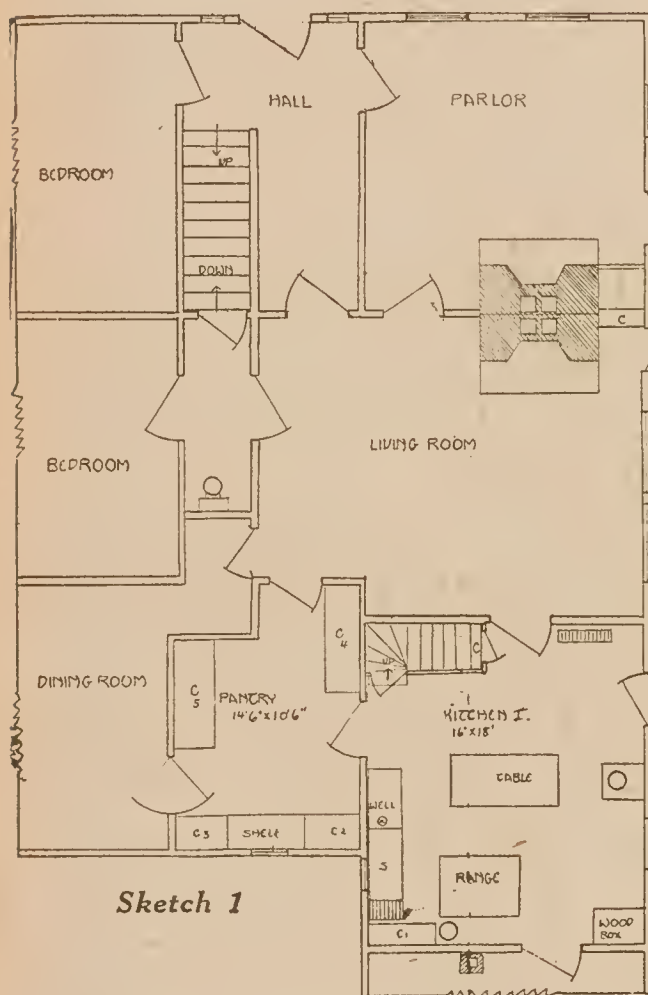


Mrs. Robert Britt,
Holcomb, N. Y.

Every story and group of sketches contain ideas which may well apply to any farm kitchen. The Home Bureau Federation voted to have another kitchen improvement contest next year, so that proves that they think it is worth the time and effort.

Index to Sketches

Sketch 1—is drawn to show the kitchen plan and arrangement of rooms on the first floor of the house



Sketch 1

when the contestant came to live here one year ago.

Sketch 2—is included to show the change already made in the location of kitchen arrangement.

Sketch 3—shows the kitchen plan as contestant would like to improve it.

List of Movable Equipment

I Large Equipment

1. Hoosier kitchen table
2. Refrigerator
3. Service wagon (Rhodda)
4. Stepladder stool (white enamel)
5. Other stool at sink
6. Sani-can (garbage)
7. Coal-oil stove
- *8. Electric water heater
9. One painted white chair
10. A three section screen of yellow-orange chambray used in the doorway between kitchen and dining room when cooking is not being done. The screen is harmonious with the yellow-orange checked gingham curtains at the windows.

II Small Equipment

1. Pressure cooker
 2. Master bake pot
 3. Electric fireless cooker (three compartments)
 4. Savory steam double boiler
 5. Wire dish drainer
 6. Oval dish pan
 7. Auto-vacuum ice cream freezer
 8. Griswold tea kettle
 - *9. Griswold dutch oven
 10. Lisk ventilated bread box
 11. Lisk ventilated cake box
 12. Broilet.
 13. Set of Fuller brushes including broom and mop
 14. Electric iron
 15. Electric toaster
 16. Electric waffle iron
 - *17. Electric kitchen aid
 - *18. Electric percolator
- (*) not on hand.

Description of Kitchen and Proposed Improvement

Each homemaker has an individual problem in planning her convenient workshop. For farm women the problem becomes more complicated as there are more varied occupations to be done in the house, and the custom has been handed down to do everything in a large room usually at the rear of the house—called the kitchen. Said occupations include the care of milk, a washroom and lounge for the men to say nothing of the preparation and serving of food.

Since the kitchen is a room intended for operations connected with food materials and should be for this purpose only, it is not the province of the kitchen to provide space for washing and lavatory purposes or for removing boots and outer clothing. Therefore, for the sake of cleanliness and efficiency the contestant decided to use the sewing room for a kitchen and utilize Kitchen I, Sketch 1 for a laundry, washroom and an entry hall. Another idea considered in

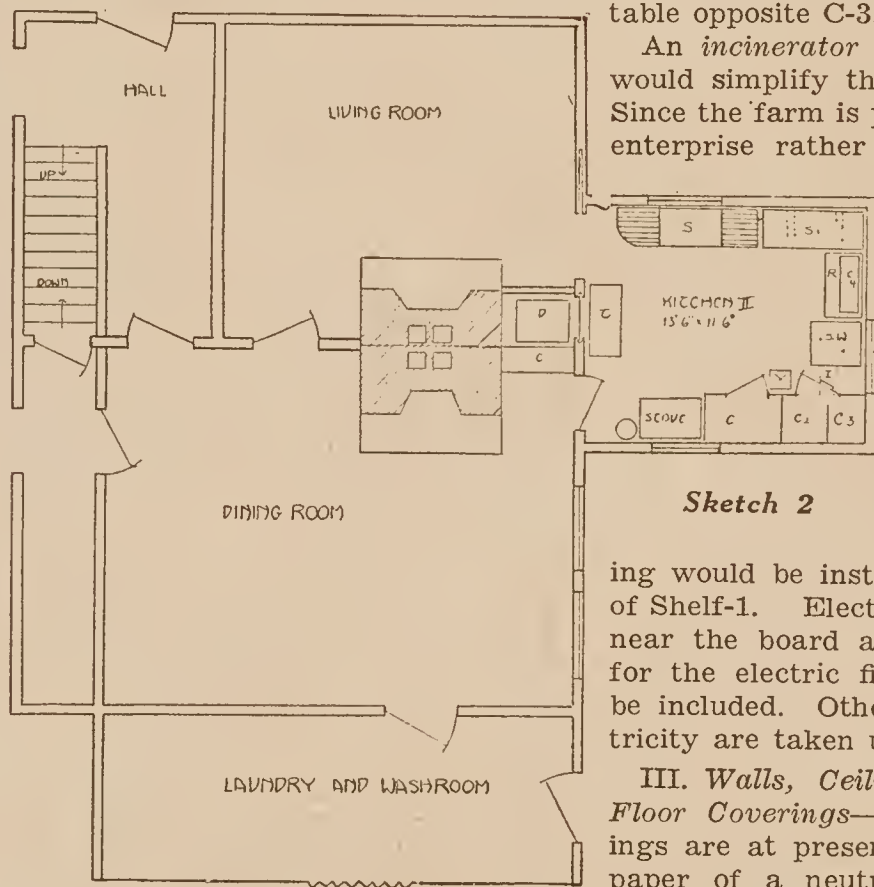
making the change was to have a pleasant place to work with outlook on a spacious lawn and the road beyond, also to be

nearer the front door and living room and still not too far from the back door. Since there are but two in the family it seemed sensible to utilize rooms in the front of the house as they are more desirable and easier to heat in winter, there being a cellar under the main part of the house including Kitchen II.

Sketch 2 shows the kitchen in operation as it has been for a year. The former kitchen is being used as suggested without alterations.

The improvements needed to make Kitchen II an ideal workshop may be grouped in the following classes:

- I Arrangement of equipment on hand
- II Addition of new equipment
- III Walls, ceiling, woodwork and floor covering
- IV Light and ventilation
- V Water system
- VI Storage facilities

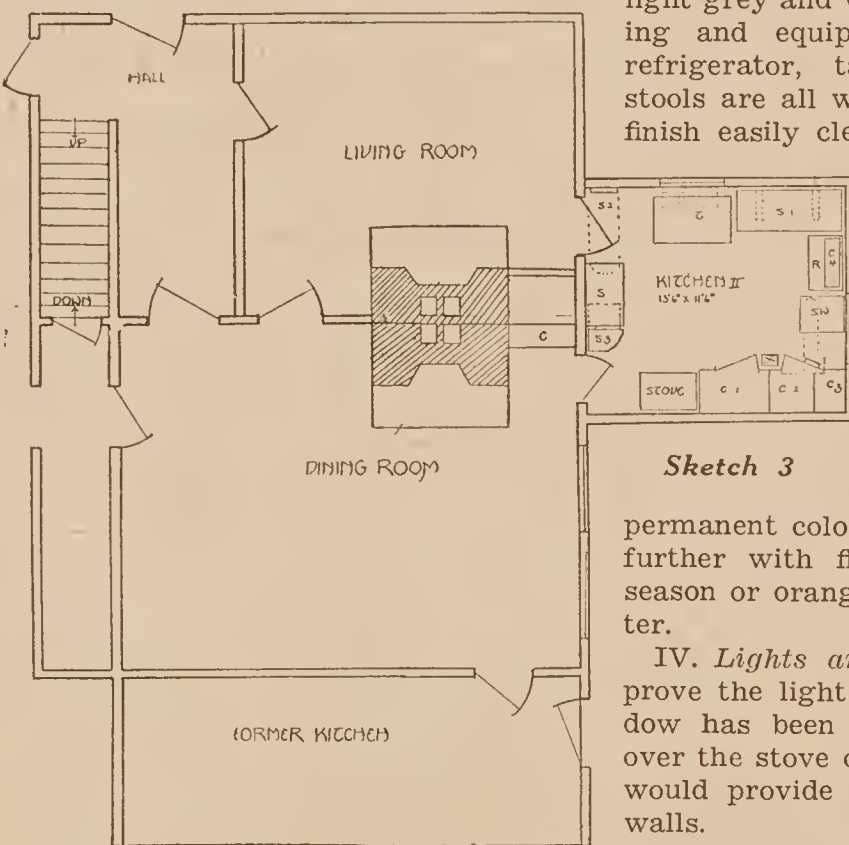


Sketch 2

I. Arrangement of equipment—In arrangement it would make for more convenient working centers to put the sink under the north window and the table on the west wall. This brings the sink nearer the ice-box and C-2 where food and cooking dishes are

kept and makes a space available for a dumbwaiter. The table on the west wall is conveniently located to serve food on from the stove. The other change in arrangement is to have a roll door instead of a swing door between the kitchen and the living room as indicated in Sketch 3.

II. Addition of Equipment—In addition to equipment on hand a dumbwaiter, a water heater, a shelf on door of C-3, an incinerator and electricity



Sketch 3

permanent color and are supplemented further with flowers (calendulas) in season or oranges and bananas in winter.

IV. Lights and ventilation—To improve the light and ventilation a window has been added (see Sketch 3) over the stove on the south wall. This would provide light and air on three walls.

An electric ventilator over the stove would carry away odors from cooking to advantage.

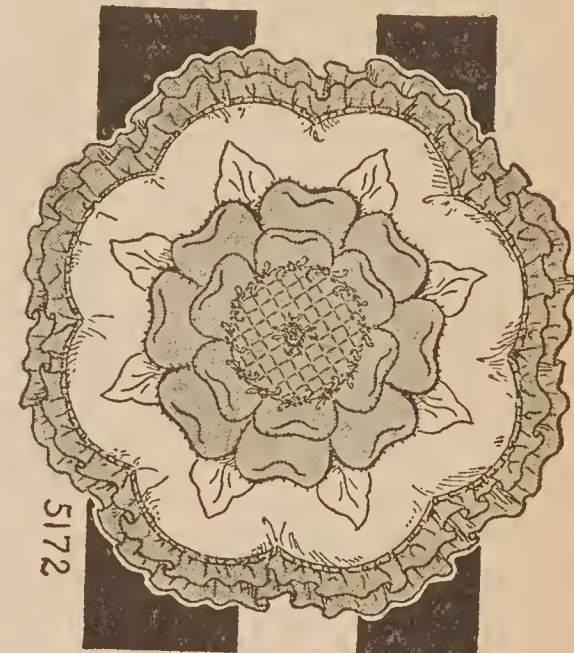
The artificial light at present is acetylene gas. The substitute, electric lights would be a great improvement. A kitchen with a light in the center of the ceiling supplemented by two side lights, one at the sink and one at the stove would add materially to the ease of working when extra light is needed.

V. Water system—An engine driven pump forces water from a cistern at the barn to a tank in the attic which supplies the kitchen sink and other uses in the house. A well in Kitchen I supplies drinking water which is car-

(Continued on Page 18)

Organdie Pillow, No. 5172

The flower motif is so arranged as to stand out from the pillow like a regular flower, with picot edge, and a completed pillow of this sort will make



a charming boudoir accessory. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each pillow. The price of these pillows postpaid to any address is only 55 cents each.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Launching the S. S. New Year

Ideas to be Used Seeing the Old Year Out and the New Year In

THE following rhyme can be used by way of invitation for this novel New Year's party:

*The good ship 1928
Will launch on voyage new
So we have planned to celebrate
And may we look for you?*

The name and address of the hostess, with date, may appear in the lower left hand corner of the card. Christmas decorations are of course appropriate for the New Year's party, and among them, may be life preservers cut from cardboard, some lettered S. S. 1927, and others S. S. 1928.

Preceding the games, a ship's concert may be given, by any of the guests who have musical talent. After this a contest.

Prominent Passengers of 1927

may be introduced. For this, the hostess has previously cut pictures from magazines, of persons prominent in 1927. These pictures were mounted on cardboard, numbered and pinned around the walls of the room as an "exhibit." The guests were provided with cards and pencils, and a prize was given the one who first turned in a correct list.

Ship's Bells

was the next game. Three bells labeled Love, Riches, Fame, respectively, are hung in a doorway, and all breakable articles removed from immediate

range. A soft rubber ball is provided, and the guests take turns, trying to ring a bell, by throwing the ball, while standing at a given distance. The bell which is rung (after three trials) will indicate the fortune for the coming year.

Cruising Round the Calendar

A Calendar leaf of 1927 showing all the months is pinned on the wall. Provide each guest with a slip of paper, also a pin. Each in turn while blindfolded pins his or her ship on the cal-

flame, so that it will stand upright securely. The guests then light the tapers and set the little boats afloat in the pan, as a "convoy" to the newly launched year. As the tapers burn, each person makes a wish for the coming year, and he or she whose taper burns longest, will surely have that wish fulfilled!

Refreshments may comprise creamed chicken or oysters, fruit gelatine, cake and chocolate or cocoa.—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

CHRISTMAS DAY

L. Mitchell Thornton

*In our father's time, it was good to go
On Christmas Day, through the drifted snow
To Grandfather's, ten long miles away,
Making the trip in the common way,
Horses hitched to a robe-filled sleigh.*

*But now we rattle and rush along,
To the rhythmic purr of an engine's song,
Better roads than our fathers knew,
Full fifty miles in an hour or two,
And Grandfather's house comes into view.*

*I hold you close in my arms my son,
The age of doing has just begun.
Through clouds that darken, your flying ship
Shall carry you safe at a hundred clip
Three states across, for a Christmas trip.*

*To Grandfather's house, the same somehow
As it was in the past, shall be, is now.*

DEAR AUNT JANET:

In reading our weekly A. A. I saw the letter, "A Farmer's Wife," which stated she would like to exchange letters with other farmer's wives. I also would like to hear from her, so please mail me her address. We like your paper very much and we do so enjoy every page. It has so much interesting reading for a farm paper. I am interested in the same subjects as "Farmer's Wife." I am 36 years old today and we have three boys of my own and an adopted baby girl. My youngest are twin boys. They will be nine years old New Year's Day.

Lovingly yours,
MOTHER OF TWINS.

Where Cocoa Comes From

(Continued from Page 3)

for instant use. In some of these preparations, dried egg is also incorporated. These really are very nutritious foods and when combined with milk, either warm or cold, are proving popular. Naturally the best combination occurs when the liquid is warm or hot; the mixture may be cooled before using.

Hot chocolate if made with whole milk may tax a weak digestion because of the fat content; if this be true, use skim milk or equal parts water and milk. Whether cocoa or chocolate be used, a better blend is obtained if a paste is made of cocoa or chocolate, boiling water and sugar, then adding hot milk. Allow about ½ square chocolate or one tablespoon cocoa per cup of liquid. Nothing discourages me more than to have an anomalous drink called cocoa which is poorly blended, not really cooked at all. It always leaves its track behind it in the form of a sludge at the bottom of the cup—and, compared with a cup of well-cooked cocoa or chocolate, it has as much flavor as a green persimmon. Cook the paste, combine with hot milk, and cook over water. First mill it thoroughly (beat with dover beater), to prevent the "skin" forming on top. Even if cocoa is kept hot for three or four hours, the flavor constantly improves.

In families where cocoa is being used

Something for babies to crow about

Millions of babies are happy and comfortable in garments kept clean, sweet and soft with Fels-Naptha. And millions of mothers find that the extra help of Fels-Naptha's good soap and dirt-loosening naptha does the baby's wash more easily. Fels-Naptha is easy on the hands. Use it in washing machine or tub—in cool, luke-warm or hot water; or for boiling, if you wish. Order from your grocer today and have its extra help for the whole wash as well as for the baby's things.

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Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

every day, it is a good bit of management to make up a quantity of cocoa paste and keep in a cool place for constant reference. A half cup cocoa, 1 cup boiling water added gradually and a few drops of vanilla together with the necessary few grains of salt, may be boiled until thick and set aside for combining with the hot milk at the time needed. This amount of paste is enough for four quarts of milk. Sugar (allow one level teaspoon per cup of liquid) may be added when the paste and milk are combined.

Whipped cream is often used on top of a cup of cocoa or chocolate. But if one is serving people who are reducing—or ought to be—she will be kinder to leave off the cream and use instead stiffly beaten egg white slightly sweetened. At a pinch a marshmallow may be put in the cup and the hot cocoa poured over; it dissolves and adds a nice flavor to the drink.

But now that cocoa has received the stamp of national approval, some of its best effects will be lost if served poorly made. Good cocoa or chocolate rightly made is a boon to mankind—poor cocoa is nothing less than an insult.

Good Lines for Large Figures



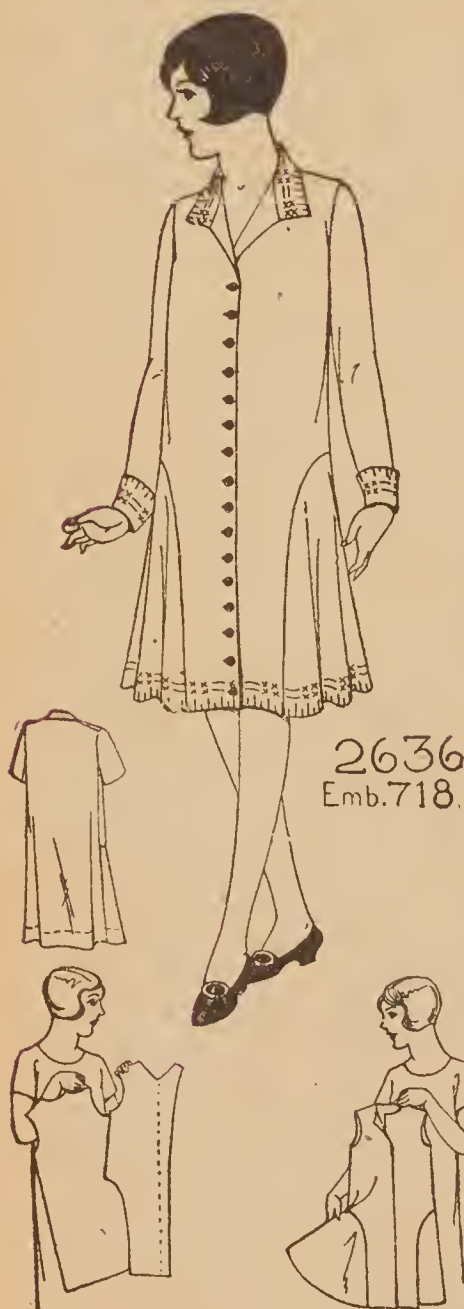
PATTERN 3151 has the long lines which tend to make the large figure appear more slender! The collar and scarf-tie in one is a novel feature and when made of a contrasting color yields the necessary decorative touch. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yards of 36-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

ender. When this is accomplished each must tell some interesting occurrence of his or her life, which took place in that month in 1927. A calendar of 1928 is awarded to the one whose narrative is voted the most interesting.

Launching 1928

Table decorations carry out the launching idea, and refreshments are served as the clock strikes twelve. For the centerpiece, use a large shallow roasting pan, filled with water. Conceal the edges of the pan by greenery. Place in the pan a toy ship, such as may be bought at the ten cent store. The sail should be lettered 1928. At each guest's plate, place a walnut shell boat (half a walnut shell) in which a tiny taper has been placed. The end of the taper should be softened in a

The Junior's Frock



DESIGN 2636 is an attractive little coat style with circular godets which give a popular flare. It is ideal for the utility frock of medium weight woolen material. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material. PRICE 13c. Embroidery pattern No. 718 (blue or yellow) is 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Winter Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Wooden Spoil—By Victor Rousseau

"Why, I guess he's the big man of the district," said Lafe. "He's the nearest thing to a boss they're got up here :tells 'em how to vote and get's 'em out of trouble. He's got a fine house over on the hill, between Ste. Marie and St. Boniface. He ain't good to his father, though. That was old Jacques Brousseau in the store, the trapper."

"I didn't see him."

"With the face like an old Indian. He was Mr. Rosny's slave, or whatever they called them, in the old times, before these people became free. And he's as proud as a peacock about his son, though he won't have him about his place. Yep, Mr. Brousseau's done well for himself; and he's going to do better."

He tapped the ashes out of his pipe and pocketed it.

"He's got old Rosny in his pocket," he said, leaning toward Hilary. "He's got him bound and mortgaged after leading him to throw your uncle's money away in crazy investments. He did it deliberately, Mr. Askew. When he was a kid, growing up among the house servants up at the Chateau, he wanted to be a big man, for which I don't blame him. He got his way, but that wasn't enough. He wanted the Seigneur's place, because he found that the folks up here thought more of old Mr. Rosny, with his broken-down house and debts, than they did of him with all his money. So he set to work and got him cinched."

"The old man hates and despises him, and he's been fighting against it for a long time, but he seen what's coming to him and I guess he's made up his mind he'll have to stomach it. Brousseau's staked old Mr. Rosny's pride against his love, and I guess he's won his stake and won Mamzelle Madeleine into the bargain."

He rose. "That'll be all for to-night, Mr. Askew?" he asked.

Hilary rose too. "Thanks, Mr. Connell," he said. "In the morning I shall ask you to show me around the place."

"If it's your orders, Mr. Askew. I guess we can get Mr. Tremblay's rig."

"It's my orders," said Hilary.

He did not follow Lafe Connell inside the hotel, but sat upon the porch, musing, and listening to the crescendo of the breakers as the tide drove them upward along the shore. Lafe had enlightened him on several points. He doubted whether Lamartine had spoken anything approaching truth concerning the property, and he was sure that Morris and Brousseau were the company in whose behalf he had offered forty-five thousand dollars. There would be need of a good many explanations from Morris.

Yet Hilary felt instinctively that it was Brousseau, not Morris, with whom he would have to contend. He formed a mental picture of some vulgarian, a *nouveau riche*, who, having eaten his way into the house of his former master, planned the crushing *debacle* to his hopes and pride.

On the face of the soft night rose the face of Madeleine Rosny painted with surprising clearness. He saw the blue of her eyes, the curve of her flushed cheek, the dignity and gentleness and pride that blended in her looks. If ever he had any quarrel with Brousseau, he would show him.

Then he cursed himself for a fool, and, entering the hotel, took his lamp and went up to his room.

Lafe had not yet gone to bed. Incapable of speaking a single connected sentence in French, he had the gift of many unlettered men of communicating his meaning in one ignorant of his language, as he of his. He was chatting with Monsieur Tremblay, the landlord, in his kitchen.

"Yep, he's the owner of the St. Bona-

face timber rights," he said. "The boss, you know, Tremblay. Com-prenny? Mr. Askew—boss—runs the whole show. And he says he's going to stay. I guess he'll change his tune when he's seen some of these pink and green verandahs round here, like yours. It beats me what in the world got into your head to make you put a green verandah on a yellow house, Tremblay."

"If I thought he'd make good on what he said I'd loosen up a bit. That fellow Brousseau's getting a bit too big for my taste, and the squeak of them shoes of his gets on my nerves every time I hear 'em. And he had the nerve to tell me to do a dirty job for him—him that never employed me, nor couldn't if he was to go down on his knees in them squeaky shoes of his and beg me to. But what's the

the colour of tanned leather, who sat in the doorway, mending a pair of moccasins."

"That's Jacques Brousseau," he said. "He's beginning to wake up now. He sits and dreams all summer, till trapping time comes round, and then he makes for the woods. He's trapped this district fifty years."

The buggy surmounted the hill, and another hill appeared in the distance. Here and there, scattered along the roadside, were solitary cabins, with little patches of cultivated ground about them.

"And on the right of the road is the Ste. Marie territory?" asked Hilary.

"Yep, Mr. Askew. The two runs neck and neck back into them mountains. We turn off presently. We haven't touched this district yet."

The Story Thus Far

HILARY Askew, a young American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny concession, getting its name from the former owner, Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell his valuable timberlands with the exception of a small tract which surrounds his home. Rosny disposed of his holdings with great reluctance. Hilary is told of the details of the legacy by Jonas Askew's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, who informs Hilary that the timber is of poor quality, and can not be profitably worked by an individual. Lamartine advises that the timberland be sold to a large company. The legacy satisfies Hilary's ambition to own his own timber land, and he ignores Lamartine's advice to sell his holdings, deciding to personally investigate and even work the timberland, leaving immediately for St. Boniface where the tract is situated.

Upon his arrival there he meets with a cold reception. He finds affairs in the mill very much in confusion. It appears that a Mr. Morris, a business associate of Jonas Askew, and who is directly in charge of the timber operations, is in league with one Brousseau, a power in the North Woods and the two are working the Askew holdings to their own benefit. A brief survey of the situation assures Hilary that Lamartine has lied to him concerning the quality of the timber. He also suspects a conspiracy between Morris, Lamartine and Brousseau. He asks Lafe Connell, foreman of the mill to tell him more about Brousseau.

use? Mr. Askew'll be hiking back to the States this day week, and then I'd be up against it."

CHAPTER III

Lafe Connell Explains

After breakfast the next morning Hilary hired Monsieur Tremblay's buggy and started out with Lafe, with the intention of covering a portion of the limits and seeing the operations of the jobbers; he also meant to keep his eyes open as to the nature of the timber.

Although it was not yet September, the jobbers were already in the woods with nucleus gangs, staking out the tracts they had leased for the ensuing year, dating from the first of October, and superintending the removal of old camps or the construction of new ones. The buggy crossed the bridge, but, instead of proceeding along the road to the store, Lafe turned to the left through the St. Boniface settlement. The dusty streets between the rows of unpainted shacks were thronged with children, and women came from their stoves to stand upon the porches and stare at the new owner, concerning whose arrival all the village had already been informed. Soon, however, they were clear of the cabins, and the pony was puffing up a hill of incredible grade, beneath the overhanging branches of tall conifers, while Rocky River roared through the gorge on the left, beneath them.

As the rig passed the last cabin Lafe pointed to a tall old man with a face "There's plenty of good spruce here," said Hilary.

Lafe did not answer. A dip in the road carried them across a bridge spanning a wide creek that united here with Rocky River. They were now

travelling inside the limits of the seignitory, with the creek on their left hand and the river on the right. Hilary noted the first growth spruce along the banks.

"Why don't we cut this, anyway, if the rest is mainly fir?" he asked. "There's enough lumber here to fill our dam instead of the Ste. Marie Company's logs."

Lafe answered volubly, but did not meet Hilary's eyes.

"You see, Mr. Askew," he began to explain, "it's this way. There's a good deal of fir on our property, and what pine and spruce there is is smallish. There was a big fire over this district fifteen years or so ago. Now Mr. Morris calculates that if we go slow for a while and give the trees a chance to grow, they'll be worth twice as much in a few years. We're developing the property slowly, Mr. Askew—"

Hilary's hand fell on Lafe's shoulder. "Connell," he said, "I brought you up here with me to learn the truth from you. You're going to sign on again on October first, and it's me you're going to sign with, not Mr. Morris. Now tell me the facts about all this."

Lafe stammered and hung his head like a schoolboy caught in wrongdoing. But Hilary's hand was gripping his shoulder, and at last Lafe raised his head and looked straight at Hilary.

"If I thought you'd stick there," he said, "I guess I'd back you to the limit. But you'll never stand for St. Boniface, Mr. Askew. Wait till you've seen some of them blue houses with the pink verandahs."

"That won't trouble me," said Hilary. "Maybe not, Mr. Askew. But that's only a specimen. They're so infernally slow here, they ain't got human

ways, sir. And they're crooked. I mean the big men. You'd never stand for the lumber business up here. I thought, when I heard you was coming, you'd be like Mr. Morris—I mean, wise to the game—but you ain't. I guess most business is crooked everywhere, but here it's crooked all through. You'll be selling out to Mr. Brousseau in a month's time, and that'll be my finish."

"You're dead wrong, Connell," answered Hilary. "I like the looks of this country, and I'm here to stay. And the more trouble I find, the more fun I'm going to have. Now, Connell, suppose you forget about Mr. Brousseau for a while and consider yourself to be what you are, my paid employee. And you can count on my standing by you."

He held his hand out. For a moment Lafe Connell's keen grey eyes met his in searching inquiry; then he took Hilary's hand and wrung it.

"I believe you mean what you say, Mr. Askew," he returned. "And you can reckon on me so far as my duty goes."

"I suppose that tale about the Rosny seignory being nothing but fir is a lie, Connell?" asked Hilary presently, as the pony ambled through a valley overgrown with red pine.

"Mostly," said Lafe. "There is a deal of fir, but there's enough spruce and pine to make the concession pay, if Mr. Morris wanted it to."

"So Morris has been playing double?"

Lafe nodded. "You see, Mr. Askew, it's this way," he said. "When Morris came up here I believe he meant to run straight. But he'd been a lumber man in a small way up in Ontario, and he wasn't wise to the game as it's played here. Here it's graft, and it's never been nothing else. I ain't saying there aren't plenty of honest lumber companies. But it's the biggest money-maker of the day, and there's a whole lot of sharks got drawn into it. So when Morris found your uncle didn't know nothing about the business, and left it in his hands, he naturally fell for the game Brousseau was playing."

"Brousseau is the big man up here, and he'd had his eye on the Rosny seignory for a long time. He wanted to buy, but Rosny was sore on him, and he closed the deal with your uncle instead. But afterward Brousseau got the mortgage on the Chateau and the little bit of land round it, to keep hold on Rosny."

"Well, the Rosny seignory is the only piece of freehold up this way. Beyond it's Government land, and all round it's Government land. Brousseau started in to squeeze your uncle out. And Morris went with him. He played double, as you were saying, Mr. Askew. He went into partnership with Brousseau in the Ste. Marie Company, and they arranged to let our tract go to the devil, with that story about fir. I guess there's a crooked lawyer down in Quebec who's in with them—I don't know his name—but the point of the whole game was to freeze out your uncle and get the property for a song. And that's how it stands."

"And how did Brousseau get hold of so much Government land?" asked Hilary. "The timber rights are about ten dollars an acre, I understand. That wouldn't leave enough profit to make the whole game worth planning."

"Mr. Brousseau never leased the Ste. Marie limits," said Lafe. "He owns it—owns the timber and the land too. And what he paid is sixty cents an acre. You see that cabin, Mr. Askew? The man that built that had twelve children."

(Continued on Page 18)

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The price of the Handyman is so low that no man can afford to be without one. We furnish big demonstration outfit and tell you how to get your HANDY-MAN free. Send for full details of this big money making proposition at once. Just send name and address. Literature and full information FREE.

101 Uses

- Jack
- Single Wire
- Stretcher
- Woven Wire
- Stretcher
- Wire Mender
- Post Puller
- Wheel
- Repairer
- Tire and Rim
- Tool
- Press
- Holst
- Vise
- Clamp
- Stump Rooter
- Alligator
- Wrench
- Etc., etc.

STRAIGHT LINE

THE HARRAH MFG. CO.
Dept. Z-100 BLOOMFIELD, Ind.

Hunting & Fishing

is a 52 page monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping stories and pictures, valuable information about guns, rifles, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Biggest value ever offered in a sporting magazine. **AND HERE'S THE Remington Sportsman's Knife** with stag handle and two long slender blades especially designed to meet the exacting requirements of skinning and cleaning fish, game birds and fur bearing animals. Blades are of superior quality steel with strong, durable, keen cutting edges. The points are shaped just right for a good, clean job of skinning and skinning. **SPECIAL OFFER** We will send you Hunting & Fishing Magazine for a whole year, 12 big issues this Remington Sportsman's Knife **Both for \$1**

The Name "Remington" on the blade is your guarantee of quality.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mail your order today to Hunting & Fishing Magazine 294 Transit Bldg, Boston, Mass.

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Radio's most amazing bargain, direct from big, reliable maker (8th successful year). All Electric or Battery sets. Consoles or table cabinets. Don't buy unless 30 days trial proves Miraco unbeatable at 2 to 4 times the price for selectivity, distance, volume and rich, Cathedral tone. Turn 1 dial for all stations. Completely assembled, fully guaranteed sets!

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Free literature, users' testimony and BIG SPECIAL OFFER! MIDWEST RADIO CORPORATION, Pioneer Builders of Sets

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Powerful 6-7 or 8 Tube Guaranteed RADIO

RETAIL \$36.75 to \$69.75

Have a Mock Trial in Your Grange


Send to us for an outline of the trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil or for an outline of the trial of the tramp stump. Either outline will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461-4th Ave., New York City

TRAP TAGS WITH WIRE.

Copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags \$1.00; 100 tags \$2.00, postpaid. Write plainly. Order now—don't wait.

BIVINS, BOX 601 SUMMIT, NEW YORK



WILLIAM BIVINS
SUMMIT, N. Y.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 16)

They were passing a dismantled, dilapidated structure of a single story, containing two rooms—a mere shack of frame, built on the surface of the ground and open to wind and weather. "Well?" asked Hilary.

"Well, Mr. Askew, I see you don't know what I mean. The wise men in the Quebec legislature passed an act that any settler with twelve children was to get a tract of land free, on condition that he settled on it. So Brousseau scours the Province—and he doesn't have to scour it very hard—to find fifty or sixty, or maybe a hundred settlers with twelve children. He brings them up here and settles them along the borders of the St. Boniface seigniory. When they've become legal settlers, or maybe before they have, he buys them out for a few dollars. That's how he got hold of the Ste. Marie territory. And then there are the settlers without twelve children—it cost him sixty cents an acre to settle them here. And he got their land too. That's how the game's worked up here, Mr. Askew."

"I see," said Hilary, becoming thoughtful.

"It's a big game, and there's money enough in it for all. And I guess Morris and Brousseau have been clearing up the St. Boniface territory and putting down the wood to the credit of Ste. Marie, and swindling your uncle out of a good many dollars. They made me bookkeeper once. I got wise to the game and took the foreman's job instead. I guess Morris suspects I know something; anyway, he renewed my contract, and—here I am, Mr. Askew. And here we turn off into Mr. Leblanc's lease."

"Who's he?"

"Your chief jobber," said Lafa.

The buggy turned off through the forest along a new road. Here was some splendid timber, black and white spruce and tall white pine. The sound of axes began to be audible, and presently they reached a clearing, in which a number of frame shacks were under construction. Superintending the work was a tall, rather fair man of about forty years, with a cast in one eye; and with him was a short, thickset man of great muscular power. The two looked up as the buggy approached, and the short man scowled. He had a thatch of jet-black hair, which hung over his forehead and gave him a gypsy aspect.

"This is Mr. Leblanc," said Lafa. "Mr. Leblanc, this is Mr. Askew, the owner."

Leblanc put out his hand limply, but Hilary, nettled by his manner, did not take it.

"Mr. Leblanc is clearing a camp for his next year's lease," continued Lafa. "But the lease is not signed?" asked Hilary.

"It will be signed in October," answered Leblanc. "I have arranged with Monsieur Morris."

"You'll make your arrangements with me in future," said Hilary. "If the price is satisfactory, you can have this tract."

Leblanc stared at him insolently with his good eye, the other fixing a tree on Hilary's right. "I work for Mr. Morris. I make arrange with him," he answered.

(Continued Next Week)

Notes from New York

Rensselaer County—A second tubercular test has been made in this section with excellent results—no reactors and several accredited herds. The state entomologists have completed their work in this immediate vicinity. They have studied the Gypsy Moth's advance into our town. Much rain has

fallen, weather mild, farm work well ahead.—C. S. R.

Ontario County—The past month has been a record breaker for cloudy weather and an over abundance of rain. The Canandaigua Lake is the highest it has ever been known to be, causing a lot of damage. Farm work has been retarded on account of the heavy rains. Corn cannot be gotten out of the fields, some of it surrounded by water. No husking done yet. Many farmers have been busy harvesting cabbage which was a large crop. A large amount of Danish in storage. No market for it now. Some that put Domestic in the barn are hauling it out as they cannot sell it. Very little fall plowing done yet.—C. T. B.

Greene County—Corn is about all husked with a good yield. Potatoes rotted badly on wet ground. The pear crop was heavy with low prices. Apples were a light crop with high prices. Cows are bringing good prices. Fresh cows are in good demand. Pig pork dressed 16c, small pigs \$3 and \$4 each with a small demand. Farm help is scarce and good wages. Not much plowing done as the ground being too wet. So much rain and very warm season of year.—J. A.

With the Radio Man



Some "Don'ts" to Use in Radio

- Don't jar your radio set.
- Don't use cheap parts when building a set.
- Don't use cheap tubes.
- Don't let your aerial touch any object.
- Don't holler if you can get the coast.
- Don't turn the knobs fast.
- Don't let dust get into your set.
- Don't use bar wire for connections.
- Don't touch any wire while the set is working.

Ontario County Woman Wins Third Prize

(Continued from Page 14)

ried at present in a large utensil to Kitchen II—sufficient supply for one day. When electricity is available it is planned to have a water softener system and use well water only. This will be pumped direct from the well through the softener tank to the kitchen sink, the bath room and lavatories.

The drain is connected to a septic tank located thirty feet from the house with a disposal system in the orchard.

VI. Storage Facilities—Storage facilities could be improved by the addition of a dumbwaiter (already described under Section II) and with electric refrigeration. At present the main supply of vegetables and fruits is stored in a root cellar at the barn where things keep very well. These are brought to the house in small quantity (usually a week's supply) by the husband and stored in a compartment of C-2. A dumbwaiter would be even better and would hold a larger supply. The advantages of electric refrigeration over ice are well known to everyone.

Cupboards C, C-2 and C-3 are very capacious and really take the place of a pantry. C-3 is used for brooms, brushes and cleaning supplies. It is supplemented by C-4 which is used for soap, cleaning powders, first aid supplies, string and wrapping paper, wax paper and similar supplies. C-2 has built-in shelves and a compartment for

American Agriculturist, December 24-31, 1927.

Don't look for good reception on a stormy night.

Don't use an interference eliminator.

Don't let your batteries get low.

Don't try to listen to a hundred stations at once.

Don't knock or bang your tubes around.

Don't give your set too much B battery power.

Don't throw your set out of the window when it refuses to work, get a radio mechanic.—HAROLD C. BISHOP.

Questions and Answers

Would you state your preference for "B" battery purposes—regular "B" batteries, storage "B" batteries, or "B" eliminator.

PRETTY hard one. If the set takes only 90 volts, either the regular "B" or the storage "B" would answer. The storage "B" battery is undoubtedly cheaper in the long run, yet requires considerable attention and is not liked by some on that account. An eliminator would probably be better if you need 135 volts or over, especially with a power tube and if you take into consideration two or three years' service.

Is it more efficient to keep a battery always fully charged or to periodically have it discharge and then charge it again? I understood the latter plan was preferred but with the trickle charging method the first plan would be used.

THE battery will usually last longer if kept about fully charged. The difference is slight if the battery is never over-discharged.

Would you advise how to obtain resistor units that will not get hot and burn out in my "B" eliminator? I have clip holders the size of grid leak holders and although I have tried several different makes of resistors they do not seem to last any time.


YOU cannot obtain resistance units good enough for such heavy duty service in a size as small as ordinary grid leak. You may have to buy two or three units and connect them end to end to obtain the resistance desired, but you will find the type that will carry the necessary current without heating up to be many times as large as a grid leak.

vegetable storage. Here cereals, canned goods and an emergency supply of easily prepared foods are kept. C-2 is larger and contains seven shelves where cooking dishes, utensils, baking supplies and some serving dishes are kept. The upper shelves are used to store clean jars and jelly glasses and are easily reached with the aid of the stepladder stool.

The pantry in connection with Kitchen I (see Sketch 1) opens into the present dining room. Here the contestant plans to store canned fruit and vegetables in cupboards already built instead of in the cellar. This will afford a clean, dark and cool storage place convenient to the kitchen and dining room and will eliminate trips to the cellar by the housewife.


In connection with C in the dining room where is adequate drawer space for kitchen and dining room linen, extra cleaning cloths and kitchen aprons. Here also the best table china is stored in a convenient location. A service wagon is in daily use saving steps in the preparation of meals, serving and in clearing the table after meals.

The contestant heartily agrees with her teacher and friend who says "the sentiment of the old kitchen dies hard; yet one has but to pause and recall the dreary routine of the old house-keeping to realize how much to be desired is the wholesome trend of the new."—MRS. ROBERT BRITT, Holcomb, N. Y.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Schenectady County Farmer Gyped By Fake Auto Dealer

WE are asking our subscribers to be on the watch for a stranger who may open up a place of business and advertises to buy and sell used cars. The reason for this warning follows. One of our subscribers writes that last fall a man giving his name as Frank Kramer rented a place of business in the heart of the automobile section in Schenectady and advertised in the local and nearby papers as follows:

"One hundred late model used cars wanted. Kramer Auto Sales, Dealer in new and used cars."

A number of our subscribers took cars to Mr. Kramer. Wherever possible he closed the deal to buy the car and paid approximately \$100 down, giving a short term note or a promise, where this was acceptable, to pay the balance in a short time. Very recently, however, when one of our subscribers went to collect the balance due him, he found a 'to-rent' sign on the place and was told that Kramer had skipped out without paying his last month's rent and without leaving a forwarding address.

Following his success in this swindle it is possible that Mr. Kramer will try the same scheme in another city under another name.

We forwarded all the information we had to the Albany office of the New York State Police and from them received the information that a man named Louis Sulzona escaped from the Albany County jail on August 24, 1927 and that the State police had already recovered and returned 37 automobiles which Sulzona had sold, using Kramer's Garage as a selling agency. Captain Adjutant George P. Dutton of the Albany office assures us that this infor-

cars are offered for sale answering to this description, we suggest that you give the information to the police and notify us immediately.

"Free Lot" Scheme Still Luring Victims

SOMETIME ago we published some information regarding a company which advertises lots in Ocean County, New Jersey. At that time we had a representative make a personal investigation and he reported that although the land was high and dry as advertised by the company, that it was covered with a scrub growth of trees and that in his opinion it would never be developed and become a residential section.

The scheme of this company is to give free prize lots twenty by a hundred feet. This lot obviously is too small to be of any value for building purposes. The company then agrees to deliver a deed for the small sum of \$8.50 and to sell the adjoining lot for \$55.50. Considering the character of the property involved, it seems evident that the price for the second lot is large enough to give the company a handsome profit on the two lots.

The person who falls for this scheme becomes the proud possessor of the lot and naturally taxes come immediately. In view of the grave doubt as to whether this will ever be developed, we earnestly advise all our subscribers not to invest or rather throw away any money in this scheme. A good rule to follow is never to buy any real estate without making a personal investigation. "The Free Lot" scheme is an ear-mark of the type of company which it is well to avoid.

Egg Laying Tablets of Doubtful Value

I am asking for a bit of information about an advertisement I have seen in a magazine about Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets put out by Burrell Druggery Company of Indianapolis, Ind. I wish to know whether this is an honest and reliable firm.

IT is always difficult to prove whether or not a tonic or a particular food benefits an animal or not.

However, it is our belief that the best way to secure a good egg production is to buy or breed a heavy producing strain of fowls and to feed and care for them according to the directions put out by the state colleges of agriculture and experiment stations. We are sure that this procedure will cause the hens to produce more eggs than any such material as you suggest.

This does not mean that a tonic or mineral mixture put out by a reliable company may not have some value. The ads of this particular product would not be accepted for publication in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Can Not Get Portrait Ordered

Do you know anything about the New Era Portrait Company of 716 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Over three months ago I sent them a photo with 49 cents for enlargement. They then sent me back the enlargement on a rough finish. I then sent it back with \$3. Since that time I wrote them twice, with return money and envelope but have not heard a word from them. Could you tell me anything about them.

WE forwarded this complaint to the New Era Portrait Company and on September 20th we received an acknowledgement from them that they were using immediate action in shipping this order to our subscriber. On November 9th our subscriber reported that she failed to receive this. We

again wrote to the company but received no reply from them and on November 29th our subscriber informs us that up to date she had received nothing from them.

We are publishing this information for the benefit of our subscribers who contemplate doing business with this company. Your local photographer will make for you a photographic enlargement of any photograph you have at a reasonable price.

Invest Part, Keep Emergency Fund

I have \$4,000 I would like to invest in some good bonds and stocks that will pay me six per cent or more. Are there

Promptness Appreciated

American Agriculturist, Gentlemen:

Am writing you to thank you for the prompt payment on my accident insurance policy.

I feel very fortunate to hold an American Agriculturist policy and don't think any one can go wrong by taking out a policy in your company.

I also find the paper, which I receive from the company, very interesting.

With my best wishes for a very successful year, I am

Gratefully yours,
(Signed) G. E. Metcalfe

any good ones that pay more than that? I cannot afford to take any chances as this is my life's savings.

IF \$4,000 is all that you have in cash it might be advisable to invest only a part of this and reserve an emergency fund. There are any number of strong public utilities and public ser-

vice bonds that you can buy that would bring you in a good safe return. It is not reasonable to expect anything more than 6 per cent without incurring some element of risk and speculation. It strikes us that it would be better for you to invest about \$3,000 or \$3,500 and save the balance as an emergency fund.

A Question About Fencing and Trespass

Will you tell me the legal height of a line fence and the material to build it of to meet the requirements of the law? Will you give me the law in regard to trespassing and taking trees for wood and willfully cutting trees on another person's property to get the honey from wild bees? Will you tell me if neighbors or anyone else have a right to gather wild strawberries, etc. from land I rent?

THERE is no statute in New York stating the requirements of a division fence. This matter is usually left to the regulations passed by the electors of the town in which you live. If the electors have not made any regulations about it, just build the fence according to your best judgment, making it reasonably suitable to the purpose. If you wish to build a barbed wire fence, there is a law that requires you to get the consent of your neighbor before you build it and states that the fence shall have four strands of barbed wire and a bar of wood at the top with supporting posts every fourteen feet.

The persons who come on land that you own or have rented and take your trees, your wild honey, and your berries can be made to answer in a criminal suit, in a common law suit for damages, or in a suit to get back the property they have stolen.

Service Bureau Report for November, 1927


The following is a list of complaints involving money due A. A. Service Bureau members which were settled during November.

Mrs. R. G. Wood, Norwood, N. Y.....	\$ 1.50
Carl A. Carter, Pa.....	33.00
Frank Samanski, Westbury, N. Y.....	47.50
Miss M. L. Swayze, Long Valley, N. J.	20.00
G. W. Clark, Venice Center, N. Y.....	4.50
A. J. Aldrich, Moravia, N. Y.....	19.95
Mrs. W. F. Kane, Wellsboro, Pa.....	1.39
K. Szawlovski, Hamilton, N. Y.....	8.92
Jos. Bush, Smithville Flats, N. Y.....	10.00
Oney Ogden, Waterville, N. Y.....	13.12
H. Ernst, Burlington Flats, N. Y.....	10.62
A. J. Aldrich, Moravia, N. Y.....	19.95
Miss Lundy, Livingston Manor, N. Y.	7.85
Ralph Christy, West Sunbury, Pa.....	5.00

\$203.30

mation will be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of Troop G for further investigation.

We are also asking our readers to check up a few details on any used cars which may be offered for sale. The particular car had a registration number 9A9126 and motor F50106. However, registration numbers are easily changed and it is not impossible to change the engine number. There are a few distinguishing characteristics on the car which are not so easy to change—for example, there is a dent on the body just above the right rear fender and the front left fender is riveted at the front right flange where it was cut by a slight collision. The mark which is most likely to be retained is a three cornered patch on the top over the left rear door. If any



Subscription Order Blank

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
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461 Fourth Ave. New York

GENTLEMEN:

I want to have a friend of mine start the New Year right. Please enter a year's subscription to go to the following for which I enclose \$.....

Name

Address

Name


Address

Sender's Name

Address

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year - - \$1.00
Three Years \$2.00



MIRACO RADIO USERS IN EASTERN STATES PRAISE THEIR SETS

A Few of the Many Expressions of Satisfaction Received From Purchasers in Eastern States

Thousands of reports like these have been received from Miraco users everywhere. It would take many volumes to print them all. You will surely agree that the testimony of users proves convincingly that the big, beautiful, powerful Miracos are beyond equal anywhere near the price—for distance, selectivity, simplicity, tone quality, loudness and clearness on a good loud-speaker.

EXPERTS SAY MIRACO BEATS 'EM ALL

I have built radios since they first made their appearance in the Radio World and it has been my pleasure to build, repair and sell them. I have been selling your Miraco for the past few months and am perfectly satisfied.

For quality, selectivity and sensitivity it is my firm belief that the Miraco cannot be excelled. As for its distance getting ability I have proven beyond any shadow of a doubt that it will out-perform any radio known.

While I have long gotten over the distance bug, I am still able to bring in the farthest distance, with little or no effort, but I want to say again that the Miraco gives me tone quality and that is what I am after chiefly.

URBAIN BARIL, Jr.,
Fall River, Mass.

WORTH THREE TIMES THE PRICE

My Miraco Unitune is a wonder. It is worth three times the price that it costs. You can pick up long distance stations with ease and cuts through stations with no trouble.

OSCAR O. RUGH,
Wall Ave., Extension, Piteairn, Pa.

APPRECIATES MIRACO'S WONDERFUL TONE QUALITY

We received our Miraco last Tuesday and what can I say more than has been said by every delighted purchaser of your fine sets? You have heard the same story over and over, but I cannot refrain from sending you a list of stations which we have received in less than a week: WBZ, WGY, WMCA, WBGS, WHN, WJZ, WEBB, WLWL, WEA, WNYC, WCWS, WMAK, WTAM, WNJ, WADC, WGH, WJR, WAWA, WOK, WBBM, WBAL, WHK, CHYC, WIT, WCCO, WMC, WFBG.

Of course the number of stations one gets does not entirely determine the value of a receiving set, the quality of tone counts too. One listener to our new Miraco said that he had heard many sets, but none as clearly as our Miraco.

A. PERRY BISHOP,
Readsboro, Vermont.

DISTANCE 'IN SUMMER—MIRACO PLEASES EVERYONE

Everybody that sees the Unitune is highly pleased with its performance. I have logged 117 stations. The farthest station is WOW, Omaha, Nebraska. I can pick Montreal, Toronto and Moncton in Canada any night after 9 o'clock. About three days ago I picked up WJAX, Jacksonville, Florida, 1000 watts, and WSEA, Virginia Beach, Virginia, 250 watts. Not bad for summer.

OMER RENAUD,
Worcester, Mass.

HEARS CALIFORNIA IN CONNECTICUT

The Unitune set is a dandy. I have picked up the following stations already: Bridgeport, Ct.; New York; Cleveland, O.; Woodside, Long Island; Springfield, Mass.; Ashville, N. C.; Newark, N. J.; Miami, Fla.; Pontiac, Mich.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Lancaster, Pa.; Pasadena, Calif.; Atlantic City. So I think I have done well in the short time that I have the set.

WM. J. DONLIN,
New Haven, Ct.

TUNED IN STATIONS EVERYWHERE FIRST NIGHT

Received the Miraco Unitune in perfect condition. I hooked up the set and could tune in on stations north, south, east and west, from CYGC, London, Ont., Canada, to WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; WBAP, Ft. Worth, Tex., and all other stations from 250 to 550 meters. For volume I had the loudspeaker outside one night and it could be heard for 3 squares.

CHAS. F. KANASKI,
Shamokin, Pa.

HEARS GULF TO CANADA THROUGH NEW YORK LOCALS

Recently I got WIOD, Miami, Florida, also Buffalo, Toronto, Canada, Bridgeport, through New York City over all the powerful local stations.

M. J. GODFREY,
New Brunswick, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS ALASKA—MIRACO UNEQUALED

I have tried a lot of radios but have never found one that in all respects quite equalled yours. I had station KFI (California) very distinctly and also one evening a station in Alaska, and as long as I had the set it never cost one for repairs and was never out of order. I cannot say about any of the others.

C. D. VOORHEES, M. D.,
Hughesville, Pa.

CERTAINLY WORKS FINE

Received the Unitune Saturday and it certainly works fine. I tuned in twenty-six stations the first night and every one came in so you could hear it all over the house. I had some of the neighbors come in Monday night and they said they never heard any set so plain.

KENNETH D. WILLIAMS,
Rutland, Pa.

FINE TONE QUALITIES

I will certainly keep that Unitune set. There are sets that make more noise than this one, but they do not lead out the fine tone qualities of the violin as this one does. Even the faintest whispers or breath are heard through this set.

I just put it up temporarily with a sixty-foot aerial. I never installed any set or operated any before and still I listened to thirty different stations the first evening.

C. A. MERKEL,
Spring Mount, Pa.

NEW JERSEY HEARS CALIFORNIA—PRAISES SELECTIVITY

Have heard since Tuesday night eighty stations including Cuba, California; set very selective and sensitive.

Y. H. CONDUT,
Madison, N. J.

HAS HEARD 'EM ALL—FINDS MIRACO BEST

I have the best radio in town, a Miraco. I have heard (names three costly makes) and almost every other make of radio set thereabouts and would not trade mine for the whole bunch of them; you can tell that to the whole world for me. This is my second Miraco set and I am ready to recommend it sky high.

W. B. NEUELL,
Plymouth, Penn.

WOULD NOT TRADE IT

Unitune is still hitting the high spots. Get anything I want. Would not trade it for any other outfit made. More power to you and Miraco.

GEO. E. PUGIL,
1541 West St., Utica, New York

have
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ly-
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ork

